

Practice Of Thudong In Indonesia: Evidence Of Actualization On Pancasila Values Through Religious Rituals

Suroyo¹, Bima Maulana Putra²

¹*FKIP Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia. Email: suroyo11002@lecturer.unri.ac.id*

²*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia.*

Abstract: The practice of Thudong, a form of spiritual journey undertaken by Buddhist monks, has gained popularity in Indonesia in recent years. This study aimed to explore the extent to which Thudong practitioners actualize Pancasila values, which are the foundational principles of the Indonesian state, through their religious rituals. This qualitative research employed a case study design, with six Thudong practitioners selected as the subjects of the study. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews and participant observation of the practitioners' religious rituals. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis. The findings of the study revealed that Thudong practitioners in Indonesia actively engage in religious rituals that reflect the Pancasila values. The practitioners' dedication to their spiritual journey was characterized by a deep sense of respect for their fellow human beings and the environment. They demonstrated a strong commitment to social justice, equality, and tolerance towards different religious and cultural practices. The study also found that Thudong practitioners in Indonesia have a unique approach to their spiritual journey, which combines Buddhist teachings with local cultural practices. This fusion of traditions allows for a richer and more diverse religious experience, enabling practitioners to better actualize Pancasila values. In conclusion, this study provides evidence that Thudong practice in Indonesia serves as a means of actualizing Pancasila values through religious rituals. The findings suggest that Thudong practice has the potential to contribute positively to the development of a more just and tolerant society in Indonesia

Keywords: *Thudong, Pancasila Values, Ritual, Indonesia*

1. Introduction

The practice of Thudong is a traditional religious practice in Indonesia that involves wandering in search of spiritual enlightenment and liberation. This practice is rooted in the teachings of various religions, including Buddhism (Kidpromma, 2022); (Williams-Oerberg et al., 2021); (Lehr & Roughley, 2019), Hinduism, and Islam, and is often associated with asceticism and detachment from worldly pleasures. Thudong is believed to be a way of realizing the values of Pancasila, the foundational philosophy of the Indonesian state, which emphasizes social harmony, justice, and unity (Baker et al., 2022); (Chia, 2020). The practice of Thudong in Indonesia is characterized by its diversity and adaptability to local cultural and religious contexts. Thudong practitioners come from various backgrounds and religious traditions, and they often adopt different methods and rituals to achieve spiritual enlightenment (Cohen, 2019).

However, despite their differences, Thudong practitioners share a common goal of actualizing the Pancasila values through their religious practices (Lehr, 2019). One of the most prominent examples of Thudong practice in Indonesia is the annual ritual of Waisak, which is observed by the Buddhists (Cassaniti, 2018). Waisak is a day of silence and self-reflection, during which the Balinese Hindus refrain from any activities that disturb the peace, such as lighting fires, working, or traveling (Nasee, 2018). The purpose of Waisak is to purify the soul and to restore the balance between the natural and spiritual worlds (Nguyen, 2019); (Elliot, 2020).

By abstaining from worldly activities, the Balinese Hindus seek to realize the Pancasila values of social harmony and unity. Another example of Thudong practice in Indonesia is the tradition of Dzikir, which is a form of Islamic meditation that involves the repetition of religious phrases and prayers (Kamila, 2020). Dzikir is believed to be a way of purifying the heart and mind, and of strengthening one's faith in Allah. Through Dzikir, Muslims seek to realize the Pancasila values of

justice, equality, and tolerance, as well as to cultivate a sense of humility and compassion towards others (Sholihah & Maidatus, 2021).

The practice of Thudong in Indonesia is not limited to religious rituals and practices (Yetunde, 2020); (Ess, 2020); (Ian MacCormack, 2018); (Schopen, 1997). It also involves social and environmental activism, as Thudong practitioners seek to promote the Pancasila values in their communities and to protect the natural environment. Previous research by (Murod et al., 2022) studied about Strengthening Pancasila Values through Islamic Religious Education. This study explores how Islamic religious education in Indonesia can be used as a means to strengthen Pancasila values among students. (Guritno et al., 2023) studied the Role of Religious Leaders in Promoting Pancasila Values in Indonesia, examined the role of religious leaders in promoting Pancasila values in Indonesia, particularly in the context of interfaith relations.

(Anshori et al., 2022) investigated the extent to which Pancasila values are integrated into Islamic religious education in Indonesia. (Wiyani, 2020) examined how religious education institutions in Indonesia actualize Pancasila values in their teachings and practices. Moreover, previous research by (Kamsi, 2018) explored how Pancasila values are reflected in the religious rituals of Islamic and Christian communities in Indonesia. Yani and (Yani & Hanafi, 2022) investigated how Islamic religious education contributes to the actualization of Pancasila values in Indonesia. Meanwhile, (Bahang, 2018) examined the role of religious education in strengthening Pancasila values among students in Indonesia. (Kadir, 2018) investigated how Pancasila values are implemented in religious governance in Indonesia. (Bahrul Ilmie, 2020) explored how Pancasila values can promote religious pluralism in Indonesia, particularly in the context of interfaith relations. Moreover, (Muhammad Amin Shamad & Muhammad Ishaq Shamad, 2021) examined how religious organizations in Indonesia actualize Pancasila values in their activities and programs.

The practice of Thudong in Indonesia is a unique religious tradition that involves wandering in search of spiritual enlightenment. This study aims to explore the significance of Thudong in Indonesia and its actualization on Pancasila values through religious rituals. Firstly, the study highlights the importance of Pancasila values in Indonesian society. Pancasila is the foundation of the Indonesian state ideology, which emphasizes the values of unity, democracy, social justice, and religious tolerance. The practice of Thudong, which involves spiritual introspection and self-reflection, can help individuals internalize these values and apply them in their daily lives (Syukur, 2022); (Hermawan et al., 2019).

Secondly, the study examines the religious rituals associated with Thudong and how they contribute to the actualization of Pancasila values. The rituals involve meditation, prayer, and acts of kindness towards others. These practices promote a sense of unity among individuals and encourage them to work towards the common good of society (Idham, 2021); (Lamirin, 2021).

Thirdly, the study explores the role of Thudong in promoting religious tolerance in Indonesia. The practice of Thudong involves individuals from different religious backgrounds, and the rituals are often conducted in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding. This promotes social harmony and helps to reduce religious conflicts in the country. Overall, the significance of this study lies in its contribution to our understanding of the role of Thudong in promoting Pancasila values and religious tolerance in Indonesia. By highlighting the positive impact of Thudong on Indonesian society, this study can help to promote greater awareness and appreciation of this unique religious tradition

2. Method

The research design for this study will be a qualitative descriptive approach. This approach will allow for a detailed exploration of the experiences and perspectives of individuals who practice Thudong in Indonesia. The study will involve in-depth interviews with participants and an analysis

of the data collected. The subjects of this study will be individuals who practice Thudong in Indonesia, both male and female, from different religious backgrounds. The participants will be selected through purposive sampling, with the aim of obtaining a diverse sample. The data will be collected through in-depth, semi-structured interviews.

The interviews will be conducted in Bahasa Indonesia and will be audio-recorded with the consent of the participants. The data collected from the interviews will be transcribed and analyzed thematically. This process will involve identifying patterns and themes in the data and organizing them into categories. The themes and categories will be cross-checked with the data to ensure their accuracy and validity. The analysis will be conducted using a manual approach, which involves reading and re-reading the data to identify patterns and themes. The study will be conducted in several stages.

First, ethical approval will be obtained from the relevant authorities. Second, the participants will be identified and recruited through purposive sampling. Third, the in-depth, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with the participants. Fourth, the data collected from the interviews will be transcribed and analyzed thematically. Fifth, the themes and categories identified in the data will be cross-checked with the data to ensure their accuracy and validity. Finally, the findings will be presented in a report that includes a description of the research design, data collection and analysis, and the main findings of the study. The report will also include a discussion of the implications of the findings for future research and practice

3. Analysis and Discussion

Thudong is a traditional Buddhist practice that involves wandering in the forest or countryside, living a simple and austere lifestyle, and meditating in secluded places. This practice is also known as Tudong or Tudung in some Southeast Asian countries, including Indonesia. The word "Thudong" comes from the Pali language, which is the language of the Buddhist scriptures. In Pali, the word "dhutaṅga" means "ascetic practice," and Thudong is a form of dhutaṅga that involves going on a solitary journey to deepen one's spiritual practice.

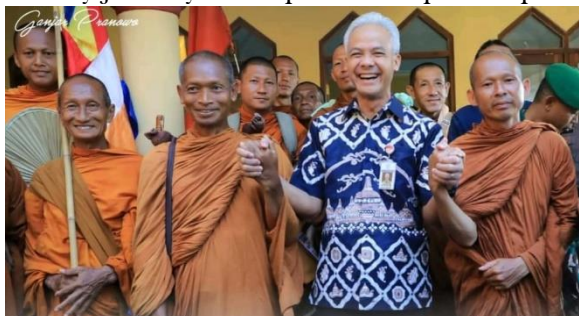


Figure 1. *Bhikkhus* who are doing *Thudong*, taking Photo with Governor of Central Java, Ganjar Pranowo
Source: kabartujuhsatu.news

Thudong is a significant practice in the Buddhist tradition because it allows practitioners to detach themselves from worldly distractions and focus on their spiritual path. By living a simple and austere lifestyle, practitioners can cultivate mindfulness, compassion, and wisdom, which are essential qualities for spiritual growth. In Indonesia, Thudong has a long history and is still practiced by many Buddhist monks and nuns. The practice has been passed down from generation to generation, and it has become an integral part of the Buddhist tradition in the country.

One of the most famous Thudong practitioners in Indonesia is Bhikkhu Buddhadasa, who lived in the early 20th century. He was known for his dedication to the practice of Thudong and his teachings on mindfulness and meditation. Bhikkhu Buddhadasa's teachings and writings have had a significant influence on the development of the Buddhist tradition in Indonesia. Thudong is also

significant in Indonesia because it has helped to preserve the natural environment. Many Thudong practitioners live in the forest or countryside, and they have a deep respect for nature. They believe that the natural world is an essential part of their spiritual practice, and they work to preserve it. In recent years, Thudong has become more popular in Indonesia as a way to cope with the stresses of modern life. Many people are turning to Thudong as a way to find peace and tranquility in a world that is becoming more chaotic and stressful.

Despite its popularity, Thudong is still a challenging practice that requires a great deal of dedication and discipline. Practitioners must be willing to give up their possessions, live a simple and austere lifestyle, and face the challenges of living in the wilderness. However, for those who are willing to undertake this journey, Thudong can be a transformative experience that leads to spiritual growth and enlightenment.

On June 1st, 2023, a group of Buddhist monks embarked on a Thudong journey to Magelang, a city located in Central Java, Indonesia. Thudong is a traditional Buddhist practice of wandering and seeking alms in order to cultivate humility, mindfulness, and spiritual growth. The journey of these monks is an excellent example of how the values of Pancasila can be actualized in Buddhist ritual. Pancasila is the founding philosophy of Indonesia, which consists of five principles: belief in one God, nationalism, humanitarianism, democracy, and social justice. These principles are deeply rooted in Indonesian culture and are often reflected in various religious practices, including Buddhism.

The first principle of Pancasila is belief in one God. Although Buddhism is often considered a non-theistic religion, the belief in a higher power or ultimate reality is central to Buddhist philosophy. In Thudong practice, monks rely on the generosity of others for their basic needs, such as food and shelter. As they travel from place to place, they cultivate a deep sense of gratitude and humility, recognizing that their well-being is dependent on the kindness of others and the benevolence of the universe.

The second principle of Pancasila is nationalism, which emphasizes the importance of unity and loyalty to one's country. In Buddhist practice, this principle can be actualized through the cultivation of loving-kindness and compassion towards all beings, regardless of nationality or ethnicity. As the Thudong monks' journey through Magelang, they extend their compassion and goodwill to all they encounter, regardless of their social status or background.

The third principle of Pancasila is humanitarianism, which emphasizes the importance of respect for human dignity and the value of life. In Buddhist practice, this principle is reflected in the practice of non-harming and the cultivation of ethical conduct. As the Thudong monks travel through Magelang, they adhere to strict ethical guidelines, refraining from engaging in any activity that may cause harm to themselves or others.

The fourth principle of Pancasila is democracy, which emphasizes the importance of equality, participation, and social justice. In Buddhist practice, this principle is reflected in the cultivation of wisdom and the realization of the interdependence of all beings. As the Thudong monks' journey through Magelang, they share their teachings and wisdom with all they encounter, recognizing that the path to enlightenment is open to all who seek it.

The fifth principle of Pancasila is social justice, which emphasizes the importance of fairness and equality in society. In Buddhist practice, this principle is reflected in the cultivation of generosity and the practice of giving. As the Thudong monks' journey through Magelang, they rely on the generosity of others for their basic needs, but they also offer their teachings and blessings freely, recognizing that the act of giving is a powerful source of spiritual merit and a way to create positive social change.

Overall, the Thudong journey of the Buddhist monks to Magelang is an excellent example of how the values of Pancasila can be actualized in Buddhist ritual. Through their practice of humility, compassion, ethical conduct, wisdom, and generosity, these monks embody the principles of

Pancasila and offer a powerful example of how religious practice can be a source of positive social change and spiritual growth. As Indonesia continues to navigate the challenges of the 21st century, the values of Pancasila and the wisdom of Buddhist practice can provide a powerful



Figure 2. *Bhikkhus* are doing *Thudong* to Borobudur temple in Magelang, Central Java

Source: kabartujuhatsu.news

3.1 The experience of individuals who practice Thudong in Indonesia

Thudong is a traditional practice of Buddhist monks in Indonesia that involves wandering in the forest or countryside in search of spiritual enlightenment. This practice has been an integral part of the Buddhist tradition in Indonesia for centuries and continues to be followed by many Buddhist monks to this day. The experience of Buddhists who practice Thudong in Indonesia is a unique one, influenced by the country's diverse cultural and religious traditions. Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim-majority country, with a significant Buddhist minority. The practice of Thudong, therefore, exists in a context of religious pluralism, which has both enriched and challenged the practice.

The practice of Thudong involves living a simple and austere life, often in secluded areas of the forest or countryside. Monks who practice Thudong usually carry only the bare minimum of possessions, including a robe, a bowl for collecting alms, and a walking stick. They rely on the generosity of local communities to provide them with food and shelter, and often spend the night in simple huts or caves. The experience of Thudong practitioners in Indonesia is shaped by the country's natural environment, which is rich in biodiversity and cultural diversity. Many Thudong practitioners spend time in the forests of Kalimantan, Sumatra, and Java, where they encounter a wide variety of flora and fauna. They may also visit communities of indigenous peoples, who have their own unique spiritual traditions and ways of life.

The experience of Thudong practitioners is also shaped by the challenges they face in a society that is often hostile to their practice. In some parts of Indonesia, Buddhism is seen as a foreign religion and is viewed with suspicion by some members of the majority Muslim community. Thudong practitioners may face harassment or even violence from those who see them as a threat to the dominant religious and cultural norms. Despite these challenges, Thudong practitioners in Indonesia continue to find meaning and purpose in their practice. For many, Thudong is a way to deepen their understanding of Buddhist teachings and to cultivate inner peace and wisdom. It is also seen as a way to serve the broader community, as Thudong practitioners often provide spiritual guidance and support to those who seek it.

One of the key aspects of Thudong practice is the cultivation of mindfulness and awareness. Thudong practitioners spend long hours in meditation and contemplation, seeking to develop a deep understanding of the nature of reality and the workings of the mind. They also cultivate compassion and loving-kindness, seeing these qualities as essential for living a meaningful and fulfilling life. Thudong practitioners in Indonesia also draw inspiration from the teachings of the Buddha, who himself was a wandering ascetic. The Buddha taught that the path to enlightenment

was one of self-discovery and inner transformation, and Thudong practitioners see their practice as a way to follow in the footsteps of the Buddha.

3.2 The religious rituals associated with Thudong contribute to the actualization of Pancasila values

Thudong is a term used in Buddhism to describe the practice of wandering or traveling with the aim of seeking enlightenment. It involves a set of religious rituals that are aimed at developing and deepening one's spiritual awareness. Thudong has been practiced by Buddhist monks for centuries as a way of gaining insight and understanding into the true nature of reality. In Indonesia, Thudong has become an important part of the country's cultural and religious heritage. This essay will explore how the religious rituals associated with Thudong contribute to the actualization of Pancasila values.

Pancasila Values Pancasila is the philosophical foundation of Indonesia's national ideology. It is a set of five principles that guide the country's political, social, and cultural life. The five principles are: 1) Belief in one God 2) A just and civilized humanity 3) The unity of Indonesia 4) Democracy guided by the wisdom of the people 5) Social justice for all Indonesians. The Pancasila values are deeply ingrained in the Indonesian psyche and are reflected in the country's laws, culture, and traditions. The practice of Thudong is one way in which Indonesians seek to actualize these values.

The Religious Rituals of Thudong -Thudong involves a variety of religious rituals that are aimed at developing and deepening one's spiritual awareness. These rituals typically include meditation, chanting, and the recitation of sutras. Thudong practitioners also engage in a variety of ascetic practices, such as fasting, sleeping on the ground, and living in solitude. These practices are intended to help the practitioner develop spiritual discipline and cultivate a deeper understanding of the nature of reality.

The Contribution of Thudong to the Actualization of Pancasila Values -Thudong contributes to the actualization of Pancasila values in several ways. First, the practice of Thudong helps to cultivate a deep sense of spirituality and religious devotion. This devotion is reflected in the first principle of Pancasila, which is a belief in one God. By practicing Thudong, Indonesians are able to develop a deeper understanding of their faith and strengthen their connection to the divine.

Second, Thudong promotes a sense of social responsibility and a commitment to justice. The ascetic practices associated with Thudong, such as fasting and living in solitude, help practitioners to develop a sense of empathy and compassion for others. This sense of empathy and compassion is reflected in the third and fifth principles of Pancasila, which emphasize the unity of Indonesia and social justice for all Indonesians.



Figure 3. Muslim Community welcomed *Bhikkhu* in Java
Source: tribun.news

Third, the practice of Thudong helps to promote a sense of democracy and participatory decision-making. Thudong practitioners engage in meditation and contemplation, which allows them to develop a deeper understanding of their own thoughts and emotions. This understanding can be translated into a commitment to participatory decision-making and a respect for the wisdom of the people, as reflected in the fourth principle of Pancasila.

3.3 The role of Thudong in promoting religious tolerance in Indonesia

Indonesia is a country of diverse religions with the majority of the population being Muslim. However, there are also significant populations of Christians, Hindus, Buddhists, and other religions. Religious tolerance has been an important issue in the country, and the promotion of religious harmony has been a priority for the government and religious leaders. Thudong, which means wandering or pilgrimage, has played a significant role in promoting religious tolerance in Indonesia. In this essay, we will explore the role of Thudong in promoting religious tolerance in Indonesia.

Thudong is a Buddhist practice of wandering, which involves traveling from one place to another, living on alms, and teaching the dharma. Thudong is not only a spiritual practice but also a way of promoting social harmony and inter-religious dialogue. Thudong monks travel to different parts of the country, meet people from different religions, and engage in discussions and dialogues with them. Thudong is a way of promoting peace and understanding between different religious communities.

Thudong has played a significant role in promoting religious tolerance in Indonesia. Thudong monks have traveled to different parts of the country and have engaged in dialogues with people from different religious communities. Thudong monks have also participated in interfaith events and have promoted social harmony and understanding between different religious communities.

Thudong monks have also played a significant role in promoting religious tolerance by teaching the dharma. The teachings of Buddhism emphasize the importance of compassion, non-violence, and respect for all living beings. Thudong monks have used these teachings to promote religious tolerance and to encourage people to live in peace and harmony with each other.

Thudong has also played a significant role in promoting interfaith dialogue. Thudong monks have participated in interfaith events and have engaged in discussions with people from different religious communities. Thudong monks have used these opportunities to promote understanding and to encourage people to respect each other's beliefs and practices.

Thudong has also played a significant role in promoting social harmony in Indonesia. Thudong monks have traveled to different parts of the country, and they have interacted with people from different social and economic backgrounds. Thudong monks have used these interactions to promote social harmony and to encourage people to work together for the common good.

3.4 the challenges faced by individuals who practice Thudong in Indonesia, and how do they overcome them

Thudong is a Buddhist practice that involves wandering or traveling in search of enlightenment. It is a common practice among Buddhist monks and nuns in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. However, Thudong practitioners in Indonesia face numerous challenges that hinder their spiritual growth and well-being. This essay will explore the challenges faced by Buddhists who practice Thudong in Indonesia and how they overcome them.

Thudong practitioners in Indonesia often face a lack of resources such as food, water, and shelter. The practice of Thudong involves wandering from place to place, and this can be particularly challenging in Indonesia, where there are many remote and sparsely populated areas. Thudong practitioners may have to rely on the generosity of local communities for food and shelter, which can be difficult to obtain in some areas.

Thudong practitioners in Indonesia also face safety concerns. Indonesia is a country with a diverse religious and cultural landscape, and Buddhist monks and nuns may be perceived as outsiders in some areas. This can make them vulnerable to harassment or violence, particularly in areas where there is tension between different religious or ethnic groups. Another challenge faced by Thudong practitioners in Indonesia is language barriers. Indonesia has more than 700 different languages and dialects, making it difficult for Thudong practitioners to communicate with local

communities during their travels. This can make it challenging to obtain food, shelter, or medical assistance when needed.

Thudong practitioners in Indonesia also face environmental hazards, such as extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, and dangerous wildlife. Indonesia is prone to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and tsunamis, which can make Thudong. Thudong practitioners in Indonesia often overcome the challenge of limited resources by building relationships with local communities. Buddhist monks and nuns may engage in acts of service, such as offering teachings or performing ceremonies, in exchange for food, shelter, or other necessities. By building relationships with local communities, Thudong practitioners can also gain a better understanding of local customs, traditions, and languages, which can help them navigate new areas more effectively.

Thudong practitioners in Indonesia often cultivate mindfulness and compassion as a way to overcome safety concerns and language barriers. By cultivating mindfulness, Thudong practitioners can remain aware of their surroundings and avoid potentially dangerous situations. Compassion can help Thudong practitioners to connect with local communities and overcome language barriers by expressing kindness and empathy towards others.

Thudong practitioners in Indonesia also build resilience to overcome environmental hazards. They may undergo physical and mental training to prepare themselves for extreme weather conditions or natural disasters. Thudong practitioners may also learn survival skills, such as how to find food and shelter in the wilderness or how to purify water for drinking.

3.5 Individuals who practice Thudong perceive the relationship between their spiritual beliefs and their daily lives

Thudong is a term used in Buddhism that refers to the practice of wandering monks who live a nomadic lifestyle, often traveling from place to place in search of spiritual enlightenment. These monks are known for their commitment to the Buddhist path and their willingness to live a simple and austere lifestyle, often relying on the generosity of others for their basic needs. For individuals who practice

Thudong, the relationship between their spiritual beliefs and their daily lives is a central aspect of their practice. These individuals believe that the path to enlightenment is not something that can be achieved solely through meditation or other spiritual practices, but rather must be integrated into all aspects of their daily lives.

One of the key ways in which Thudong practitioners perceive the relationship between their spiritual beliefs and their daily lives is through the practice of mindfulness. Mindfulness involves being fully present in the moment, and is often cultivated through meditation and other contemplative practices. For Thudong practitioners, mindfulness is not just something that they practice during meditation, but rather something that they strive to cultivate in all aspects of their daily lives.

This means that Thudong practitioners are always mindful of their thoughts, feelings, and actions, and seek to bring a sense of awareness and presence to everything that they do. Whether they are eating a simple meal, walking through the woods, or engaging in a conversation with another person, Thudong practitioners strive to be fully present and engaged in the moment.

Another way in which Thudong practitioners perceive the relationship between their spiritual beliefs and their daily lives is through the practice of renunciation. Renunciation involves letting go of attachments to material possessions, desires, and other worldly concerns, and instead focusing on the spiritual path. For Thudong practitioners, this often means living a simple and austere lifestyle, without many of the comforts and conveniences that are common in modern society.

By living a simple and austere lifestyle, Thudong practitioners are able to focus more fully on their spiritual practice, and are less distracted by the many distractions and temptations of the modern world. This allows them to cultivate a deeper sense of inner peace and contentment, and to

more fully commit themselves to the Buddhist path. Finally, Thudong practitioners perceive the relationship between their spiritual beliefs and their daily lives through the practice of service.

Service involves using one's skills, talents, and resources to help others, and is seen as a way of expressing compassion and kindness towards all beings. For Thudong practitioners, service is not just a way of helping others, but is also seen as a way of deepening one's own spiritual practice. By serving others, Thudong practitioners are able to cultivate the qualities of generosity, compassion, and kindness, which are seen as essential qualities on the Buddhist path. Through service, they are able to transcend their own ego and self-interest, and to connect more fully with the larger web of life.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, Thudong is a traditional Buddhist practice that involves wandering in the forest or countryside, living a simple and austere lifestyle, and meditating in secluded places. It is a significant practice in Indonesia because it allows practitioners to detach themselves from worldly distractions and focus on their spiritual path, preserve the natural environment, and cope with the stresses of modern life. While Thudong is a challenging practice, it can be a transformative experience that leads to spiritual growth and enlightenment. The experience of Buddhists who practice Thudong in Indonesia is a complex and multifaceted one, shaped by the country's cultural and religious diversity, its natural environment, and the challenges of practicing a minority religion in a society that is often hostile to it. Despite these challenges, Thudong practitioners continue to find meaning and purpose in their practice, seeing it as a way to deepen their understanding of Buddhist teachings, cultivate inner peace and wisdom, and serve the broader community. The religious rituals associated with Thudong contribute to the actualization of Pancasila values in several important ways. Thudong helps to cultivate a deep sense of spirituality and religious devotion, promote a sense of social responsibility and a commitment to justice, and promote a sense of democracy and participatory decision-making.

By practicing Thudong, Indonesians are able to deepen their understanding of the Pancasila values. Thudong has played a significant role in promoting religious tolerance in Indonesia. Thudong has not only promoted interfaith dialogue but also encouraged people to live in peace and harmony with each other. Thudong has also promoted social harmony by encouraging people to work together for the common good.

Thudong has been an important tool for promoting religious tolerance in Indonesia, and its impact will continue to be felt in the years to come. Thudong is a Buddhist practice that involves wandering or traveling in search of enlightenment. Thudong practitioners in Indonesia face numerous challenges, including limited resources, safety concerns, language barriers, and environmental hazards. However, Thudong practitioners overcome these challenges by building relationships with local communities, cultivating mindfulness and compassion, and building resilience.

Despite the challenges they face. In conclusion, for individuals who practice Thudong, the relationship between their spiritual beliefs and their daily lives is a central aspect of their practice. Through the cultivation of mindfulness, renunciation, and service, Thudong practitioners are able to integrate their spiritual beliefs into all aspects of their daily lives, and to deepen their commitment to the Buddhist path. By living a simple and austere lifestyle, and by serving others with compassion and kindness, Thudong practitioners are able to cultivate a deep sense of inner peace and contentment, and to connect more fully with the larger web.

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