



**PANCASILA AS THE BASIS AND IDEOLOGY OF THE STATE:
IMPLEMENTATION IN NATIONAL AND STATE LIFE**

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to examine the strategic role of Pancasila as the foundation of the state and national ideology of Indonesia in shaping national character and identifying the challenges of its implementation amid the currents of globalization and digitalization. As an open ideology, Pancasila embodies universal values such as religiosity, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice, which serve as guiding principles in national and civic life. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a literature review method, where data were collected through analysis of academic literature, policy documents, and previous research findings. The data analysis technique used is content analysis to explore the contextual dynamics of Pancasila values within Indonesian society. The findings show that although Pancasila is embedded in various educational, legal, and social policies, its implementation still faces serious challenges, such as the influence of global individualistic culture, the penetration of digital technology that fosters misinformation and polarization, and socioeconomic inequalities that weaken the spirit of justice. Therefore, a progressive and participatory revitalization strategy is needed, including strengthening character education, renewing practical curricula, and promoting national values in digital spaces. In conclusion, Pancasila remains relevant as the moral and ideological foundation of Indonesia, provided it continues to be contextualized in response to contemporary challenges and supported by the collective commitment of all elements of the nation.

Keywords: Pancasila, Ideology, Implementation, Globalization, Character education.

Abstrak

Tujuan dari artikel ini untuk mengkaji peran strategis Pancasila sebagai dasar negara dan ideologi bangsa Indonesia dalam membentuk karakter nasional serta mengidentifikasi tantangan implementasinya di tengah arus globalisasi dan digitalisasi. Pancasila sebagai ideologi terbuka mengandung nilai-nilai universal seperti religiusitas, kemanusiaan, persatuan, demokrasi, dan keadilan sosial yang menjadi landasan dalam kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan metode studi pustaka, di mana data dikumpulkan melalui kajian terhadap literatur ilmiah, dokumen kebijakan, serta hasil penelitian terdahulu. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis isi (content analysis) untuk memahami dinamika penerapan nilai-nilai Pancasila secara kontekstual dalam masyarakat Indonesia. Hasil pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa meskipun Pancasila telah tertanam dalam berbagai kebijakan pendidikan, hukum, dan sosial, implementasinya masih menghadapi tantangan serius, seperti pengaruh budaya global yang individualistik, penetrasi teknologi digital yang memicu disinformasi dan polarisasi, serta ketimpangan sosial ekonomi yang melemahkan semangat keadilan. Oleh karena itu, dibutuhkan strategi revitalisasi nilai-nilai Pancasila secara progresif dan partisipatif melalui penguatan pendidikan karakter, pembaharuan kurikulum yang aplikatif, serta kampanye nilai-nilai kebangsaan di ruang digital. Kesimpulannya, Pancasila tetap relevan sebagai dasar moral dan ideologis bangsa Indonesia, asalkan terus dikontekstualisasikan sesuai tantangan zaman dan didukung oleh komitmen kolektif seluruh elemen bangsa.

Kata kunci: Pancasila, Ideologi, Implementasi, Globalisasi, Pendidikan karakter.



Introduction

Pancasila is the foundation of the Indonesian state which has a very strategic role in shaping national character and identity. It is not only the foundation of state law, but also a system of values that lives in the midst of plural Indonesian society. From a historical perspective, Pancasila was born from a long process of searching for national identity involving various thoughts of national figures, and was then officially delivered by Ir. Soekarno on June 1, 1945 at the session of the Investigating Committee for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence (BPUPKI). Since then, Pancasila has been confirmed as the philosophical basis of the state and the nation's outlook on life that encompasses various public policies, government systems, and norms of life in society, nation, and state (Sari & Misnawati, 2023).

As a unifying ideology for the nation, Pancasila has the power to integrate various differences in ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-groups that are factually inherent in the structure of Indonesian society. In this case, Pancasila is not static, but rather dynamic and adaptive to changes in the times, as long as the substance of its values is maintained and consistently internalized. The five principles in Pancasila are intertwined with each other and represent noble values rooted in the nation's culture, such as mutual cooperation, justice, deliberation, and respect for human rights (Ardila et al., 2024). These values are not only the normative basis for national and state life, but also the moral foundation that shapes the personality of every Indonesian citizen.

However, in contemporary reality, the implementation of Pancasila values faces challenges that are not easy. The flow of globalization and digitalization of information has brought the influence of foreign cultures that are sometimes not in line with the values of Pancasila. The younger generation, as an important part of the nation's leadership relay, is often in the vortex of global information that is full of values of liberalism, individualism, and consumerism, which in turn can erode the spirit of collectivity and nationalism. This phenomenon is exacerbated by the lack of character education based on Pancasila values in various educational institutions, as well as the weak role models of leaders and public figures in practicing Pancasila in real terms.

Therefore, it is necessary to revitalize the understanding and practice of Pancasila values in a format that is contextual, innovative, and able to answer the challenges of the times. Based on this background, the author considers it important to further examine how the strategic role of Pancasila as the basis of the state is able to shape the character and identity of the Indonesian nation, as well as what challenges are faced in its implementation in the current era of globalization and digitalization. The author is also interested in taking this theme because of concerns about the fading spirit of nationalism among the younger generation who are increasingly exposed to global culture, and hopes that through this article it can contribute to strengthening the values of Pancasila as a guideline for the life of the Indonesian nation in the midst of the modern era.

Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with the aim of describing in depth the strategic role of Pancasila in shaping the character and identity of the nation and analyzing the challenges of its implementation in the era of globalization and digitalization. This approach was chosen because it is appropriate for exploring complex and meaningful social phenomena, especially those related to ideological values, such as Pancasila, which cannot be measured quantitatively alone but need to be understood in a social, cultural, and historical context.

The data collection method was carried out through library research, which involved a review of various academic literature, Pancasila textbooks, scientific articles, government documents, and relevant previous research results. These sources were analyzed to obtain a complete picture of the dynamics of the application of Pancasila values in modern Indonesian society, especially in facing the challenges of globalization and the penetration of foreign cultures.

The data analysis technique used was content analysis, namely by examining the contents of various documents and library sources that had been collected to find patterns of thought, concepts, and



strategies for implementing Pancasila values in a contemporary social context. This analysis focuses on two main aspects: (1) how Pancasila plays a role in the formation of national character and identity, and (2) the forms of challenges and responses to the implementation of Pancasila in today's community life.

Data validity is strengthened by conducting source triangulation, namely by comparing findings from various sources that have different points of view, such as the views of academics, community leaders, and government policies that are oriented towards fostering ideology. This step aims to obtain the integrity of meaning and avoid bias in drawing conclusions.

With this approach, it is hoped that the research will be able to provide a conceptual contribution to strengthening Pancasila education and become a reflection material for policy makers and education practitioners in designing strategies for implementing Pancasila values that are contextual and relevant to the dynamics of the times.

Discussion

The Meaning and Values of Pancasila

Pancasila consists of five principles, namely Belief in the One Almighty God, Just and Civilized Humanity, Unity of Indonesia, Democracy Guided by the Wisdom of Deliberation/Representation, and Social Justice for All Indonesian People. These five principles reflect religious values, humanity, nationalism, democracy, and social justice that serve as guidelines in community life. The first principle, Belief in the One Almighty God, reflects a religious value that recognizes the existence of God as a moral foundation in national life (Amir & Lestari, 2024). This value instills an attitude of tolerance between religious communities and respects the freedom to practice each other's beliefs in accordance with the constitution.

The second principle, Just and Civilized Humanity, emphasizes the importance of respecting human rights and fair treatment in social life (Hamdani et al., 2024). This principle teaches the values of empathy, equality, and upholding justice in every aspect of life. The third principle, the Unity of Indonesia, contains the value of nationalism that emphasizes a sense of unity and oneness in diversity (Sembiring & Ndonga, 2024). With this principle, the Indonesian people are encouraged to maintain togetherness and strengthen their sense of nationality without distinguishing between ethnicity, religion, or culture. The fourth principle, Democracy Led by the Wisdom of Deliberation/Representation, emphasizes the importance of the principle of democracy in the Indonesian government system (Saragih & Ndano, 2024). The values contained in this principle reflect freedom of opinion, active participation in politics, and decision-making based on deliberation and consensus.

The fifth principle, Social Justice for All Indonesian People, emphasizes the need for equitable welfare for all people (Aqilah & Najicha, 2023). This value teaches the importance of economic equality, access to education, and social security to achieve fair welfare for all Indonesian people.

Implementation of Pancasila in National and State Life

Pancasila is implemented in various aspects of life, including law, education, social, and politics. As the basis of the state, Pancasila is a guideline in formulating policies and regulations that reflect the noble values of the nation. Every policy made must be based on the principles of Pancasila so that it is in line with the interests of the wider community. In the legal field, Pancasila is the highest source of law that directs the formation of laws and regulations in Indonesia (Siregar & Muharam, 2022). Every legal policy must refer to the values of Pancasila, such as social justice and humanity, to ensure that the law is enforced fairly and without discrimination.

In the world of education, the values of Pancasila are taught from an early age in order to shape the character of the younger generation who are noble, nationalistic, and have a social spirit (Risdiyani & Dewi, 2021). The education curriculum in Indonesia is designed to instill a spirit of nationalism, unity, and mutual cooperation as part of practicing the values of Pancasila. Meanwhile, in social life, Pancasila is a guideline in building an attitude of tolerance and togetherness amidst the diversity of ethnicities, religions, and cultures (Karmelia, 2020). The values of Pancasila encourage people to



respect each other and work together for the common welfare, so that harmony is created in community and state life.

Challenges in Implementing Pancasila

Although Pancasila has become the main guideline in national and state life, its implementation in the modern era faces various complex challenges. Globalization brings cultural changes that can erode the noble values of Pancasila (Iqbal et al., 2024). The entry of foreign cultures without filters can influence people's mindsets and lifestyles, which has the potential to reduce the sense of nationalism and togetherness.

In addition, the development of digital technology also presents its own challenges. The rapid and unlimited flow of information allows the spread of hoaxes, hate speech, and propaganda that can divide national unity. Social media is a medium that is often used to spread ideas that conflict with the values of Pancasila, thus causing divisions in society (Margaretta et al., 2022).

Another challenge is the social and economic disparities that still occur in various regions. Unequal development, access to education, and unequal economic opportunities can lead to social inequality. This has the potential to weaken the implementation of the fifth principle, namely Social Justice for All Indonesian People, which should be the foundation for building equitable prosperity.

Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is needed to strengthen the understanding and application of Pancasila values. Character education based on Pancasila must continue to be improved from an early age, regulations based on Pancasila values must be consistently enforced, and active community involvement in maintaining national unity and integrity needs to be strengthened. Thus, Pancasila can remain relevant as an ideology that unites the nation in facing the challenges of the times.

Conclusion

Based on the description and discussion in this article, it can be concluded that Pancasila remains the main foundation in building the character, identity, and direction of the policies of the Indonesian nation. The five principles of Pancasila contain universal values that are relevant to regulating social, national, and state life, especially in maintaining harmony amidst diversity. Its implementation is clearly visible in the fields of law, education, social, and politics, although it still faces various major challenges, such as cultural globalization, rapid digitalization, and socio-economic inequality. These challenges require a contextual, participatory, and progressive revitalization strategy for Pancasila values. Character education based on Pancasila values must be strengthened from an early age, supported by fair law enforcement, and the active role of society in maintaining tolerance and solidarity. Thus, Pancasila is not only an ideological symbol, but is truly present as a dynamic principle of life for the Indonesian nation in responding to the challenges of the times. This collective effort will ensure that Pancasila remains a unifying pillar and moral guide in building a sovereign, just, and civilized Indonesia.

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