

## **Momentum 17 August Become the Potential for Improving Pancasila Values**

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### **Background**

Indonesia is entering its 77th year. As a country with a long colonial history, Indonesia has legendary fighting values for future generations. Over 350 years by the Dutch and 3.5 years by the Japanese. As a country that had been a victim of colonialism, the history of the struggle is something that will always be remembered as a fighting spirit to defend independence (Pardosi & Azzola, 2020).

Indonesia entered its independence period after the proclamation after the dropping of the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the tragedy made Indonesia experience a power vacuum and became an opportunity for Indonesia to take advantage of the situation by hastening the proclamation before further intervention by Japan (Rofiq, 2020).

Furthermore, the values of this nation's struggle are not only a history of builders, but the value of gratitude continues to be felt by future generations. The celebration of Indonesia's independence, to be exact, every August 17 is used as momentum as a reminder of the independence efforts of the successor youths (Maarif, 2018). This celebration is carried out massively, both in the national regional as educational spaces, taking advantage of the momentum of independence as a momentum full of joy and building a spirit of struggle. Because the celebration of independence is held every year, we cannot deny that this has become a culture that is attached to our society and even to young Indonesians until it becomes a habitual norm. Furthermore, customary norms can be understood as binding rules that are formed from a behavior that is carried out continuously and already exists, and is approved by members of a community group (Rogers et al., 2020).

In the education room every August 17, an independence day celebration is held with a ceremony agenda and competitions. The competitions that are held are usually the kind of competitions that are routine and entrenched to do, such as sack races, tug of war, and eating crackers. At this moment it is not always just about competition, but there are values of gotong royong (collaboration) which are outlined in the collaboration between teachers and students in the success of this annual celebration (Suryaningsi & Sari, 2021).

As already mentioned, cooperation between teachers and students must occur when entering the 17 August Independence Day Celebration. Independence Day celebrations on August 17 also took place in East Kalimantan, especially in the city of Samarinda. Celebrations also occur in schools, both junior and senior high schools, to smaller educational spaces such as elementary schools and early childhood and kindergartens. This is what happened in the junior secondary education houses, namely at SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda and SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda. The celebration of Independence Day on August 17 is a routine celebration, as is the case for schools in general. The agendas in it contain cultural things that are always carried out as well as Independence Day Celebrations in general. However, often the independence day of August 17 just becomes a moment of euphoria without knowing beforehand whether the agendas contained in it are agendas that have Pancasila values or nationalist values (Mula, 2020). Researchers feel that it is really a pity if the moment of independence day on August 17 is only interpreted as an annual euphoria that is routinely carried out regardless of what values can be taken in the education unit. Furthermore, the agenda for SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda and SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda is interesting for researchers to conduct a study on the agenda structure chosen by teachers and students as the organizing committee for independence on 17 August (Carmela, 2021; Muhammad, 2020).

The importance of doing this research is none other than to find out whether the implementers in the education unit in carrying out the series of 17 August independence days as happened in the case of SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda and SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda in the agenda are aware of what values are contained in it and the purposes and reasons underlying the implementation of the agenda. This research also intends to see and measure whether the implementers of the agenda, namely teachers and students, know the meaning of Pancasila and Nationalism from the agenda they have compiled (Suryaningsi & Sari, 2021).

This study uses qualitative research that is fundamental to theoretical and also the results of case studies interviews that we have conducted at SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda and SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda. The basic things that we use as a reference for the implementation of this research are none other than to find out whether the organizers know the values contained in the agenda they have compiled. Therefore, the researcher brought the idea of this research to carry out further studies on the

values contained in the agenda that had been prepared by the implementers, namely teachers and students, which occurred at SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda and SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda in celebration of Indonesia's independence day which held every August 17th.

### **Overview of the 17 August Celebration Environment School**

Independence or Merdeka comes from Sanskrit: *maharddhika* which means rich, prosperous, and strong. In Malay and Indonesian also means free or independent. In the archipelago, this term also means freed slaves. Historically, Indonesia declared its independence on August 17, 1945, despite the fact that after the reading of the proclamation, there were still attempts to break the fighting spirit of the founders of the Indonesian state, various resistances and riots still occurred after that. but in the end, because of the determination and determination of the founders of the country and all layers of the fighters were able to maintain Indonesia's position until this moment.

The celebration of August 17 is a big celebration momentum that must always be carried out. For example, the obligation to carry out the August 17 ceremony includes legal products related to the obligation to participate in the Indonesian Independence Day Ceremony for Civil Servants, and the Education Unit as stated in PP no. 39 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 9 of 2010 concerning Protocols, Obligations of Flying and Implementation of Flag Ceremonies in Education Units as stipulated in Article 7 paragraph 3 of Law no. 24 of 2009 concerning the National Flag, Language, and Emblem the National Anthem. "The State Flag must be flown on every commemoration of the Independence Day of the Indonesian Nation on August 17 by citizens who have the right to use houses, buildings or offices, educational units, public transportation, and personal transportation throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and at representative offices of the Republic of Indonesia. abroad." In addition to hoisting every August 17, the National Flag is flown at the time of commemoration of national holidays or other events.

Besides formal ceremonial activities, the form of enlivening the moment of independence is by holding various kinds of competitions consisting of various ways of competing. Historically, it is not known for certain when the first celebration of independence was carried out through competitions (Sumantri & Yulianti, 2019). But what is certain is that the "17 August" competition began to be carried out in the 1950s when the struggle for independence at that time began to recede. The capital city of the country which had been moved to Yogyakarta returned to Jakarta. People also want to celebrate the independence that is very difficult to achieve and maintain (Fadli, 2021; Paramestri et al., 2021). Various spontaneous competitions were held, ranging from betel nut climbing, cracker eating competitions, tug of war, to sack races. These competitions actually have a deep meaning. The sack race, for example, is reminiscent of the pain of colonialism, especially during the Japanese era, as well as the cracker eating competition. The hands of the contestants were tied while trying to eat the hanging crackers, depicting the difficulty of food during the colonial period. The tug of war competition also keeps its own philosophy. This competition is not only a competition of strength, but also a battle of solidarity. Because without a solid team, victory is difficult to achieve. Tug of war teaches about gotong royong, togetherness, and solidarity.

Likewise, if we talk about the general description of the 17 August commemoration competition, it will not be much different from other competitions in general. As the interview conducted by the researcher on one of the organizers of the organizing committee for the 17 August competition at Samarinda State Junior High School 4, Ales said that

"There are several kinds of competitions in this school, some of them are stilts, eating crackers, marbles spoons, tug of war, clogs, hula hoop, tumpeng competition and the last a quiz competition in East Kalimantan."

Based on the results of observations and interviews that have been conducted, this competition is open to all students in SMP Negeri 4 Kota Samarinda. In addition to enlivening the prepared activities, it is also intended that every individual has the same opportunity to feel the euphoria of independence through participation in various competitions.

"Basically, this activity has full support from the school and parents through material and moral donations from the school and parents."

This support is one of the most important things in organizing such an activity. The participation of students in activities as well as the next generation has an obligation to maintain independence through the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), filling independence with positive work for the realization of a prosperous and just society. We realize that in this democratic era, there are many problems that plague this country, but we must not be pessimistic and lose our enthusiasm, the spirit of nationalism must still be built in facing all the challenges that will surely face in the future.

### **The relationship between competitions held with Pancasila values and fighting spirit**

After identifying and receiving information that the majority of competitions held in the school environment are not much different from competitions in general, one of the other problematic forms is the value or meaning of the competition. The next thing that is no less important is, does the competition that is carried out have a correlation that is tied to the spirit of Pancasila and the existing spirit of struggle? In general, there are two common views that are found when trying to explore the meaning of each existing race.

**First**, there are some people who think that the value of a form of competition is not too urgent. This is because the main purpose of holding a competition is only for celebration and happiness. So that in its implementation it does not take into account whether the competition has a meaning or philosophy that is in rhythm or not with the values of Pancasila and the spirit of the struggle for independence.

**Second**, This thinking is the opposite of the first view. This view assumes that the value or *value* of a competition that is carried out is very important. This will affect the meaning of independence which is interpreted as involvement as a participant in the competition.

"For the majority of competitions, of course, they have a philosophy that is not far from the words cooperation and struggle."

So in general, the majority of the competitions held have certain meanings that tell about togetherness, cooperation, and unyielding and of course knowledge and intelligence. For example, tug of war competition, has meaning about teamwork, coordination and strength. That victory cannot only be achieved by strength alone but there must be teamwork carried out with coordination. The marbles spoon competition, which must pay attention to self-awareness and lastly careful scrutiny competition, of course, it is clear that intelligence and confidence must play in balance in order to be able to give all answers correctly and correctly.

This study uses qualitative research that is fundamental to theoretical and also the results of case studies interviews that we have conducted at SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda and SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda. The basic things that we use as a reference for the implementation of this research are none other than to find out whether the organizers know the values contained in the agenda they have compiled. Therefore, the researcher brought the idea of this research to carry out further studies on the values contained in the agenda that had been prepared by the implementers, namely teachers and students, which occurred at SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda and SMP Negeri 4 Samarinda in the celebration of Indonesia's independence day which was held every August 17th.

The events of August 17, there were many events that raised the spirit to always rise for the glory of Indonesia. In the August 17 competition at SMP 5 Samarinda, there were 5 values of Pancasila and the spirit of fighting for independence.

**The first** is the value of honesty. To take part in this competition, students are required to show honesty in winning the competitions they participate in. They must follow the rules that have been set and must not commit fraud.

**The second value** is hard work. In participating in this race, they must work hard to win. They could not be careless in following him.

**The third value** is never to give up. In participating in this competition they should not give up when the race has not been completed. They must continue to fight to finish every race that is followed.

**The fourth** value is the value of cooperation. In participating in competitions in groups, such as this rubber moving competition, they must be compact and work together. They can't think they're the best of each other. This is in accordance with and in line with the theme of the 72nd Independence Day of the Republic of Indonesia in 2017, namely "Indonesia Working Together".

**The fifth value** is love for the homeland. By participating in this competition, they have shown their love and pride for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Students are the next generation of the nation. Quoted from the book Citizenship Education for Class IX SMP/MTs by Aim Abdulkarim, the noble task for the next generation of the nation is to always guard, maintain, and defend independence. In the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, it is indicated that the Indonesian nation must fill its independence with various useful activities, especially to achieve national development.

There are several subjects on the August 17 Agenda at SMP 5 Samarinda, namely:

1. Sack race
2. coins
3. singing
4. Rank 1
5. Spoon of marbles
6. Tug of war

All these games have meaning and the fighting spirit of Pancasila that is present in the game. The following are things that students can do to fulfill their independence, are summarized from the interviews conducted by the organizers of the August 17th Competition at SMP 5 Samarinda:

1. Study hard to become intelligent citizens, with advanced education, equal to the nations of developed countries.
2. Be honest in every word and deed.
3. Fostering tolerance and tolerance by adhering to the principle of Bhineka Tunggal Ika.
4. Appreciate the differences of opinion that exist.
5. Optimistic about the future.
6. Responsible and willing to sacrifice.
7. Defending truth and justice.
8. Not wasteful and likes to save.
9. Obey school rules and discipline.
10. Following the flag ceremony.

### Conclusion

Independence or Merdeka comes from Sanskrit: maharddhika which means rich, prosperous, and strong. In Malay and Indonesia, it also means free or independent. In the archipelago, this term also means freed slaves. Historically, Indonesia declared its independence on August 17, 1945, and this date is a moment for future generations to remember the struggles of the heroes by holding a ceremony every year. This activity is then attached to the community so that it becomes a habitual norm not only in the community but also in the educational environment.

The celebration of August 17 is the momentum of a big celebration that must always be carried out, one of which is in the education environment. Besides formal ceremonies, holding a competition is an option that is often done on filling independence days. Based on the results of observations and interviews that have been conducted at SMP Negeri 4 and SMP Negeri 5 Samarinda, there are various competitions held, ranging from clogs, cracker eating competitions, and races, to quizzes. This competition is open to all students in the relevant school and gets full support from the school and the parents of the students. From the research and interviews conducted, there is an implied meaning in the competitions that are carried out which all lead to the value of mutual cooperation, fighting spirit, and cooperation as the noble culture of the Indonesian nation. This can foster a sense of enthusiasm, optimism, and nationalism for the next generation in going through the democratic era in this country and facing challenges in the future.

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Years of Diploma/Lulus	Level Studies	& College
2013	Elementary School	008 North Samarinda
2016	Middle School First	SMPN 7 Samarinda
2019	Middle School Vocational	SMAN 5 Samarinda

### Organizational History

No	Name of Organization	Position	Year
1.	IRMA SMALA	Member of Syiar Media	2017
2.	Women's Basketball SMALA	Player DBL	2017
3.	HMPKn Unmul HMPKn UNMUL	Member Head. Kominfo	2019-2020 2021
4	UNMUL Teaches	Members	2020
5	BEM FKIP UNMUL	Head of Action and Propaganda Bureau	2022

#### 4. Achievement

No	Competition	Winner	Level	2
1	Online Poster Harkit HMPKn	3rd Place	PPKn Study Program	2019
Online	Poster Fair 2020	3rd Place	Faculty FKIP	2020

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2013	Elementary School	SDN 013 Bukit Biru
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2019	Middle School Vocational	SMA N 1enggarong

##### 3. Organizational History

No	Name Organization	Positio n	Year
1	HMPKN UNMUL	General Chairperson	2021
2	HMI FKIP UNMUL	Head of Division	2021
3	WIL 4	General Secretary	2021-2023

##### 4. Achievement

No	Competition	Champion	Level	HIMNAS
1	Ambassador Read University	1	University	2021
2	Citizenship Debate UNRI	1	National	2020
3	Citizenship Essay UNCP	1	National	2021
4	Writing Free Poetry Inong agam	1	National	2021

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Year of Diploma/Lulus	Level Studies	& College
2013	Elementary School	SD Tunas Harapan Sangasanga
2016	Middle School First	MTs Ulumuddin Samboja
2019	Middle Vocational	School ISLAM ULUMUDDIN Samboja

**3. Organizational History**

No	Name of Organization	Position	Year
1.	Ministry of External Relations BEM KM UNMUL	Member of	2019
2.	Ministry of Development of Student Resources of BEM KM UNMUL	Secretariat	2020
3.	HMPKn UNMUL	Head of Division	2021

**4. Achievement**

No.	Competition	Champion	Level	Year
1	Musabaqah Writing Scientific Al-Quran	2	University	2021
2	Passed Community Service Collaboration Lecturer	1	Faculty of Teacher Training and Education	2020
4	Short Story	2	National	2019

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Years of Diplomas/ us	Level Studies Graduates	& University
2013	Elementary School	SDN 012 Samarinda
2016	Middle School First	SMPN 5Samarinda
2019	Middle School Upper	MAN 1 Samarinda

## 3. Organizational History

No	Name of Organization	Position	Year
1.	Ministry of Social Affairs Community BEM KM UNMUL	Public relations	2020
2.	HMPKn UNMUL	Deputy chairman	2021
3.	Kohati FKIP UNMUL	Secretary	2022

## 4. Achievement

No	Competition	Champion	Level	Year
1	Student scientific debate	1	National	2020
2	Musabaqah Scientific Writing Content Al- Quran	2	University	2021