

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PANCASILA VALUES BY SECOND SEMESTER NURSING STUDENTS OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF KUDUS AS AN EFFORT TO ADHERE TO THE ETHICS CODE OF HIGH-QUALITY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS

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Info Artikel	Abstrak
<p>Article history: Received 2025-08-13 Revised 2025-08-14 Accepted 2025-08-23</p>	<p>Kepatuhan pada kode etik keperawatan bukan sekedar kewajiban formal. Namun, merupakan bentuk tanggung jawab moral dan profesional untuk memberikan asuhan keperawatan yang aman, berkualitas dan bermartabat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran tentang penerapan nilai-nilai Pancasila sebagai upaya mematuhi kode etik tenaga kesehatan yang berkualitas. Dengan mematuhi kode etik tersebut, mahasiswa keperawatan semester dua Universitas Muhammadiyah Kudus diharapkan mampu mengembangkan kompetensi teknis sekaligus memiliki landasan moral yang kuat yang berakar pada ideologi nasional Indonesia. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif melalui studi kepustakaan. Data dikumpulkan dari berbagai sumber akademik, khususnya dari platform seperti jurnal dan buku. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mahasiswa keperawatan semester dua Universitas Muhammadiyah Kudus telah mengimplementasikan nilai-nilai Pancasila sebagai kode etik yang sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip yang terkandung dalam Pancasila sebagai berikut:</p> <p>1) Menghormati Agama: Perawat harus menghormati keyakinan agama pasien, membantu mereka dalam beribadah, terutama ketika terbatas oleh penyakit serta memahami bahwa tanggung jawab mereka pada akhirnya adalah kepada Tuhan; 2) Kemanusiaan dan Kepedulian: Perawat harus bertindak dengan empati dan profesionalisme, mengutamakan kesejahteraan pasien, menjaga kerahasiaan, berkomunikasi dengan sopan, serta memperlakukan semua pasien secara setara tanpa diskriminasi; 3) Persatuan dan Kerja Sama: Perawat diharapkan dapat bekerja sama secara harmonis dengan tenaga kesehatan lainnya, mengutamakan keselamatan pasien di atas kepentingan pribadi, serta menjunjung tinggi kebanggaan nasional melalui pelayanan yang tulus; 4) Musyawarah dan Menghormati: Perawat harus melibatkan pasien dan keluarga dalam pengambilan keputusan, menghormati pilihan mereka, berkomunikasi secara jujur, dan menghindari membicarakan urusan pasien dengan pihak yang tidak berwenang; 5) Keadilan dan Kesetaraan: Perawat harus memberikan pelayanan yang adil dan setara kepada semua pasien, menyeimbangkan hak dan kewajiban, menghindari keuntungan pribadi dari fasilitas kesehatan, serta berkomitmen untuk terus meningkatkan diri.</p>
<p>Keywords: <i>Code of Ethics, Nursing Students, and The Implementation of Pancasila Values.</i></p>	

Abstract

Adherence to the nursing code of ethics is not simply a procedural requirement. Rather, it is a form of moral and professional responsibility to provide safe, quality, and dignified nursing care. This study aims to provide an overview of how Pancasila values are applied in order to comply with the code of ethics for quality healthcare personnel. By adhering to the code of ethics, second-semester nursing students of Muhammadiyah University of Kudus are expected to be able to develop technical competencies while also having a strong moral foundation rooted in Indonesia's national ideology. The method applies a qualitative approach through library research. The data was collected through various academic sources, particularly from platforms such as journals and books. The results show that nursing students have implemented the values of Pancasila and the professional code of the principles embodied in Pancasila as follows: 1) Respect for Religion: Nurses must respect patients' religious beliefs, assist them in worship, especially when limited by illness—and understand that their responsibility is ultimately to God; 2) Humanity and Compassion: Nurses should act with empathy and professionalism, prioritize patient welfare, maintain confidentiality, communicate respectfully, and treat all patients equally without discrimination; 3) Unity and Teamwork: Nurses are expected to collaborate harmoniously with other healthcare professionals, prioritize patient safety over personal interest, and uphold national pride through dedicated service; 4) Deliberation and Respect: Nurses must involve patients and families in decision-making, respect their choices, communicate honestly, and avoid discussing patient matters with unauthorized individuals; 5) Justice and Equality: Nurses must provide fair and equal care to all patients, balance rights and responsibilities, avoid personal gain from healthcare facilities, and commit to continuous self-improvement.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Pancasila is a formulation of the ideals, noble values, and culture of Indonesian society unified into a single state ideology, Pancasila (Arif, 2016). Indonesians consist of various ethnic groups, races, religions, and customs, which leads to many differences in all aspects of life (Mansyur, H. et al., 2023). Due to these differences, national heroes formulated Pancasila as a unifying factor for Indonesia. As expressed in the motto of Pancasila, "*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*" (Unity in Diversity), and its principles reflect the life of the Indonesians (Maola, P.S., & Dewi, 2021). In Addition, the formulation of Pancasila is found in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the

Republic of Indonesia, specifically in the fourth paragraph (Susanto, 2021). The fourth paragraph of the preamble to the 1945, Constitution not only includes the principles of Pancasila but also the goals of the Indonesian nation, which are hoped to be realized by all Indonesians, especially in the field of education (Syafii, 2018).

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a vast diversity of ethnicities, religions, races, and beliefs (Gani, Abdul; Suryawati, 2023). Therefore, Indonesia serves as an example for achieving the nation's ideals, which can normatively be realized in society, the nation, and the state. This guiding perspective is Pancasila. Indonesia is recognized as a state governed

by law, as stated in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which affirms that Indonesia is a legal state founded on Pancasila. Pancasila is based on five principles, and within it lies the philosophy of law and the way of life of the Indonesian people. Pancasila also serves as a benchmark for all state, societal, and individual activities concerning morality and ethics. These five principles are interrelated and inseparable. The five principles are: belief in the One and Only God, just and civilized humanity, the unity of Indonesia, democracy guided by the inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberations among representatives, and social justice for all the people of Indonesia (Nurislamiah et al., 2024).

Soekarno stated that Pancasila is the soul of the Indonesian nation, passed down through generations for centuries, yet buried under Western culture. Therefore, Pancasila is not only the philosophy of the state but also the philosophy of the Indonesian people. A state is formed not only to ensure the security of its citizens but also to regulate social affairs for the realization of the people's welfare. For this reason, Indonesia has a way of life embodied in Pancasila, which also serves as a state doctrine for its citizens. Pancasila consists of five principles, which are the crystallization of values long upheld by past generations. These values include an understanding of matters related to religion, culture, belief, and social realities (Gani, Abdul; Suryawati, 2023).

The diversity of Indonesian society is essential to have a national foundation as the nation's guiding philosophy. Pancasila was officially established as the foundation of the state on August 18, 1945, and is still commemorated today as Pancasila Sanctity Day. In addition, Pancasila serves as the national identity of Indonesia, consisting of five principles that are interconnected and inseparable (Muraya et al., 2023). These values serve as a guideline for the Indonesian people and must be upheld and practiced. The values of Pancasila represent a manifestation of a set of

ancestral cultural values that are considered appropriate and relevant for all Indonesians. This set of noble values has been agreed upon to form the values of Pancasila embedded in each of its five principles. These values are accepted, acknowledged, and serve as the noble goals of the Indonesian nation (Septiana, 2020).

The principles of Pancasila form a systematic and interconnected unity. The explanation of each principle is as follows: The first principle is belief in the one and only God. This principle is related to religious matters, and the values contained within it emphasize that all aspects of state establishment, implementation of legislation, legal regulations, and other state policies, as well as human rights, must be rooted in the value of belief in the one and only God. The second principle is just and civilized humanity. This principle upholds the idea that all citizens within a country have equal rights. Therefore, all members of society must act justly and maintain civility, human dignity, and respect. Consequently, every regulation—whether in the form of laws or other rules—must prioritize justice for the people. The third principle is the Unity of Indonesia. This principle embodies the value that the state reflects the dual nature of human beings as social creatures. The country is a place where various ethnicities, races, religions, and cultures come together as one. With such diversity, a nation must commit to uniting its people into a single entity to create harmony and peace. These differences are represented by the national motto “*Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*”, which means Unity in Diversity. The differences should not hinder unity in achieving shared goals through communal life. The fourth principle is democracy guided by the inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberation among representatives. This principle embodies values related to human nature. Society, as social beings, plays a crucial role in the establishment of a state and its governance. The values of this principle emphasize deliberation, meaning that Indonesia is a democratic country. The

democratic values contained in this principle include freedom with responsibility, upholding human dignity, and strengthening unity and national cohesion. The fifth principle is Social Justice for all the People of Indonesia. This principle implies that justice is a fundamental element that must be present in every regulation, whether in the form of legislation or other policies. The pursuit of justice reflects an attitude and atmosphere of togetherness, fairness, cooperation, and a balanced relationship between rights and obligations (Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2014).

Understanding the values contained in the principles of Pancasila is extremely important. Moreover, Pancasila must be practiced and implemented as a form of character education development. Character education is an effort to realize the mandate of Pancasila and the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, based on the realities within society, with the hope of creating a harmonious, peaceful, and united nation. However, today, many cases and mistakes occur as a result of deviations from Pancasila values, which in essence stem from the failure to practice those values (Sari et al., 2023).

Behaviors that arise due to the deviation from Pancasila values are not in line with the current character of the Indonesian nation. Therefore, it is necessary to have movements or activities that can educate and guide the community to shape the positive character of the nation's younger generation. These movements refer to simple efforts such as fostering habits of independence, politeness, courtesy, creativity, agility, diligence, and responsibility in daily life (Nur Hakim et al., 2021).

In addition, the importance of practicing Pancasila in daily life means that the values of Pancasila are also crucial in public service, particularly in healthcare services. To provide quality healthcare, there must be a strong foundation, and that foundation is Pancasila. Therefore, all healthcare workers, including nurses,

doctors, and all medical staff, must treat patients fairly and equally, regardless of their status or background. By establishing Pancasila as the foundation of healthcare services, it helps prevent unethical practices, such as medical actions that harm patients and endanger their safety, disclosing patient secrets, or sharing patient data with individuals who are not the patient's legal guardians, among others. As a result, high-quality and dignified healthcare services can be achieved for all Indonesian citizens (Trish et al., 2024). Pancasila builds the foundation for a more integrated and efficient healthcare system. This serves as the basis for applying its values and shaping healthcare services into an environment that is fair, ethical, and oriented toward the common good. Furthermore, healthcare delivery becomes clinically effective. In this way, healthcare is recognized as a fundamental human right that must be respected and protected. This reflects the urgency of Pancasila as a representation of national identity (Olivia, 2021).

Prospective nurses and future public health service partners must be educated to practice Pancasila, which contains several values that can be applied both in daily life and in the professional world, particularly in the healthcare sector. Therefore, in addition to studying the nursing profession, prospective nurses are also provided with training in nursing ethics, which is closely related to the values of Pancasila. Pancasila education is a subject designed to develop individuals of noble character who are morally upright and patriotic. This course also teaches a sense of social and national responsibility. In the rapid advancement of technology, people are increasingly neglecting their responsibilities and focusing solely on their individual rights. This trend raises concerns about the erosion of Pancasila values that have been instilled since Indonesia's independence, with the hope that Indonesian society will continue to uphold these principles in national and civic life (Olivia, 2021). Although it has been taught from an early age, in reality, many people do not truly

understand the meaning of Pancasila. This study aims to provide an overview of how Pancasila values are applied in order to comply with the code of ethics for quality healthcare personnel. By adhering with the code of ethics, second-semester nursing students of Muhammadiyah University of Kudus are expected to be able develop technical competencies while also having a strong moral foundation rooted in Indonesia's national ideology.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a type of research known as library research. Library research is a method used to collect information and data through various materials available in libraries, such as documents, books, magazines, historical records, and so on. Therefore, this research method involves a literature review that helps to explore more in-depth and comprehensive information on the topic. This study uses written sources such as scientific journals, articles, and books. The data sources were obtained online through electronic media by searching for relevant topics. The topic discussed in this research is "The Implementation of Pancasila Values by Nursing Students of Muhammadiyah University of Kudus as an Effort to Adhere to the Ethics Code of High-Quality Medical Professionals". The collected data will be analyzed to provide solutions to the research problem. The data collection technique involved comparing documentation data from books and journals that correlated with the topic discussed in this study. The data was analyzed in two stages: data reduction and data presentation. The purpose of data reduction is to help the researcher select valid data to conclude.

III. THE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Significance of Implementing Pancasila Values

Every country holds firmly to a particular ideology as the foundation of its national identity, and in Indonesia, Pancasila was

established as the national ideology. Its primary function is to serve as a shared goal and ideal to be collectively pursued. Pancasila unites the nation and functions as a means of resolving conflicts. In defining the function of an ideology, it is stated that the goal of a society is to achieve the ideals of the ideology itself. The process of formulating the state foundation, namely Pancasila. The constitution of 1945 was underpinned by the hope that it would become a solid foundation accommodating Indonesia's independence (Amelia, L., & Dewi, 2021). The implementation of Pancasila must begin within oneself, which signifies that Pancasila plays a vital role as a guiding principle in national and civic life (Amalia, F., & Najicha, 2023). Such implementation does not occur automatically-it requires conscious effort and commitment. Pancasila serves as a guiding compass, capable of embracing the nation's diversity and thus preventing division. There is a collective need to raise awareness, strengthen, and cultivate the values of Pancasila among all citizens, wherever they may be, to prevent the erosion of its noble principles from within ourselves. It is crucial to consistently apply Pancasila values across all aspects of life, whether in community settings, organizations, or other environments. The implementation of these values ensures that the outcomes produced contribute meaningfully to the welfare of society as a whole (Alviolita, D. E., & Fitria, 2024).

The Values of Pancasila

Pancasila is the ideology of Indonesia, encompassing a philosophical foundation that governs various aspects of life, including social, national, and governmental dimensions. These aspects are embodied in the values of Pancasila. Therefore, Pancasila serves as the source of all regulations in Indonesia, as its values form a fundamental philosophy that underpins laws, rules, and social norms (Triatmojo, 2019). The values contained in Pancasila are related to principles such as belief in God, humanity, unity, democracy, and justice. These values are systematic, comprehensive, and fundamental (Syafii, 2018). Furthermore,

Pancasila values extend to the field of health, including health policies, healthcare service programs, and the national health insurance system. Efforts in healthcare must be of high quality and equally accessible to all Indonesian citizens. This can be observed in various healthcare institutions and service centers, which not only provide medical treatment but also offer health education (Olivia, 2021).

The Code of Ethics and Ethical Principles for Nurses

Nursing is a profession dedicated to the care and treatment of patients. The primary role of a nurse is to provide nursing care and health education to patients, both in times of illness and in health, with the ultimate goal of improving overall well-being. Nurses are expected to serve patients with compassion, respect, and empathy. The nursing profession is guided by a set of ethical principles that address appropriate conduct in patient care, professional interactions with colleagues, and overall responsibilities, ensuring the quality and integrity of the profession are maintained. These ethical principles are derived from the values embodied in Pancasila, which contains noble values and moral teachings representing the spirit of the Indonesian people. These values form the foundation of the nursing code of ethics, which serves as a binding guideline for nurses in their actions, attitudes, and behaviors (Olivia, 2021). The nursing code of ethics is intended to serve as a moral compass, guiding nurses in delivering high-quality, patient-centered care. Nurses, as part of the essential human resources within hospitals, play a crucial role in determining the overall quality of healthcare services. Their adherence to ethical standards significantly influences the standard of care provided in healthcare institutions.

The Relationship Between the Code of Ethics and the Values of Pancasila

Values are standards or assumptions of belief that exist within a society. They serve as benchmarks that guide individuals' behavior in social life. The values embedded

in Pancasila shape how individuals form opinions and take action in alignment with national ideals (Antari, LPS, & De Liska, 2020). As the foundational philosophy of the Indonesian state, Pancasila is present in various aspects of public life, including efforts to achieve high-quality public health. The values and principles of Pancasila are reflected in health policies, healthcare service programs, and the national health insurance system. Thus, Pancasila manifests tangibly in government institutions, healthcare centers, public health education, and civil society initiatives aimed at ensuring equitable and quality healthcare for all Indonesians (Olivia, 2021). As the cornerstone of national life, Pancasila plays a crucial role in supporting the overall health of the population. This context illustrates how Pancasila's values serve as an essential foundation for shaping inclusive and just health policies. Public health is a vital aspect of national development. By integrating Pancasila-based values and approaches into the healthcare system, it is hoped that Indonesia's health policies will become more equitable, sustainable, and capable of fostering a healthy and prosperous society. Good health is the foundation for achieving national progress and well-being. Nursing ethics represent a moral-philosophical framework that guides the distinction between right and wrong in professional actions. Therefore, nurses must embody character traits that reflect the ideals of Pancasila's principles. This ensures that nursing practices maintain high standards of quality and uphold the integrity of the profession in delivering care. The ethical and moral values of Pancasila, which have long served as the moral compass of the Indonesian people, must continue to guide the younger generation in realizing the nation's aspirations and in confronting future challenges (Son, 2018).

The Purpose of Teaching Pancasila Values to Nursing Students

Nursing students are individuals being prepared to become professional nurses in the future. A nurse is someone who has completed a nursing education program—either in Indonesia or abroad—by applicable

laws and regulations. Upon graduation, a nurse takes an oath to serve as a healthcare provider and public servant in the field of health in Indonesia. Therefore, the graduation of a nurse is inherently linked to the nursing code of ethics. Healthcare service is one of the professions closely associated with the values of Pancasila. Thus, Pancasila values must be introduced to students early in their academic journey so they become embedded in their thinking and character (Afifah, Arista Nufus et al., 2024). Pancasila education is a core subject taught from an early age, starting in elementary school. This subject was originally known as civic education. This is emphasized in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 37, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the national education system, and has since been renamed as Pancasila Education (Sari et al., 2023).

According to Law No. 12 of 2012, Article 35, paragraph (3), the implementation of Pancasila education in higher education is mandatory and reflects the will of the state, not merely the desire of individuals or specific groups, to achieve national goals. Furthermore, according to the Directorate General of Higher Education Decree No. 38/DIKTI/Kep/2022, Article 3, paragraph (2), the competencies to be achieved include personality development, rational and dynamic thinking abilities, and a broad intellectual perspective. The aim of teaching Pancasila in universities is to equip students with the ability to analyze and find solutions to various societal, national, and state-related problems using a thought system grounded in the values of Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945. Moreover, Pancasila Education seeks to shape students' attitudes and mental frameworks so that they can internalize and implement the values of divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and justice, enabling them to engage effectively with both internal and external dynamics of Indonesian society (Natalia et al., 2021).

Healthcare-related professions are among those most closely aligned with Pancasila values. Understanding and applying Pancasila as a national ideology is reflected in leadership attitudes and a sense of responsibility in maintaining and managing

nursing care. Although these values are present in daily life, many nurses remain unaware of their significance. Hence, Pancasila courses are designed to equip prospective nurses with analytical skills, rational thinking, and critical attitudes in facing the challenges of social, national, and civic life (Gani, Abdul; Suryawati, 2023). It is also expected that nursing students will develop intellectual responsibility in identifying problems and providing solutions based on Pancasila values. They should be able to explain the foundational truths of Pancasila as a suitable ideology for Indonesia's diverse society and embrace it as a moral and ethical compass.

The Implementation of Pancasila Values by Nursing Students to Adhere Code of Ethics

Healthcare services are deeply rooted in humanity and humanism. In real-world practice, nurses operate in environments that involve serving others. Therefore, there are several essential obligations nurses must fulfill by the applicable code of ethics. The implementation of Pancasila values by nursing students, as future healthcare professionals, must align with the ethical standards of the nursing profession.

The First Principle: Belief in One Supreme God

Nurses should respect the religious beliefs of patients. They may offer prayers for the patient, even if of a different faith, and must never interfere with patients or their families while they are worshipping. Nurses should assist patients in practicing their religion, especially when the patient is facing physical or medical limitations. Nursing services are not only accountable to supervisors but are ultimately a responsibility before God Almighty.

The Second Principle: A Just and Civilized Humanity

This principle encourages nurses to exhibit a strong sense of humanity. For example, when a patient is in pain, the nurse must respond promptly with both

professionalism and compassion. Nurses must prioritize the patient's well-being above personal or client-related interests. Services should be delivered sincerely and without expecting illegal or unethical rewards. Nurses must maintain politeness, use respectful language, and explain medical procedures or answers to patient inquiries gently and transparently. Furthermore, patient data and personal information must be kept confidential, shared only with authorized family members. Nurses must not discriminate between patients based on financial status (e.g., BPJS or private care), age, social status, or the severity of illness. Equal treatment is essential, regardless of the patient's background.

The Third Principle: The Unity of Indonesia

Nurses are encouraged to foster teamwork with other healthcare professionals. They should prioritize patient safety and well-being over personal interest. Maintaining good relationships with doctors, pharmacists, dietitians, and other medical staff helps avoid internal conflicts and contributes to unity. Nurses must be willing to sacrifice for the country and take pride in their profession and homeland. They should also help maintain peace and order—for instance, by clearly communicating health-related information to patients' families, showing readiness to assist those in pain, and acting with empathy.

The Fourth Principle: Democracy guided by the inner wisdom in the unanimity arising out of deliberations among representatives

This principle can be applied by involving patients and their families in medical decision-making through open discussion. Nurses must engage in deliberation with honesty, good intentions, and intellectual integrity, never degrading human dignity. They must respect patient decisions without coercion and refrain from discussing patient matters in public or with unauthorized individuals. Even if the final decision made through deliberation differs from the nurse's personal view, the nurse must continue to act

in good faith and with full responsibility. Nurses should not withhold information about a patient's illness and must offer advice aligned with their professional knowledge and experience.

The Fifth Principle: Social justice for all Indonesians

This principle calls on nurses to provide healthcare services fairly and equally, regardless of the patient's background or situation. Nurses must develop a balanced approach to rights and obligations and respect the rights of every patient. They must not exploit ownership or control over health facilities—such as clinics—for personal gain in a way that harms patients, their families, or colleagues. Additionally, nurses must demonstrate a strong work ethic and continuously strive for self-improvement by participating in activities that benefit public health services.

IV. CONCLUSION

Pancasila provides an ethical and moral compass that helps nursing students not only become skilled professionals but also compassionate caregivers who uphold humanity, justice, and unity in their practice. Muhammadiyah University of Kudus tries to integrate Pancasila into its curriculum. Its implementation guidelines are: compulsory Pancasila Course (MK Pancasila), which is taken in the 2nd semester as a 2-credit course, student activities and organization (e.g., BEM, UKM) to embody Pancasila principles in their conduct and activities, and character & civics program (e.g., seminars, workshops, and extracurriculars related Pancasila values).

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This research was supported/partially supported by Muhammaiya University of Kudus. I would like to thank the head of the research and publication department at UMKU for their assistance with the particular technique and methodology, as

well as for their comments that greatly improved the manuscript.

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