The Philosophy of Pancasila in the Perspective of Civic Virtue Development in the Era of Global Disruption of the 21st Century

Rahmat Zulfikar Hamid[1*], Anugrah[2], Desti Nurul Hasnah Firdaus[3]
[1]Universitas Pattimura, Indonesia
[2]Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
[3]Universitas Negeri Makassar, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study explores the role of Pancasila philosophy in contributing to the strengthening of citizenship values in the 21st century through a literature review. Various recent studies indicate that advances in digital technology, social shifts, and increased information flow present new challenges for the development of civic character. In this context, Pancasila values serve as an ethical foundation capable of guiding citizens' attitudes and behaviors to uphold integrity, responsibility, tolerance, as well as a commitment to democratic life. The results of several journals indicate that Pancasila and civic education, such as social concern, the ability to engage in discussions, respect for diversity, and facing the challenges of the digital era including the spread of misinformation, polarization, and declining social cohesion are important. The conclusion of this research emphasizes that the philosophy of Pancasila plays an important role in strengthening civic virtue as a foundation for creating citizens who are characterful, critical, and responsible in the 21st century.

Introduction

The development of the world in the 21st century has brought many changes in various aspects of human life. Advances in information and communication technology have created a digital world that accelerates the spread of information, but also brings serious challenges, such as the spread of fake news (hoaxes), cyberbullying, a culture of intolerance on the internet, and an increasing rise in individualistic attitudes. In this situation, the quality of moral and civic ethics becomes a major issue that needs to be strengthened. The concept of civic virtue is very important as a main pillar that supports democratic life and the sustainability of a civilized society.

Civic virtue in Indonesia is very weak, which can be seen among young citizens. Low digital literacy, the prevalence of hate speech, lack of social awareness, tensions over identity, and political polarization indicate a crisis in *civic values*. Ideally, civic virtue is an important element for protecting the integrity of the state, strengthening social unity, and creating an inclusive society. Research by Jayadiputra et al. (2023) shows that the formation of civic character through Pancasila education has been proven to increase awareness of the nation and the state.

In the context of the civic virtue crisis, Pancasila as the state foundation, a way of life, and the philosophy of the Indonesian nation has a very important role. Pancasila is not merely a concept, but also contains philosophical values related to the formation of citizens' character (Antari & De Liska, 2020). Values such as divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice form the basis of public ethics that govern the relationships between humans, God, each other, and the state. In several references, including Judijanto et al., (2024), it is shown that the internalization of Pancasila values can encourage behaviors such as tolerance, cooperation, patriotism, and active participation in social life.

Thus, by looking at the actual conditions, Pancasila and Civic Education has two functions: as a way to instill moral values and to strengthen digital and political literacy among the younger generation. In this digital era, young people face not only social and political issues in the real world but also challenges in the virtual world. Pancasila-based education provides students with the skills to think critically, reflectively, and tolerantly, enabling them to make good decisions and contribute positively to society (Lahagu, et al., 2024; Kuwato, et al., 2024). The development of civic virtue through Pancasila is also reinforced by local cultural practices, such as mutual cooperation and social solidarity, which become tangible in the implementation of Pancasila values in daily life. This shows that Pancasila values are not only important in the academic world but also in everyday social interactions (Sulistyarini, et al., 2023; Zalmi & Montessori, 2023).

Through formal education, public policy, and cultural practices, Pancasila becomes a bridge between citizenship theory and real experiences in society (Lubis & Harahap 2025). Thus, citizens can tackle the challenges of globalization, digital transformation, and political polarization with a critical, ethical, and responsible attitude.

Against this background, this paper emphasizes an analysis of the contributions of Pancasila philosophy in strengthening civic virtue in the 21st century. This research is very crucial because the principles of Pancasila have been proven to remain relevant in helping young generations face current challenges, while also serving as a moral and ethical foundation that reinforces the identity of the Indonesian nation. This paper applies a literature study method with reliable scientific references, so that the results of the analysis can serve

as an academic basis for the development of civic education and the strengthening of social character in Indonesia.

The development of a global society that is increasingly competitive prompts every country, including Indonesia, to have a nation that is not only intellectually smart but also morally and ethically mature (Budiarto, 2020; Mukhadis, 2013). In this context, civic virtue becomes a very fundamental concept because it relates to the quality of character, social awareness, and the responsibility of citizens in maintaining the sustainability of democracy (Ulfah, et al., 2021). The 21st century is marked by increasing social complexity, such as identity conflicts, economic inequality, climate change, and the pressures of globalization that affect people's mindsets and behaviors. Without a strong value foundation, society can easily fall into pragmatism, hedonism, and apathy, which weaken social solidarity.

Pancasila, as a foundational value that has become the basis of the nation's life, provides a comprehensive ethical approach to facing these changes (Safitri, 2025; Hardiyanto, et al., 2024; Warjiyo, 2025). The values of Pancasila are not just ideals, but also practical guidelines that can be applied in everyday life. For example, in the principle of belief in God, there is a teaching about spiritual harmony that forms the basis of every individual's integrity. Then, in the principle of humanity, there are values of empathy and respect for human dignity, which are universal principles. Meanwhile, the principle of unity teaches the importance of maintaining national unity despite the diversity of ethnicities, cultures, and religions. The last two principles, democracy and social justice, provide guidance for citizens to participate democratically while striving for equality and shared well-being.

In the modern era filled with digital challenges, the values of Pancasila serve as a "moral compass" that helps society remain wise and critical. For example, an understanding of the principles of humanity and unity can encourage social media users to be more careful when interacting, to avoid hateful speech, and to respect diverse opinions. Meanwhile, the principle of democracy can serve as a guide to creating healthy and civil discussion spaces, both in the real world and in cyberspace. By applying these values, the younger generation is expected to be able to filter information, maintain communication ethics, and demonstrate positive behavior.

Therefore, the discussion on the role of Pancasila philosophy in strengthening civic virtue is not only important but also urgent to be studied further. This study not only provides academic contributions but also has a direct impact on society, especially in shaping a generation with strong character, broad national insight, and high morals amid the ongoing development of globalization and digitalization.

Method

This study adopts a literature study method (library research) (Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017)) with the aim of examining the contribution of Pancasila philosophy in strengthening citizenship values in the 21st century. Literature study was chosen because this topic is conceptual and philosophical in nature, thus requiring an in-depth understanding of existing theories, concepts, and previous research findings. Data were collected from 17 relevant scientific sources, including national journals. The determination of sources considers credibility, relevance to the theme, and closeness to the Indonesian context, especially those discussing Pancasila education, civic virtue, character development, and the challenges faced by the younger generation in the digital era. The data analysis method used is content analysis, which involves identifying, grouping, and connecting important information from the sources

examined. This method allows researchers to find the relationship between the values of Pancasila and the concept of civic virtue, as well as analyze how both support each other in the context of education and society. In addition, thematic analysis is also used to categorize the findings into several main categories, namely:

1. The values of Pancasila related to the development of character and civic ethics.
2. The concept and aspects of civic virtue applied in modern society.
3. The implementation of character education based on Pancasila in formal and non-formal educational institutions.
4. Challenges in the 21st century, such as digitalization, social fragmentation, and globalization, which affect the process of developing civic virtue.

The validity and credibility of data are strengthened through source triangulation, namely by comparing and combining results from various literature to obtain a comprehensive and detailed perspective. This process helps avoid misinterpretations, ensures that research conclusions are supported by consistent evidence, and provides a strong analytical foundation. Through this method, the research not only focuses on data collection but also on creating concept maps and conducting in-depth analyses, thereby providing an organized understanding of the connection between Pancasila philosophy and the enhancement of civic virtue, as well as demonstrating its impact on character education and societal life in the 21st century.

Many studies in 17 references show that technological advancements have changed the way people interact, participate, and understand civic identity. Therefore, it is important to integrate the values of Pancasila into civic virtue, which should not only be viewed from a theoretical perspective but also examined based on the ongoing social reality. With a literature study approach, researchers can see a comparison of how each source views this issue and how the concept of Pancasila is interpreted in different contexts.

Result and Discussion

The Philosophy of Pancasila as the Foundation of the Nation's Ethics and Morality

Pancasila is the fundamental philosophy of the Indonesian nation, containing moral values that are universally applicable and serving as a guide in national life. Each principle carries important ethical goals to build the character of the nation. The principle of divinity provides spiritual and moral guidance for individuals in their actions. The principle of humanity emphasizes that respecting human dignity, mutual support, and justice are important. The principle of unity directs society to value harmony and social integration despite differences. The principle of democracy emphasizes the principles of discussion, deliberation, and public involvement. The principle of social justice aims to distribute welfare fairly for all people.

These values are closely related to the concept of civic virtue, which is the moral quality of citizens who perform public roles with full responsibility. Civic virtue emphasizes care, social solidarity, public morality, and participation in democracy. The values of Pancasila can serve as a guide for public ethics that helps citizens act honestly amid complex social situations (Alviolita & Fitria, 2024; Kodiyat & Asdhie, 2018). Accordingly, Judijanto et al. (2024) found that internalizing Pancasila can enhance society's critical ability to understand social dynamics in the 21st century, including issues of justice, intolerance, and social change.

Civic Virtue in the Perspective of Modern Life

Civic virtue in the modern era is not limited to participating in elections or obeying existing laws. In the context of 21st-century life, civic virtue has expanded to include digital literacy skills, social empathy, critical thinking, active participation in public spaces, respect for diversity, and dedication to humanitarian values.

Today's youth face new challenges due to the vast flow of digital information. The ability to select accurate information, prevent the spread of fake news, and act ethically in the digital world has become an important indicator of contemporary civic virtue (Amalia, et al, 2025). Without a strong moral foundation, individuals can easily fall into political division, intolerance, and digital radicalization. This is where the role of Pancasila philosophy becomes important. The values of humanity, mutual respect, cooperation, and democracy serve as ethical guidelines that can foster better civic awareness amid technological disruption.

Integration of Pancasila Values in Strengthening *Civic Virtue*

The integration of Pancasila values into national and state life plays an important role in strengthening the civic virtue of Indonesian society, especially in the face of 21st-century challenges marked by technological advancements, cultural changes, and increasing social complexity. Civic virtue, as a form of citizenship virtue, cannot emerge on its own without a solid moral and philosophical foundation. Therefore, the internalization of Pancasila values becomes an important basis for strengthening the character of citizens so that they can behave responsibly, ethically, and with regard to the common interest.

The values of humanity and unity are two main pillars in Pancasila that are directly related to the formation of a character that is tolerant, empathetic, inclusive, and peace-loving. In modern social life, these values are crucial because society faces many differences and increasingly visible diversity. Pancasila education has a significant impact on enhancing students' moral understanding as well as their ability to think reflectively about multicultural social realities. This shows that integrating the values of humanity and unity can serve as a foundation for developing civic virtue in the younger generation.

In this digital era, divine and human values are very important as ethical guidelines in using media. The abundance of uncontrolled information, the spread of fake news, and the rise of hate speech and intolerance on the internet are issues that are difficult to avoid. In this situation, Pancasila emerges not only as a moral teaching but also as a guide to help every citizen assess information before sharing it. The position of Pancasila can act as a solution and a preventive measure against the decline of morality caused by digital globalization. Thus, strengthening civic values based on Pancasila can serve as an ethical defense in facing the challenges of the cyber world.

Pancasila democracy also plays an important role in fostering healthy and inclusive public engagement. Unlike liberal democracy, which places more emphasis on the individual, Pancasila democracy prioritizes deliberation, togetherness, and respect for the public interest. This approach can create a space for discussion that supports the enhancement of civic values. When citizens engage in dialogical discussions, they learn to appreciate differences, understand other perspectives, and develop a sense of social responsibility. In this context, civic values are understood not only as obedience to the law but also as a willingness to contribute to the common welfare.

The value of gotong royong, which is the foundation of Indonesian culture, is a concrete manifestation of *civic virtue* that arises from community traditions. Gotong royong plays an

important role in strengthening social relationships and fostering a spirit of care and solidarity among citizens. This value can continue to be enhanced through community activities, social movements, or collaboration between groups in addressing problems in society. Therefore, the implementation of gotong royong values in modern life not only strengthens a flexible and strong civic character.

Overall, the application of Pancasila values in reinforcing civic virtue creates a strong moral foundation, which is not only important for facing current challenges but also for shaping an ethical, inclusive, and civilized society.

Implementation of *Civic Virtue* Strengthening Based on Pancasila Values

The implementation of strengthening civic virtue based on Pancasila can be carried out in various ways, such as formal education, government policies, and community culture. Each method plays a different role, but they complement each other to create an environment that supports the formation of moral citizens.

In formal education, it is important to teach Pancasila not just as theoretical material, but also by using reflective, contextual, and hands-on methods. A modern Pancasila curriculum is very effective in shaping students with a strong Pancasila character, capable of critical thinking, and having a clear moral orientation. Recommended learning methods include discussions about values, social case studies, reflection on experiences, and community-related projects. In this way, education does not only emphasize memorizing Pancasila values but also understanding how to apply them in daily life.

In addition, educators who serve as moral agents have a significant responsibility in integrating the values of Pancasila into the teaching and learning process. Teachers who can serve as moral examples play an important role in shaping students who possess civic values. A school environment that is supportive, inclusive, and appreciative of differences also strengthens the process of internalizing these values.

At the public policy level, the government needs to create a social environment that supports the strengthening of citizenship values. Religious moderation programs, national digital literacy campaigns, movements against hoaxes, and character education curriculum policies are strategic measures that can be taken to reinforce citizenship values. Consistent public policies grounded in Pancasila can help create a stable, tolerant society with a collective awareness of the importance of moral integrity in civic life.

In addition, the government can also create spaces for public participation through discussion forums, digital platforms to express aspirations, and community programs. These spaces for participation will encourage citizens to actively engage in public decision-making processes and strengthen the practice of democracy, which is a hallmark of Pancasila Democracy.

At the community level, strengthening national values can be done by cultivating social values that reflect Pancasila. The Indonesian people have a tradition of helping one another, which can be further developed in the modern era. The values of togetherness, empathy, and solidarity can be realized through social activities, community service, humanitarian aid movements, and other community initiatives. When communities regularly practice these values, national character will naturally grow and endure for a long time.

In addition, digital communities have also become a new place to apply national values. Good digital literacy skills will help people behave wisely in the online world, respect differing

opinions, and avoid unproductive conflicts. Strengthening national values in the digital world is very important because the younger generation spends a lot of time on social media.

Thus, the implementation of strengthening national values based on Pancasila requires cooperation among educational institutions, the government, society, and the digital environment. If carried out continuously, Pancasila values will become a strong guideline in shaping responsible citizens with integrity.

Challenges of Strengthening Civic Virtue in the 21st Century

Strengthening civic virtue in the 21st century must face many obstacles, both structurally and culturally, which cannot be ignored. These obstacles arise as a result of very rapid changes in social, political, economic, and technological aspects, which affect the way people think and act. One of the biggest obstacles in strengthening civic virtue is political polarization. This polarization is often exacerbated by the use of social media, which allows news of uncertain truth to spread and supports groups with extreme views. This leads to the emergence of intolerant attitudes, suspicion among groups, and a decline in the sense of unity (Randiawan, et al., 2025). The polarization occurring in the digital world further reduces social cohesion and hinders the practice of good democracy.

Another obstacle is the rapid spread of hoaxes and misinformation. Many people do not yet have the ability to understand information properly, making them easily influenced by false news. This weakens critical thinking skills and encourages social conflicts. The lack of digital literacy skills is the main cause of the decline in manners in public spaces (Anwar et al., 2025; Az-zahra et al., 2025).

Individualism in the digital world has also become a complex issue. Young people are more focused on showcasing their self-image on social media, which reduces their attention to social issues and solidarity among individuals. This phenomenon contradicts the values of Pancasila, which emphasize cooperation, mutual assistance, and the common good.

Furthermore, the threats of radicalism and intolerance are still real in society. Extreme values often use digital media to spread views that contradict the spirit of Pancasila. This shows that strengthening civic virtue needs to be balanced with a continuous revitalization of moral and ethical education.

A fast-paced culture and a consumptive nature also make people weak. With the presence of technology, society becomes comfortable with everything that is instant and does not require much effort. This can damage the discipline, hard work, and responsibility of every individual. Without habituating strong values, social goodness will be difficult to develop properly.

In facing these various challenges, strengthening social goodness requires a comprehensive strategy involving education, public policy, and active participation from society. Reviving the values of Pancasila becomes increasingly important as a moral foundation for the nation to face the complexities of the present era.

Opportunities for Revitalizing *Civic Virtue* Based on Pancasila

Behind various difficulties, there is a great opportunity to strengthen civic virtue by integrating the values of Pancasila. Education plays a very important role in instilling good citizenship values. Cooperation among schools, the government, families, and community organizations can broaden the reach of this character education. The use of technology also offers new opportunities, such as value-based digital learning, platforms for character

education, as well as innovative and flexible digital literacy campaigns. Social media, which often becomes a source of digital ethics problems, can actually be used as a place for moral learning if managed wisely.

In addition, the revitalization of local culture such as mutual cooperation can be a highly relevant social asset for building unity and solidarity amid global changes. Strengthening national identity through art, tradition, and culture provides an opportunity for society to reawaken an awareness of the importance of communal values.

Another opportunity is the increasing public awareness of the importance of environmental issues and sustainable development. This movement encourages people to be more involved in social and environmental activities, such as waste banks, eco-friendly communities, city clean-up programs, and tree planting. These activities not only demonstrate civic virtue but also strengthen the values of Pancasila, especially in terms of social justice and responsibility for future generations.

Thus, the integration of Pancasila values provides a great opportunity to create a society with strong civic virtues, able to adapt to change, and attentive to others and the nation.

Pancasila Education as a Means of Formation *Civic Virtue*

Education plays an important role in building civic virtue. Schools have the primary responsibility of teaching Pancasila values to the younger generation, but this cannot be done merely through theoretical lessons; civic virtue requires an approach that touches on emotions, ethics, and practice. A modern Pancasila curriculum that emphasizes projects (project-based learning) and reflection can produce students who are not only academically smart but also emotionally and morally mature. Successful education is one that can connect theory with everyday life.

For example, improving digital literacy skills can be an important aspect of strengthening civic virtue. When students are taught how to verify information, debate effectively on social media, and avoid hate speech, they are practicing civic virtue in the digital world.

In addition, the role of family and community is also important in shaping civic character. Character education does not only occur at school but also through social interactions in the community. Values such as cooperation, solidarity, and tolerance are easier to apply when the social environment provides support.

Conclusion

Strengthening civic virtue in the 21st century is one of the most fundamental needs to ensure the continuity of national life. Strengthening a sense of citizenship is closely related to Pancasila as the foundational principle of the nation's philosophy and ideology. Pancasila is not merely a normative guideline recorded in the constitution, but also serves as an ethical foundation that guides the way citizens think, behave, and contribute in a constantly changing social and political life. Various literature studies and analyses of modern thought explain that Pancasila remains important and increasingly vital to face contemporary challenges, especially amid rapid technological development, rising social polarization, and shifts in patterns of social interaction due to globalization.

In the realm of public ethics, Pancasila functions as a moral guide that builds the integrity of citizens' character, with values of divinity, humanity, and justice creating a solid ethical foundation for fostering moral awareness among the younger generation in facing challenges in the digital space. Excessive freedom of expression, the rise of intolerance, the culture of

attacking one another on social media, and the spread of false information indicate that society needs a strong value foundation. Pancasila provides clear guidance on evaluating actions as moral and civilized. In this context, Pancasila not only serves as an abstract concept but also as a practical basis that can be applied in everyday decision-making, both in personal and public spheres.

References

Amalia, A. R., Aqida, A., & Aidah, S. (2025). Kewarganegaraan Digital Sebagai Upaya Persiapan Menghadapi Tantangan Perkembangan Teknologi. *Indonesian Character Journal*, *2*(1).

Alviolita, D. E., & Fitria, N. (2024). Pancasila dan etika profesi: Penerapan nilai-nilai moral dalam kehidupan. *PACIVIC: Jurnal Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*, *4*(2), 44-55.

Antari, L. P. S., & De Liska, L. (2020). Implementasi nilai nilai pancasila dalam penguatan karakter bangsa. *Jurnal Widyadari*, 21(2), 676-687.

Anwar, H. D. M., Aditia, Z. H., Kom, S., Kom, M. I., & Sartika, R. (2025). *Etika Komunikasi Publik*. Takaza Innovatix Labs.

Az-zahra, F., Batu, R. B. L., Siburian, T. D. N., & Anggraini, T. (2025). Kewarganegaraan Digital dan Tantangan Etika Bermedia Sosial di Era Disrupsi Informasi. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, *9*(2), 327-338.

Budiarto, G. (2020). Indonesia dalam pusaran globalisasi dan pengaruhnya terhadap krisis moral dan karakter. *Jurnal Pamator: Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Trunojoyo*, *13*(1), 50-56.

Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. Sage publications.

Hardiyanto, L., Iriansyah, H. S., & Saryono, S. (2024). Landasan filosofis pendidikan budaya dan karakter bangsa. *Jurnal Citizenship Virtues*, *4*(1), 733-741.

Lubis, M., & Harahap, S. (2025). *Pendidikan Karakter Berbasis Pancasila Dan Kearifan Lokal*. Edu Publisher.

Judijanto, L., Mawara, R. E., Winarto, B. R., Subakdi, S., Irawatie, A., Ikhwanudin, I., ... & Dameria, M. (2024). *Pancasila: Dasar Negara dan Panduan Hidup Berbangsa*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.

Lahagu, A. S. H., Harefa, A., Lase, F., & Persada Lase, B. (2024). Peran guru pendidikan Pancasila dan kewarganegaraan dalam menanamkan civic disposition bagi peserta didik. Khatulistiwa: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Sosial Humaniora, 4(4), 108–123.

Kuwoto, M. A., Sudarmanti, R., & Utami, A. B. (2024). Construction of political education in learning Pancasila and citizenship in increasing students' political awareness. Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan, 21(2), 274–283.

Kodiyat, M., & Asdhie, B. (2018). Etika Dalam Menyampaikan Pendapat Di Media Sosial Dalam Persfektif Hak Konstitusional Warga Negara. *Edutech: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial*, *4*(2), 378785.

Randiawan, R., Haris, H., Ridhoh, M. Y., & Annisa, W. N. (2025). Membangun Etika Digital Kewargaan dalam Kehidupan Politik Warga Negara. *Jurnal Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan*, *10*(2), 97–108. https://doi.org/10.24269/jpk.v10i2.11514

Safitri, N. (2025). PANCASILA SEBAGAI LANDASAN NILAI DALAM PENGEMBANGAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN DI INDONESIA. *Journal of Education*, *1*(1), 41-50.

Sulistyarini, S., Dewantara, J. A., & Adha, M. M. (2023). Civic education and citizenship studies in culture, identity, and art. Jurnal Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan (PPKN), 4(1).

Ulfah, N., Hidayah, Y., & Trihastuti, M. (2021). Urgensi Etika Demokrasi di Era Global: Membangun Etika dalam Mengemukakan Pendapat bagi Masyarakat Akademis Melalui Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, *5*(2), 329-346.

Zalmi, P. O., & Montessori, M. (2023). Pembelajaran pendidikan Pancasila dan kewarganegaraan dan budaya sekolah dalam mengembangkan nilai civic disposition siswa di SMPN Kota Padang. Jurnal Pembangunan Pendidikan: Fondasi dan Aplikasi, 10(1).