



IMPLEMENTATION OF PANCASILA VALUES THROUGH SCHOOL CULTURE IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out how school culture implements Pancasila values in the era of digital citizenship. According to Zamroni (2013), the importance of schools having culture. Schools as an organization must have: 1) the ability to live, adapt, grow and develop with various existing environments and 2) internal integration that allows schools to produce individuals who have positive traits. School culture must have a deep pattern of basic assumptions, habits, school history, and ways of solving problems in schools. The data collection technique used is library research. Data sources are obtained from documents that correspond to variables in the form of newspapers, books, inscriptions, magazines, agendas and so on. then the data obtained were analyzed and generalized using relevant theoretical studies. The results of research on digital citizenship as a practice of respectful and tolerant behavior towards others by increasing supervision from the community. This is in accordance with the values contained in Pancasila, namely divine values, human values, unity values, social values, and justice values as outlined in the school culture. School culture reflects attitudes and behaviors that develop in the school environment and functions in building the character or personality of students in the era of digital citizenship without forgetting the values of Pancasila.

Keywords : Pancasila Values, Culture, Digital Era

Introduction

Indonesia is a pluralistic country rich in culture, ethnicity, race, language and religion. The differences that exist do not make the unity of the nation to be divided. Bhineka Tunggal Ika is the motto to remind that the Indonesian state is tolerant of differences. Pancasila values are contained in every activity of the Indonesian nation, both from the first precept, second precept, third precept, fourth precept, and fifth precept. Every precept in Pancasila has a very deep value or meaning and we can find it in everyday life without realizing it. Pancasila values have been attached to each individual. Reflected in the culture that exists in society. Culture can be seen from behavior, attitudes and ways to adapt to the environment. The inculcation of Pancasila values is very necessary to form a person. We can find the implementation of Pancasila values in everyday life both in the family, school and community environment, specifically in the world of education Pancasila values are widely applied in the school environment. School is a place of learning and teaching for students. According to Kompri (2015, p. 28), schools are organizations designed to contribute to improving the quality of life of the community and being able to educate students optimally. The role of the school in addition to preparing students in their lives, the school is a reflection of the life of the community which is inseparable from the realities in society, as an evaluator of the condition of society. School culture is the values, beliefs, and actions as a result of collective decisions and agreements which are poured into the commitment of all members to be implemented consistently and consequently. School culture is identical as a hallmark or characteristic of the school through the values, attitudes, habits, and actions shown by all school members who form the unitary part of the school system (Komariah & Triatna, 2016, p. 102). School culture indirectly helps implement the values contained in Pancasila at this time where technology is growing. Teachers have an important role in explaining the role of digital citizenship to students so they don't misuse technological

advances. According to Mulyasa (2008), the teacher is a component that influences the process and results of quality education. School culture reflects attitudes and behaviors that develop in the school environment and functions in building the character or personality of students in the era of digital citizenship without forgetting the values of Pancasila. According to Sudrajat (2011), there are three cultures that need to be developed in schools, namely academic culture, socio-cultural culture, and democratic culture which are priorities in the school environment. First, academic culture has characteristics in which every decision and policy is supported on a strong academic basis referring to proven theory and legal basis. The school community always uses theory in thinking, acting and behaving in daily activities with characteristics that are critical, analytical, creative, objective, open in accepting criticism, disciplined in time, dynamic, and future-oriented. Second, Socio-cultural culture exists in school development in maintaining and developing a positive culture in building and implementing a harmonious social life among school members. Schools become a stronghold of globalization and foreign cultural attacks such as hedonism, materialism, and individualism.

Social culture is a human attitude in interacting with one another in groups. Meanwhile, culture is a complex combination of knowledge, art, law, belief, morals, customs and habits that have been passed down from generation to generation. Third, a democratic culture that displays life that accommodates differences to jointly build the progress of the nation. and developing a positive culture in building and implementing a harmonious social life among school members. Schools become a stronghold of globalization and foreign cultural attacks such as hedonism, materialism, and individualism. Social culture is a human attitude in interacting with one another in groups. Meanwhile, culture is a complex combination of knowledge, art, law, belief, morals, customs and habits that have been passed down from generation to generation. Third, a democratic culture that displays life that accommodates differences to jointly build the progress of the nation. and developing a positive culture in building and implementing a harmonious social life among school members. Schools become a stronghold of globalization and foreign cultural attacks such as hedonism, materialism, and individualism. Social culture is a human attitude in interacting with one another in groups. Meanwhile, culture is a complex combination of knowledge, art, law, belief, morals, customs and habits that have been passed down from generation to generation. Third, a democratic culture that displays life that accommodates differences to jointly build the progress of the nation. Social culture is a human attitude in interacting with one another in groups. Meanwhile, culture is a complex combination of knowledge, art, law, belief, morals, customs and habits that have been passed down from generation to generation. Third, a democratic culture that displays life that accommodates differences to jointly build the progress of the nation. In this article the author explains school culture in implementing Pancasila values in the era of digital citizenship. This article is written with various literacies as references and library materials.

Research Methodology

The method used in this article uses library research. Sources of data are obtained from documents that correspond to variables in the form of newspapers, books, inscriptions, magazines, agendas and so on, then the data obtained is analyzed and generalized using relevant theoretical studies (Mahmud, 2011).

Result & Discussion

School culture is dynamic where the values, principles, traditions and habits that exist in school conditions are a combination of all school members who have different social life backgrounds and interact in an ongoing manner by forming a value system that belongs together in the community. school. According to Zamroni (2013), the importance of schools having culture. Schools as an organization must have: 1) the ability to live, adapt, grow and develop with various existing environments and 2) internal integration that allows schools to produce individuals who have positive traits. School culture must have a deep pattern of basic assumptions, habits, school history, and ways of solving problems in schools. School culture reflects attitudes and behaviors that develop in the school environment and functions in building the character or personality of students in the era of digital citizenship without forgetting the values of Pancasila. According to Sudrajat (2011), there are three cultures that need to be developed in schools, namely academic culture, socio-cultural culture, and democratic culture which are priorities in the school environment. First, academic culture has characteristics in which every decision and policy is supported on a strong academic basis referring to proven theory and legal basis. The school community always uses theory in thinking, acting and behaving in daily activities with characteristics that are critical, analytical, creative, objective, open in accepting criticism, disciplined in time, dynamic, and future-oriented. Second, Socio-cultural culture exists in school development in maintaining and developing a positive culture in building and implementing

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Conclusion

Technological sophistication in the era of globalization cannot be avoided from positive and negative impacts. The negative impact of the use of technology at this time can be minimized by the existence of digital citizenship education that can be implemented in schools which are indirectly implemented in school culture without leaving the noble values of Pancasila. Digital citizenship is character education in the digital era (Ohler, 2012). Character education in the digital era is carried out by applying Pancasila values. The values in question are the embodiment of five main interrelated values, namely religiosity, nationalism, independence, mutual cooperation, and integrity based on the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 20 of 2018 Concerning Strengthening Character Education in Formal Education Units. Digital citizenship as a practice of respecting and tolerant behavior towards others by increasing supervision from other civil society (Jones and Mitchell, 2015). This is in accordance with the values contained in Pancasila, namely divine values, human values, unity values, social values, and justice values which are poured into the school culture.

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