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The Strategic Role of Pancasila as A Value Filter within the Current of Global Constitusionalisme

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Abstract

Pancasila is the foundation of the Indonesian state, or the foundation of the Indonesian nation; therefore, it is very important in everyday life. The existence of Pancasila provides the Indonesian nation with guiding principles to identify and resolve social, political, legal, cultural, and other problems. The values contained in Pancasila are noble values that must be instilled in the soul of every Indonesian citizen. Thus, these values are essential to be understood so that Indonesia does not lose its identity. This study aims to show the importance of strengthening Pancasila values in the era of globalization, and the method used in this research is a literature review.

Keywords *Indonesia, values, Pancasila.*

A. Introduction

The foundation of the Indonesian state is Pancasila, which is also known as the ideology of the Indonesian nation. Certainly, Pancasila functions as a tool to unite the nation. Each principle of Pancasila

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contains values that must be applied by the Indonesian people; unfortunately, in the current era of globalization, these values have begun to erode.

Pancasila emerged as the foundational ideology of Indonesia as a result of the agreement among the nation's founders at the time of independence, and it remains relevant today in the era of globalization. Globalization brings changes to the world order and directly affects a nation. These changes are experienced by Indonesian society, both positively and negatively, and they pose great challenges for the country. Therefore, society needs the capability to respond to challenges that may impact national life, the economy, politics, society, and culture by experiencing and internalizing the values contained in Pancasila. By implementing all Pancasila values in the lives of Indonesian citizens, national morality will be strengthened through daily practice, making Pancasila a guiding principle for the state.

Pancasila contains meaningful values, one of which is that the ideals of the Indonesian nation are embodied in Pancasila as a unifying element forming Indonesia's national unity. Several values possessed by Pancasila include: divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and justice. These basic values are universal and subjective, and they can be accepted by other nations. Pancasila is subjective because its values are continuously linked to its supporters—namely individuals, the nation, and the Indonesian state.

Each principle of Pancasila carries values with different degrees and weights, but these values remain interconnected and complement one another, making Pancasila an inseparable unity. Thus, each principle is part of one unified whole because the values are closely related, and one value cannot be separated from the others. Therefore, the values contained in Pancasila are embraced by the Indonesian people and serve as guidance for their attitudes, behavior, and actions. In this modern era filled with the flow of globalization, the role of Pancasila is crucial in maintaining the character of both individuals and the Indonesian state. This is because, in today's globalized world, borders between nations seem invisible, allowing various foreign cultures to easily enter society

B. Result & Discussion

1. Implementation of Global Pancasila Values in Facing the Challenges of Global Constitutionalism

The modern era has significantly influenced national life, including education. Musa states that technology plays an important

role in shaping global changes. The modern era, characterized by developments in science, technology, and digitalization, has produced positive impacts in education, such as digital data storage and online examination systems, which have replaced paper-based methods.

However, advancements in science and technology also bring negative effects, such as easy access to pornography among children and teenagers, student brawls, drug abuse, and the adoption of Western lifestyles leading to free sex, among many others. Anggriani argues that these issues occur because Pancasila values have begun to fade within Indonesian society. This must become a major concern because it relates to the morality of the younger generation, who are the nation's future bearers. Savitri emphasizes that these negative behaviors can be corrected through the implementation of Pancasila values so that future generations develop good moral character. Pancasila is the ideology of Indonesia adopted because its values are inherent in the Indonesian national character.

To prevent the negative effects of modernization, especially for the millennial generation, Indonesia must immediately take strategic action so the youth have guidelines to resist harmful external influences. One important strategy is implementing religious and Pancasila values from early childhood education up through higher education so that learners understand Pancasila deeply and avoid harmful global influences.

Education plays a central role in guiding learners toward truth. Therefore, the current education model must address modern challenges by strengthening cognitive, affective, and psychomotor competencies. This aligns with Law No. 20 of 2003, which states that education should facilitate students in developing spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, moral character, and necessary skills. Implementing Pancasila values in schools can be done through integrating character values into the curriculum and extracurricular activities. Character education is an effective way to instill moral foundations so that students develop the characteristics of the "Pancasila Student Profile."

2. *Relevance of Pancasila Values in Facing the Challenges of Globalization*

The values contained in Pancasila remain highly relevant in addressing various challenges arising from globalization. As the nation’s philosophy and ideology, Pancasila provides a strong moral, social, and political foundation for filtering global influences that may threaten cultural sovereignty, national identity, and societal welfare.

Each principle in Pancasila plays a strategic role in maintaining a balance between openness to global developments and the preservation of Indonesia's fundamental values. In the era of globalization, characterized by rapid information flows, dynamic social changes, and increasing economic competition, the implementation of Pancasila values becomes crucial for Indonesia to maintain its identity. By making Pancasila a guide in policymaking as well as in social life, Indonesia can adapt to changing times without losing the character and fundamental principles that form its identity. More than merely being the foundation of the state, Pancasila also functions as a filter against foreign cultural influences that contradict national norms and values. When globalization presents various issues such as increasing individualism, socio-economic inequality, and weakening national unity and nationalism, Pancasila becomes an effective tool to address these problems by emphasizing the importance of divinity, humanity, unity, just democracy, and social welfare for all Indonesians.

1. Belief in One Supreme God

Globalization encourages secularization and materialism that prioritize rationality and worldly interests, making new ideologies that sometimes contradict religious values more easily enter Indonesian society. However, the first principle of Pancasila affirms that divine values must remain the primary foundation in national and state life. Strengthening religious values serves as a moral safeguard so that society is not eroded by foreign cultures that contradict religious principles. Moreover, the value of divinity contributes to creating social harmony amid religious diversity, especially in a globalized era that is often exploited to provoke division. Therefore, interreligious tolerance must be strengthened as an effort to maintain national unity. The government also holds a strategic role in ensuring that policies and regulations remain aligned with divine values, including through religious education in the national curriculum and restrictions on the spread of ideologies contradicting these principles. By using the principle of Belief in One Supreme God as guidance, Indonesia can face globalization without losing its spiritual and moral identity.

2. Just and Civilized Humanity

Globalization brings significant changes to the world's economic and social order, but it also poses challenges such as social inequality, labor exploitation, and economic disparities between developed and developing nations. A global economic system based on

free competition often places developing countries in unfavorable positions, worsening social injustice and resource exploitation. In response, the second principle of Pancasila emphasizes the importance of just and civilized humanity in building a more equitable society. This principle underscores fair and dignified treatment for every individual, without social, economic, or cultural discrimination. Additionally, respect for human rights (HAM) becomes an essential aspect in countering the negative impacts of globalization, such as human trafficking and labor exploitation. The state must ensure economic and social policies that aim not only at growth but also at public welfare through strict regulation of foreign investment, social security, and legal protection for vulnerable groups. Beyond social justice, the second principle also highlights the importance of fostering a civilized society that upholds respect, solidarity, and compassion toward others, both in interpersonal and international relations. By implementing these values, Indonesia can create a more inclusive social system, reduce economic disparities, and ensure that globalization benefits all citizens, not merely a select few. Although the values of Pancasila remain relevant, their implementation in the era of globalization faces various challenges, including:

3. Influence of Foreign Culture

The entry of foreign cultures as a result of globalization has brought significant changes to the mindset and lifestyle of Indonesian society. Cultural exchange can enrich perspectives and encourage innovation, but if it is not aligned with Pancasila values—such as individualism, hedonism, and secularism—it can become a threat to the nation's character. Individualism, which emphasizes personal interests, has the potential to weaken social solidarity and mutual cooperation, which are core values in the third principle of Pancasila. Hedonism, which is oriented toward pleasure and material satisfaction, may erode the spirit of hard work and simplicity, while secularism, which separates religion from public life, may diminish ethical awareness and national values. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is needed to balance openness to foreign culture with the preservation of Pancasila values. Character education, the role of families, educational institutions, and the media must be strengthened to build cultural resilience. With a selective attitude in accepting foreign cultures and reinforcing Pancasila values, Indonesia can maintain its identity while competing globally without losing its cultural roots.

Lack of Public Understanding of Pancasila

One of the main challenges in maintaining the existence of Pancasila values in the era of globalization is the declining understanding among the younger generation regarding its meaning and implementation in daily life. This is due to the lack of character education based on Pancasila in the curriculum and the minimal internalization of national values in social life. Exposure to global culture that is not always aligned with Pancasila, along with pragmatic mindsets and orientation toward popular culture, causes young people to tend to adopt individualistic and consumptive lifestyles. Weak Pancasila education in schools, which is often theoretical without real application, combined with the lack of exemplary behavior from leaders and public figures, further worsens this condition. To address this problem, Pancasila education must be revitalized through an applied approach using discussions, case simulations, and social projects. Additionally, the dissemination of Pancasila values through social media and community-based national programs must be strengthened. Through systematic and sustainable efforts, understanding and practice of Pancasila values are expected to increase, ensuring that it remains a relevant ideology in facing global challenges.

4. Social Disintegration

Globalization brings major changes to people's mindsets and social interactions, but it can also accelerate social disintegration if not balanced with efforts to maintain national unity. One negative impact is the rise of social conflicts due to differences in political views, ethnicity, religion, and culture, which are exacerbated by the spread of hate speech and hoaxes on social media. Sharp polarization, growing intolerance, and the influx of foreign cultures that erode traditional values increasingly weaken social solidarity. To respond to these challenges, strengthening Pancasila values—especially the principle of Indonesian Unity—is necessary through education and social movements that cultivate nationalism. Moreover, social media regulations must be reinforced to prevent the spread of divisive content, while the public must become more critical in evaluating information. With shared awareness and commitment, Indonesia can preserve its unity and diversity amid the challenges of globalization.

5. Economic Inequality

Economic inequality poses a major challenge for Indonesia in the era of globalization, where the global economic system that benefits developed countries widens the gap between the rich and the poor. The dominance of multinational corporations threatens the sustainability of local MSMEs, reduces employment opportunities, and worsens poverty levels. In addition, the welfare gap between urban and rural areas encourages urbanization, leading to unemployment and an increase in low-wage informal workers. To address this, the values of Pancasila—particularly the fifth principle on social justice—must serve as a guide in creating an inclusive economic system. The government needs to strengthen the MSME sector through access to capital, training, and legal protection, as well as promote equitable development by investing in infrastructure in remote areas. Progressive tax reforms, subsidies for vulnerable groups, and expanded access to education and vocational training are also essential to reducing economic disparities. With the right strategies, Indonesia can face the challenges of globalization without sacrificing the welfare of its people and while upholding the principle of social justice.

4. The Values of Pacasila in Global Constitutionalism to Maintain National Identity and Sovereignhty

Since its formulation on June 1, 1945, Pancasila has been intended as the philosophical foundation of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, or better known as the State Foundation (Philosofische Grondslag). The meaning of Pancasila is one of the norms and guidelines for community life. As the state foundation, Pancasila is listed in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, which is the constitutional legal basis and can also be referred to as the state ideology. In social life after the independence of 1945, Pancasila played an important role in every movement, direction, and method, and must always be upheld.

Pancasila has two very important roles for the Indonesian nation, namely as an entity and as the identity of the Indonesian people. The meaning of Pancasila as an entity refers to something that has a unique and distinct existence, although not necessarily in a physical form. In this context, Pancasila as the entity of the Indonesian nation has its own characteristics, namely the diversity of values contained within it. Meanwhile, Pancasila as the national identity means that this identity is a reflection or self-image of the nation that comes from family, gender, culture, ethnicity, and socialization processes. This

identity is also a sign of a distinct characteristic that sets the nation apart from others because all members of society continuously reflect the values or guidelines embedded in Pancasila.

The values of Pancasila as the fundamental national philosophy of Indonesia are essentially the source of all laws in the country. As the source of all legal sources, it reflects an objective view of life, awareness, legal ideals, and noble moral aspirations related to the character and personality of the Indonesian nation, which were summarized and abstracted on August 18, 1945. This principle was divided into five precepts by the founding fathers and legalized through legislation as the philosophical foundation of the NKRI. This is regulated in Decree No. 2/XX/MPRS/1966.

The movements that emerged during this period actually used Pancasila as the foundation of their establishment. The younger generation involved in these movements had spirit and determination rooted in the ideological values of Pancasila. However, over time, these values began to narrow and erode. The emergence of new ideologies such as globalization and the increasing rise of fundamentalism today can undermine solidarity and shift society's paradigm away from Pancasila. In such a context, a paradigm of national and state life is highly needed as a guide for the Indonesian nation. Values such as social cohesion, kinship, social friendship, harmony, tolerance, and patriotism once prevailed.

Concept of National Identity

Indonesia's national identity is not a concept limited to symbolic or administrative elements such as the flag and state emblem. National identity is a social construct built from a long history of independence struggles, ethnic and cultural diversity, religious plurality, and the value system embedded in Pancasila. The values of Pancasila form the heart of Indonesia's national identity, teaching the principles of unity, diversity, mutual cooperation, and social justice.

More broadly, Indonesia's national identity is also shaped by the collective experiences of its people in facing social, political, and cultural changes. This process includes resistance against colonialism, the fight for independence, and efforts to realize the ideals of freedom envisioned by the founding fathers. This identity formation process is not only marked by victories in battle but also by efforts to build an inclusive and just society. Pancasila, with its five principles, functions as the main pillar that unites Indonesia's diversity. The first principle, Belief in One Almighty God, reflects the religious plurality of

Indonesia, while the second principle, Just and Civilized Humanity, emphasizes respect for human rights and social justice. Pancasila becomes a guide that directs Indonesia to maintain unity in diversity, where ethnic, linguistic, and religious differences coexist harmoniously.

However, in the modern era, strengthening national identity not only involves symbolic aspects but must also consider the evolving social and political dynamics. National identity must be able to adapt to the times without losing its core values, which form the roots of the nation. In the context of globalization, Indonesia must be able to select global cultural elements that are compatible and aligned with its existing national identity.

Globalization Challenges to National Identity

Globalization has opened major opportunities for economic growth and cross-national information exchange, but it has also presented several challenges to the existence of Indonesia's national identity. One of the biggest challenges is the phenomenon of cultural homogenization, where dominant global cultures often replace local cultures. Cultural influences from major countries—especially Western nations—have become dominant in various aspects of daily life, from music and fashion to food and social and cultural values. Westernization, as one of the main impacts of globalization, brings values that promote individualism, consumerism, and materialism, which contradict the values of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and social justice that have long characterized Indonesian society. The consumptive and hedonistic lifestyle, often portrayed in social media and global pop culture, can shift the mindset of Indonesian youth, who should instead prioritize social values rooted in solidarity and communal harmony.

Popular Culture and Its Influence on Young Generations

Global popular culture, which easily enters through social media and the internet, has become a major attraction for young people. For example, K-pop culture originating from South Korea not only dominates the global entertainment market but also influences the lifestyle and fashion choices of many Indonesian youths. The same phenomenon also occurs with Western culture such as Hollywood films, which have a significant impact on self-perception and lifestyle among Indonesian society. At a deeper level, the influence of this popular culture can lead to an identity crisis. Young Indonesians may feel more connected to foreign cultures than to their own local culture.

This can be seen in the declining interest in regional languages, traditional arts, and customs that were once an integral part of Indonesia's social life.

Changes in Social and Political Values

Globalization also affects Indonesia's social and political structures. The influence of liberal values brought by globalization may lead to shifts in the value systems that have long been rooted in Indonesian society. The values of togetherness and mutual cooperation, which have traditionally been the core of Indonesia's social life, are gradually being replaced by individualistic values that prioritize personal interests. This phenomenon leads to social fragmentation, where society begins to lose the sense of solidarity and unity that has long been strongly established. For instance, in some regions, the practice of gotong-royong—once deeply ingrained—has started to erode, replaced by more individualistic forms of social interaction based on consumption and materialism. This can weaken the social bonds that serve as the main strength in building a stable nation.

5. The Role of Education in Strengthening National Identity

Education is one of the most effective instruments for strengthening national identity. In the Indonesian context, education is not only aimed at teaching knowledge but also at shaping a national character based on the values of Pancasila. Through civic education, young generations are expected to develop a deep understanding of the nation's history, Indonesian culture, and the importance of maintaining unity amid diversity.

In addition, education must actively play a role in introducing and strengthening local cultural identity. The Indonesian education curriculum needs to be updated to emphasize the importance of understanding local cultures, regional languages, and traditional arts as part of strengthening national identity. Lessons about Indonesia's cultural diversity need to be introduced from an early age so that young generations grow with full awareness of the importance of preserving the nation's culture.

Alongside formal education, informal education through families and communities also plays a very significant role. Parents, as the first educators at home, must be able to instill national values and cultural identity in their children. One method is to teach the importance of recognizing and loving the Indonesian language and

local traditions. It is also essential to teach the values of gotong-royong and togetherness as part of Indonesia's social identit.

The Role of Media in Strengthening National Identity

Mass media and social media play a significant role in shaping public opinion, particularly in shaping the perceptions and identities of young generations. For example, social media has the power to spread ideas, information, and culture to global audiences in a very short time. Therefore, media should be used as a tool to introduce and reinforce national values, highlight Indonesia's rich cultural heritage, and provide insights into national history and identity.

Through both traditional and digital media, various educational campaigns can be conducted to promote the importance of loving local culture and maintaining diversity. The use of social media must also be directed toward showcasing Indonesia's rich arts and culture, as well as countering foreign cultural influences that often conflict with Indonesian values.

However, media also holds a major responsibility to filter negative content that may damage moral values and national identity. With the abundance of uncontrolled foreign content, social media must be closely monitored and used to disseminate positive content that aligns with Indonesian national values.

6. *Strategies for Strengthening National Identity in the Era of Globalization*

To address the challenges of globalization and strengthen national identity, Indonesia needs to adopt several holistic and integrated strategies. Some strategies that can be implemented include.

1. Character and Civic Education: Integrating civic education based on Pancasila and national history to strengthen nationalism and national awareness from an early age.
2. Revitalization of Local Culture: Conducting cultural programs involving local communities, including art festivals, traditional arts training, and preservation of regional languages.
3. Improvement of Digital Media Literacy: Educating young generations about the importance of filtering social media and digital information, as well as encouraging them to create content that supports national identity.
4. Collaboration Between Government and Private Sector: The government must collaborate with the private sector and

community organizations to support cultural preservation and national identity strengthening through various cultural programs and social activities.

5. Cultural Diplomacy: Enhancing Indonesia's cultural diplomacy efforts on the international stage to introduce Indonesia's cultural wealth and strengthen the country's position in the global arena.

C. Conclusion

Pancasila, as the foundation of the state, plays a very significant role in the life of the nation and the state. Along with the development of time, Pancasila not only serves as the state foundation that is rooted solely within Indonesia but also adapts to global phenomena and modern changes across all aspects. Cultural transformations entering Indonesia could potentially become a divisive force against the unity that has been built since long ago; however, when the values of Pancasila continue to be upheld firmly by all Indonesian people, such threats can be avoided.

The strong sense of nationalism and patriotism once deeply embedded within Indonesian society is now perceived to be fading; therefore, the Indonesian nation needs to strengthen its sense of nationalism and patriotism. A strong sense of nationalism and love for the homeland is crucial in facing global and modern influences. To grow into a great nation, the attitudes of nationalism and patriotism must be instilled from an early age, so that as the nation matures, it becomes stronger and more resilient in facing various challenges.

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