

THE HISTORY OF THE FORMULATION OF PANCASILA AS THE BASIS OF THE STATE AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR THE MILLENNIAL GENERATION

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Abstract

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Pancasila is the foundation of the state and the ideology of the Indonesian nation, born through a long process leading up to Indonesian independence. The formulation of Pancasila involved various national figures in the 1945 session of the Investigating Committee for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence (BPUPKI) and the Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence (PPKI). This article aims to examine the history of the formulation of Pancasila as the foundation of the state and analyze its relevance for the millennial generation in the era of globalization and digitalization. This research uses a library study method by reviewing various relevant literature, historical documents, and scientific journals. The results show that the values of Pancasila remain relevant as guidelines in facing modern challenges such as individualism, radicalism, digital disinformation, and declining nationalism. Therefore, internalizing the values of Pancasila is important to shape a millennial generation with character, tolerance, and responsibility in social, national, and state life.

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INTRODUCTION

Pancasila is the foundation of the state, the nation's ideology, and the Indonesian people's philosophy of life, holding a fundamental place in the life of the nation and state. As the foundation of the state, Pancasila serves as the source of all laws and guidelines for the organization of national life. Pancasila did not emerge suddenly, but rather through a long and contentious historical process involving the nation's founders in their efforts to find a state foundation capable of uniting the diversity of Indonesian society. This



process demonstrates that Pancasila is the result of a national consensus that reflects the noble values of the Indonesian nation (Kurniana, 2023).

The history of the formulation of Pancasila began during the preparation for Indonesian independence through the session of the Investigating Committee for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence (BPUPKI) which took place from May 29 to June 1, 1945. In this session, several national figures such as Muhammad Yamin, Soepomo, and Soekarno presented ideas regarding the foundation of an independent Indonesian state. Soekarno's speech on June 1, 1945, became an important momentum because for the first time the term "Pancasila" was introduced as the foundation of the Indonesian state. Subsequently, the idea was refined through the Committee of Nine which produced the Jakarta Charter on June 22, 1945 before finally being officially stipulated by the Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence (PPKI) on August 18, 1945 in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

The formulation of Pancasila demonstrates the spirit of deliberation, unity, and strong tolerance among the nation's founders. Differing views on the state's foundations can be resolved through dialogue and compromise for the sake of the national interest. These values serve as a crucial foundation for maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which comprises diverse ethnicities, religions, races, and cultures. Therefore, understanding the history of Pancasila's formulation is crucial not only for historical knowledge but also as a means of instilling national values in future generations.

In today's era of globalization and digital transformation, the millennial generation faces increasingly complex challenges. Advances in information technology have made it easier to access information and interact without the constraints of time and space. However, these developments also have negative impacts, such as increased individualism, the spread of hoaxes, intolerance, radicalism, and a decline in nationalism among the younger generation. This situation demands the strengthening of national values that can serve as guidelines for facing changing times without losing national identity.

In this context, Pancasila holds crucial relevance for the millennial generation. The values contained within Pancasila, such as divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice, can serve as a moral foundation for facing the various challenges of modern life. Implementing Pancasila values in daily life is expected to shape a millennial generation with strong character, critical thinking, tolerance, and a sense of responsibility toward the nation and state.

Based on this description, this study aims to examine the history of the formulation of Pancasila as the foundation of the Indonesian state and analyze its relevance for the millennial generation in facing the challenges of globalization and technological development in the modern era. This research is expected to contribute to strengthening the younger generation's understanding of the values of Pancasila as an identity and guideline for national and state life.

REVIEW LIBRARY

2.1 Pancasila as the Foundation of the State

Pancasila is the state ideology of the Republic of Indonesia, serving as the philosophical, ideological, and constitutional foundation for the governance of national and state life. As the state ideology, Pancasila serves as the source of all applicable laws

in Indonesia and serves as a guideline for formulating national policies. The values contained in Pancasila are derived from the culture, customs, and outlook of Indonesian society, which have developed since long before independence. Therefore, Pancasila serves not only as the state ideology but also as the outlook of the Indonesian people.

According to Kaelan (2016), Pancasila is a hierarchically and systematically structured philosophical system, where each principle is closely related and inseparable from the others. The principle of Belief in One Almighty God serves as the spiritual foundation, while the other principles serve as guidelines for realizing a just, democratic, and civilized life. This view demonstrates that Pancasila has a strategic function in shaping the nation's character while maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Notonagoro (1984) explained that Pancasila's position as the foundation of the state implies that all state administration must be based on Pancasila values. Therefore, every government policy, legislation, and community activity must reflect the values of divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice.

2.2 History of the Formulation of Pancasila

The history of the formulation of Pancasila is inseparable from the Indonesian people's struggle for independence. The formulation process began with the BPUPKI session, which took place from May 29 to June 1, 1945. During this session, Muhammad Yamin, Soepomo, and Soekarno presented their ideas regarding the foundation of an independent Indonesian state. Soekarno's speech on June 1, 1945, marked a significant milestone, introducing the term "Pancasila" as the foundation of the Indonesian state.

Subsequently, the Committee of Nine was formed to formulate a state foundation that could be accepted by all groups in society. The result of the Committee of Nine's work was the Jakarta Charter, which was ratified on June 22, 1945. After going through various considerations to maintain national unity, the formulation of the first principle underwent changes and finally Pancasila was officially established in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution on August 18, 1945. This process shows that Pancasila was born through the spirit of deliberation, tolerance, and unity that are the characteristics of the Indonesian nation.

According to Yudi Latif (2018), the birth of Pancasila was the result of a synthesis of various values entrenched in Indonesian society, including religious, cultural, and universal humanitarian values. Therefore, Pancasila has strong historical and sociological legitimacy as the foundation of the Indonesian state.

2.3 The Concept of the Millennial Generation

The millennial generation is a group born between 1981 and 1996 and growing up alongside the development of information technology, the internet, and digital media. The main characteristics of millennials are openness to information, adaptability to technology, and a tendency to use social media in various aspects of life. The development of digital technology has significantly changed the communication patterns, learning styles, and lifestyles of millennials.

Despite their high adaptability to technological developments, millennials also face various challenges, such as decreased in-person social interaction, increased individualism, and the influence of global culture that can shift national values. Therefore, efforts are needed to strengthen the character of the millennial generation by internalizing the values of Pancasila as the national identity of the Indonesian nation.

According to Asyari and Dewi (2021), strengthening national values through civic education and Pancasila education is crucial for fostering a sense of nationalism in the millennial generation amidst the increasingly strong currents of globalization.

2.4 The Relevance of Pancasila Values for the Millennial Generation

In the era of globalization and digitalization, the values of Pancasila remain highly relevant in shaping the character of the millennial generation. Divinity values teach the importance of morality and spirituality in life, humanity values encourage mutual respect, unity values strengthen nationalism, people-centered values foster a culture of democracy, and social justice values foster shared prosperity.

Research by Septianingrum and Dewi (2021) shows that implementing Pancasila values among the millennial generation is crucial in the modern era because various global influences can lead to the erosion of national identity if not balanced with a strong understanding of national values.

Furthermore, practicing Pancasila values can act as a bulwark against various social threats such as intolerance, radicalism, the spread of hoaxes, and individualistic behavior that thrives through digital media. By implementing Pancasila values in their daily lives, the millennial generation is expected to develop character, tolerance, responsibility, and a strong sense of social responsibility.

METHOD STUDY

3.1 Types and Approaches of Research

This research uses the method qualitative with the approach Library research . The library research approach was chosen because the research focuses on a historical study of the process of formulating Pancasila as the foundation of the state and an analysis of its relevance for the millennial generation based on various credible literature sources. Library research is a research method that utilizes various written sources, such as books, scientific journals, official documents, historical archives, and previous research results to obtain data relevant to the topic being studied (Zed, 2018).

Qualitative methods were used because this research aims to understand and interpret the meaning, values, and relevance of Pancasila in the lives of the millennial generation through an in-depth analysis of various available literature. This approach allows researchers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under study without conducting direct statistical measurements (Sugiyono, 2023).

3.2 Data Sources

The data sources in this study consist of secondary data obtained from various documents and literature relevant to the research topic. This secondary data includes:

1. Primary Sources

- a. The Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
- b. BPUPKI and PPKI session documents.
- c. Jakarta Charter dated June 22, 1945.
- d. Books that discuss the history of the formulation of Pancasila.

2. Secondary Sources

- a. A scientific journal article discussing the history of Pancasila and its implementation in the lives of the younger generation.
- b. A reference book on Pancasila, civic education, and the millennial generation.
- c. Scientific publications obtained through academic databases such as Google Scholar, Garuda, and national journal portals.

The use of various sources aims to obtain data that is valid, accurate, and scientifically accountable (Latif, 2018).

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique used in this research is Documentation . Documentation techniques are carried out by collecting, reading, recording, and reviewing various documents and literature related to the history of the formulation of Pancasila and its relevance for the millennial generation.

According to Sugiyono (2023), documentation is a data collection technique conducted through the review of written documents, images, archives, and scientific works that support the research. In this study, the documents analyzed included scientific books, accredited national journals, historical documents, and laws and regulations related to Pancasila.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis in this study uses techniques qualitative descriptive analysis . The analysis is carried out through several stages as follows:

1. **Data Collection**

Researchers collected various literature relevant to the history of the formulation of Pancasila and the millennial generation from trusted sources.

2. **Data Reduction**

The data obtained was then selected and grouped based on the research focus, namely the history of the formulation of Pancasila and the relevance of Pancasila values for the millennial generation.

3. **Data Display**

The reduced data is arranged systematically in the form of descriptive descriptions to facilitate the interpretation process and drawing conclusions.

4. **Conclusion Drawing**

The final stage is carried out by drawing conclusions based on the results of the analysis of various literature sources that have been reviewed to answer the research problem formulation (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014).

3.5 Data Validity

To maintain the validity of the data, this study uses techniques Source triangulation . Source triangulation is performed by comparing information obtained from various references, including books, scientific journals, and official government documents. This ensures that the data used in the research has a high level of validity and credibility, allowing the research results to be academically accountable (Sugiyono, 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 History of the Formulation of Pancasila as the Foundation of the State

Pancasila was born through a long and dynamic historical process during the preparation for Indonesian independence. The formulation of Pancasila began with the establishment of the Investigating Committee for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence (BPUPKI) by the Japanese government on April 29, 1945. BPUPKI was tasked with preparing various matters related to the formation of an independent Indonesian state, including formulating the state philosophy that would serve as the foundation for national and state life (Latif, 2018).

The first session of the Indonesian Independence Committee (BPUPKI), held from May 29 to June 1, 1945, discussed the foundations of an independent Indonesian state.

During the session, Muhammad Yamin proposed five principles of the state: nationality, humanity, divinity, democracy, and public welfare. Furthermore, Soepomo presented the concept of an integralistic state that emphasized the unity of the government and the people in a unified whole. On June 1, 1945, Soekarno delivered a speech containing five basic principles of the state: Indonesian nationality, internationalism or humanity, consensus or democracy, social welfare, and divinity. In the speech, Soekarno introduced the term "Pancasila" as the name for the five principles he proposed (Kaelan, 2016).

Following the first session of the Indonesian Independence Committee (BPUPKI), the Committee of Nine was formed, consisting of national figures such as Sukarno, Mohammad Hatta, Muhammad Yamin, Ahmad Soebardjo, Wahid Hasyim, Abikoesno Tjokrosoejoso, Abdul Kahar Muzakir, Agus Salim, and AA Maramis. This committee was tasked with formulating a state foundation that would be acceptable to all segments of Indonesian society. The result of the Committee of Nine's work was the Jakarta Charter, ratified on June 22, 1945 (Latif, 2018).

The Jakarta Charter marked a significant milestone in the development of Pancasila. However, prior to the ratification of the 1945 Constitution, the first principle was amended, from "Belief in God with the obligation for its adherents to practice Islamic law" to "Belief in the One and Only God." This change was made in the spirit of unity and tolerance to maintain the integrity of the Indonesian nation, which comprises various religions and beliefs (Notonagoro, 1984).

On August 18, 1945, the Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence (PPKI) officially established Pancasila in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution as the foundation of the Republic of Indonesia. This determination demonstrates that Pancasila was born through a process of deliberation, compromise, and mutual agreement that prioritized the interests of the nation over those of certain groups (Kaelan, 2016).

Table 1. Chronology of the Formulation of Pancasila

Date	Incident
April 29, 1945	Formation of BPUPKI
May 29, 1945	Muhammad Yamin submitted a proposal for the basis of the state
May 31, 1945	Soepomo conveyed the concept of an integralistic state
June 1, 1945	Soekarno delivered a speech on the birth of Pancasila
June 22, 1945	Formulation of the Jakarta Charter by the Committee of Nine
August 18, 1945	Pancasila was ratified as the basis of the state by the PPKI

4.2 Pancasila Values Contained in the Formulation Process

The process of formulating Pancasila reflects various noble values that remain relevant in the lives of the Indonesian people today. The first value that is evident is Deliberation to reach consensus . The nation's founders demonstrated an open attitude to diverse opinions and sought the best solutions through constructive dialogue. This aligns with the fourth principle of Pancasila, which emphasizes the principles of democracy based on deliberation and representation (Kaelan, 2016).

The second value is National unity . The change in the formulation of the first principle in the Jakarta Charter demonstrates that the nation's founders prioritized national unity over the interests of particular groups. This stance demonstrates that the spirit of unity has been a primary foundation in the formation of the Indonesian nation (Latif, 2018).

The third value is Tolerance and respect for diversity . Indonesia is a country with diverse religions, ethnicities, cultures, and languages. Therefore, Pancasila was

formulated as a state philosophy capable of accommodating all social groups without discrimination. This value of tolerance is one of the factors maintaining the nation's integrity to this day (Notonagoro, 1984).

In addition, the process of formulating Pancasila also reflects values Nationalism and love of the homeland . The national figures involved in the formulation of Pancasila had a strong commitment to building an independent, sovereign, just, and prosperous Indonesia. This spirit of nationalism inspires the younger generation to uphold and continue the nation's ideals.

4.3 The Relevance of Pancasila for the Millennial Generation

The millennial generation is a generation that grew up amidst the rapid development of information and communication technology. Technological advancements have provided numerous benefits, but they also present various challenges, such as the spread of hoaxes, cyberbullying, intolerance, digital radicalism, and a declining sense of nationalism. In facing these conditions, the values of Pancasila remain crucially relevant (Septianingrum & Dewi, 2021).

1. Pancasila as a Guideline for Digital Ethics

The development of social media has made it easier for people to communicate and obtain information. However, not all circulating information can be trusted for its accuracy. In this context, the values of humanity and responsibility embodied in Pancasila can serve as guidelines for the millennial generation in using digital media wisely, respecting others, and avoiding the spread of misleading information (Anggraini et al., 2020).

2. Pancasila as a Strengtheners of National Identity

Globalization has led to the influx of various foreign cultures, which can influence the mindset and behavior of the younger generation. If not addressed wisely, this situation can lead to the erosion of national identity. Therefore, the value of Indonesian unity, embodied in the third principle, is a crucial foundation for maintaining patriotism and pride in the nation's culture (Asyari & Dewi, 2021).

3. Pancasila as a Means of Building Tolerance

Diversity is a hallmark of the Indonesian nation. In today's increasingly complex modern world, the millennial generation is challenged to live side by side with diverse differences. The values of just and civilized humanity, along with the divine values of Pancasila, teach the importance of respecting the rights and freedoms of every individual, regardless of religious, ethnic, or cultural background (Latif, 2018).

4. Pancasila as the Foundation for Democratic Participation

The millennial generation plays a crucial role in national development. Through democratic values guided by the wisdom of deliberation and representation, young people are encouraged to actively participate in democratic life, whether through organizations, social activities, or responsible political participation (Kaelan, 2016).

5. Pancasila as the Basis for Realizing Social Justice

The fifth principle of Pancasila teaches the importance of creating prosperity and justice for all people. Millennials can implement these values through various activities that support community empowerment, social awareness, and reducing economic disparities in their communities (Anggraini et al., 2020).

4.4 Analysis of the Historical Relevance of the Formulation of Pancasila to the Life of the Millennial Generation

The study's findings demonstrate that the history of the formulation of Pancasila is not only of historical value but also holds important lessons for the millennial generation. The deliberation process undertaken by the nation's founders taught the importance of dialogue in resolving differences. The spirit of unity that underpinned the amendments to the Jakarta Charter serves as a clear example that national interests must be placed above group interests.

Furthermore, the value of tolerance reflected in the formulation of Pancasila is highly relevant to the current conditions of Indonesian society, which is increasingly pluralistic and globally connected. The millennial generation can use these values as guidelines in facing rapidly evolving social, cultural, and technological challenges.

Thus, understanding the history of the formulation of Pancasila can strengthen national consciousness, foster nationalism, and encourage the millennial generation to implement Pancasila values in their daily lives. Therefore, Pancasila education needs to be continuously strengthened as a means of developing the character of a young generation with integrity, tolerance, and responsibility.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study on the history of the formulation of Pancasila as the foundation of the state and its relevance for the millennial generation, it can be concluded that Pancasila is the result of the thoughts and agreements of the nation's founders formulated through a long deliberation process leading up to Indonesian independence. The formulation of Pancasila began in the BPUPKI session in 1945, continued with the formation of the Committee of Nine which produced the Jakarta Charter, and finally ratified by the PPKI on August 18, 1945 as the foundation of the Republic of Indonesia. This process shows that Pancasila was born from the spirit of unity, tolerance, deliberation, and a commitment to prioritize the interests of the nation above group interests (Kaelan, 2016; Latif, 2018).

The values embodied in Pancasila not only hold historical significance but also hold significant relevance in the lives of the millennial generation. Amidst increasingly rapid technological developments, globalization, and social change, Pancasila remains a guiding principle for building character, strengthening national identity, and fostering tolerance and social responsibility. The values of divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice embodied in Pancasila can serve as a moral foundation for the millennial generation in facing the various challenges of modern life (Septianingrum & Dewi, 2021). Furthermore, understanding the history of the formulation of Pancasila can help the millennial generation understand the importance of maintaining unity in diversity. The spirit of compromise and deliberation demonstrated by the nation's founders during the formulation of Pancasila can serve as an example for resolving various social issues in the digital era, which is often characterized by polarization, intolerance, and the spread of irresponsible information (Asyari & Dewi, 2021).

Thus, Pancasila remains relevant as the foundation of the state and a guideline for the millennial generation in facing the challenges of the 21st century. Therefore, ongoing efforts are needed through education, socialization, and the implementation of Pancasila values in daily life so that the younger generation can become agents of change with

character, nationalism, and tolerance, and contribute positively to the progress of the Indonesian nation and state.

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