

Building Good Character of Indonesian Young Generation with Moral Values of State Ideology of *Pancasila*

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Abstract: The national education of Indonesia aims to produce not only knowledgeable and skilful young generations, but it also to produce young generation with a good character and morality. This study explains the challenges and strategy to build a good character of young generation in Indonesia using the moral values of state ideology of Pancasila. This study uses a qualitative approach to discuss the issue by reviewing the relevant literatures. To produce knowledgeable and skilful young generation with high moral values, higher education intuitions should initiate and impose proper strategy to build a good character of students as future young generation of Indonesia. Students should be equipped not only with the knowledge and expertise, but also with high character and good morality. Efforts taken by the government of Indonesia, namely mental revolution initiative for young generation should be fully supported by the universities as the main avenue to produce bright young generation with good character. State of ideology of Indonesia, the Pancasila offered comprehensive moral values as reference to build good character of future young generation nationwide. Moral values comprised in the state ideology of Pancasila namely values of divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and justice should be thoroughly taught in the classes and integrated in the curricula of university to build good character of future young generation.

Keywords: Moral values, Good character, Young generation, State ideology, Pancasila

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I. INTRODUCTION

The proclamation of independence of Indonesia on August 17, 1945 from the colonisations of Japan and Dutch over more than 350 years was not achieved easily and it was not a gift from the colonials. It was achieved through fierce struggle and a long war period. Thus, the independence of Indonesia should be filled scintillating to make the past Indonesian freedom fighters proud of by filled up independence with welfare and prosperity. Especially, it is the task and responsibility of young generations to realize the aspirations of the past freedom fighter to make Indonesian prosperous. This is the challenges faced the young generation nationwide.

After the resignation of President of Soeharto in 1998, the era of reformation started. Since then, the achievement of national objectives as stated in the Preamble of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 has been aggressively struggled towards its realization (Fauzi, 2003). The move has been expected to encourage a mental change of future generation to enable them upholding the *Pancasila*'s values in the life of the nation and state. These values include divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and justice should be applied in the life of the young generation of Indonesia fully without any doubt in it.

The main actors behind the reformation era were students and young people who fight for betterment of Indonesia, thus it is natural that the younger generation has an important and main role in the reform mandate. The dynamics of the life of Indonesia's young generation from time to time continue to change, many of which evolve to the positive as the latest technological discoveries. But the progress of technology also has its negative side, such as the use of drugs, free-sex behaviour and other negative behaviours. The younger generation's negative behaviour at the moment does not just happen, but many factors influence it. The younger generation is a product of previous generations who have misused of drug, wasting time, involved in deviant behaviour, corruption, and so on (Komalasari, 2014). This deviant behaviour in one of indications that the young generation has possessed bad character that needs to be changed. The values of the *Pancasila* could shape the current young generation is the future leader who determine the future of the country (Azra, 2004; Malihah, 2015). Thus, inserting the spirit of the *Pancasila* into the young generation is an important asset for the country development (Asmorojati, 2018).

Based on this background, thus this study intends to identify the moral values contained in the state philosophy of Indonesia, the *Pancasila* and propose these values of source of references for shaping a better character of young generation in Indonesia. Thus issue is timely important to discuss here as it offers solution to save young generation from bad characters by integrating moral values derived from the state of ideology into the university curricula.

The rest of the study is structured as follows. Next Section provides the research method on as the basis for the analysis of the issue. Section 3 discusses the issue based on a critical review of existing relevant references. Finally, Section 4 concludes the paper.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is based on the qualitative approach to identify the moral values could be derived from the state ideology of the *Pancasila* and use as the basis for building good character of young generation in Indonesia. The existing relevant literatures would be reviewed and descriptively analyzed to identify moral values contained in the *Pancasila*. These values are then suggested for building young generation of Indonesia with good character.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The As the philosophical basis for Independence of Indonesia (Nashimura, 1995) on August 17, 1945, the *Pancasila* has been seen as the state ideology on Indonesia. Since then, the *Pancasila* has been an immovable foundation of the country. The formulation of the *Pancasila* as the nation foundation is mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, which consists of five inseparable and mutually qualifying pillars namely: “1) belief in the One and Only God 2); just and civilized humanity; 3) the unity of Indonesia 4); democracy guided by the inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberations amongst representatives, and 5) social justice for all the Indonesian people” (The Preamble of Indonesian Constitution, 1945).

Since the *Pancasila* was declared as the state ideology, thus Indonesia is called as the *Pancasila* state (Weatherbee, 1985) and also considered as the way of life of the country (Kaelan, 2002). It has been a driving force for national integration through moral values contained in it. The emphasis of the *Pancasila* as the state ideology has been reinforced since the New Order government (1966-1998) when Indonesia ruled by the President Soeharto (Morfit, 1981). The *Pancasila* brings out important moral values for ensuring the stability and integration of the country. The emergence of globalization was one of the factors causing the alteration of aspects of human life today; transnational has influenced the culture of society of Indonesia. It has adversely affected the mindset and actions based on a global paradigm. Thus, the challenges faced by the young generation today are much bigger as compared to the challenges faced by previous generation.

Wherever the young generation at this moment, they are much influenced and cannot be separated from the globalization consequences. Thus, the young generation should be wise and smart individual in facing the globalization challenges so as they do not become a victim and entangled from the process of globalization. Building good character of the young generation is one of the ways that should be considered in an effort to cope with the effects of globalization.

New technologies resulting from globalization used by the young people today have shown that knowledge can be obtained not only from books, journals, research reports, and other official documents, but at this point, all the needed information and knowledge are available at our fingertips, which is to use conventional electronic media such as mobile phones. So that various information easily obtained in accordance with the wishes.

Obtaining various information easily through the electronic media during the era of globalization has been contributing a lot in shaping the character of the today young generation. If the younger generation wishes to obtain positive information then positive information will shape the mindset and action of the young generation towards the positive. But it can also happen otherwise, if the younger generation has a desire to obtain negative and destructive information, such as pornography, and drug use, certainly the young generation will behave badly. The mindset and actions of the young generation that tend to be negative and increasingly growing from time to time is what to look for effective solution. This is extremely important as it could save our young generation from the negative disasters of the growing influence of globalization. In searching for identity and modernity, the moral values of the *Pancasila* could save the young generation (Darmaputera, 1988).

Therefore, the mental revolution that is being enforced in 2014 by the government today under the Presidency of Joko Widodo (Jokowi) was a concrete and advanced action in an effort to improve the character of its citizens in general (Saiful et al., 2018), especially the character of the younger generation. In line with the government program, education through the *Pancasila* and Citizenship Education material has an important meaning in making a good young generation, which is able to support nation and state. The effort of citizenship

of individuals or persons living in a country is a fundamental duty of the state. The concept of a good citizen would greatly depend on the way of life and political system of the country concerned (Winarno, 2011, v).

In order to succeed the main task of government in an effort to state citizenship, especially to form the character of citizen, especially character of young generation by integrating the *Pancasila* values in social life and state. The values contained in the *Pancasila* are the values of divinity, humanity value, unity value, the value of democracy, and the value of justice. These five values contained in the *Pancasila* is a mutual agreement that the values contained therein are approved as joint property (Winarno, 2011: 26). Thus, the responsibility of building good character of the young generation is not only the responsibility of the government, but it also the responsibility of all citizens.

Character building as a whole relational dynamics of interpersonal with various dimensions, both from within and from outside was increasingly able to understand and appreciate the freedom and make the young generation become more responsible for the growth of itself as the personal and the development of other people in their lives (Koesoema, 2010: 218-220). Shaping the young generation with good character based on the moral values of the *Pancasila* would produce the next generation who is knowledgeable, skilful and with good character.

Moreover, the value contained in the *Pancasila* is capable to filter negative socio-cultural value of the young generation of Indonesia (Shofiana, 2014). With the *Pancasila*, the young generation would not lose their identity and dignity. These noble values should be part of every young generation nationwide as part of a national entity which is inseparable in every aspect of the young generation's daily life. According to Irhandayaningsih (2012), Nurturing the *Pancasila* values into the young generation should be started since times of their childhood to prevent the generation from moral decadency and produce the generation with more resilient to the negative side of globalization. Thus, inculcating the moral and ethical values embodied in the *Pancasila* through character education would protect the young generation from negative effect of the globalization and consequently create a better identity and dignity of the young generation (Dunn et al., 2000; Taniredja et al., 2012).

The younger generation of Indonesia has to do away from bad behaviour towards the better by practicing the values of the *Pancasila* in their daily life. Moral values of the *Pancasila* would be able to form the character of the young generation as a whole, which in turns realize the generation of gold for Indonesia. Incorporating moral values into a character education could produce the young generation of Indonesian who has good character and competitive ability in the era of globalization (Koesoema, 2010; Pangalila, 2015). Internalization of moral value of the *Pancasila* through education is the best way to shape today young generation for a better future generation of Indonesia (Maftuh, 2008; Daud, 2015).

IV. CONCLUSION

Globalization has greatly influences and shapes the character of Indonesia's young generation, both positive and negative. But the phenomenon of the development of the younger generation of the negative characters of the last few years tends to continue to increase. Since it has been a formidable challenge for the next young generation of Indonesia, thus the government of Indonesia has initiated and implemented a program of mental revolution. As one of the efforts to unearth the practice of the *Pancasila's* moral values in the society and state, it also forms the character of the young generation of Indonesia intact. Nurturing the young generation of Indonesia with the five moral values embodied in the *Pancasila*, namely the values of divinity, humanity value, unity value, the value of democracy, and the value of justice would produce the knowledgeable and skilful young generation with good character.

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