



FLOW OF THINKING FOR THE FINALIZATION OF PANCASILA IN BASIC LAW OF THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA IN 1945

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the historical review of the formulation and ratification of the Pancasila and to analyze the flow of thought for the finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This study used ideological-historical methods with literature study techniques. The data collection technique in this study was carried out through literature study. The data sources used come from statutory regulations, books, journals, articles, papers, newspapers and other documents related to the flow of thought on the constitutional finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The data in this study is then processed, analyzed and presented in a manner qualitative. The Nine Committee formulated Pancasila's ideology at the Investigative Agency for the Preparatory work for Independence (BPUPK) meeting on 29 May 1945 to 1 June 1945 and stipulated in the Jakarta Charter on 22 June 1945 and ratified by the Preparatory Committee for Indonesian Independence (PPKI) on 18 August 1945. Finalization of Pancasila in the Constitution The Republic of Indonesia of 1945 was based on the ideological historical experience of the Indonesian nation to maintain national integration by limiting the authority of the People's Consultative Assembly as contained in Article 37 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords : Finalization, Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

Introduction

The debate about the Pancasila ideology has been going on since the holding of the Independence Preparatory Effort Investigative Body (BPUPK) session until the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the highest political agreement which stated. that Pancasila should not be replaced by another ideology. The commitment to Pancasila was confirmed by the Ad Hoc Committee 1 of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) during the process of discussing changes to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia). This has given birth to several basic agreements, including not changing the Preamble. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, continues to maintain the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), emphasizes the presidential system of government, the explanation of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which contains normative matters will be included in the articles (body) through Amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as making changes by addendum method (Prayitno, 2018). The agreement not to change the Preamble to the 1945 NRI Constitution was the MPR's initial commitment to confirming the position of Pancasila as the basis of the Indonesian state (Juneman, Meinarno, & Rahardjo, 2012). The MPR has proven its commitment to Pancasila by making an agreement not to change the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The commitment to Pancasila in a constitutional juridical manner is contained in Article 37 paragraph (1). The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the result of the fourth amendment. Article 37 paragraph (1) of the 1945 NRI Constitution states that amendments to the articles of the 1945 NRI Constitution are possible. submitted to the MPR session if it obtains approval from at least the number of MPR members. Article 37 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

implicitly confirms that the position of Pancasila in the Republic of Indonesia is final (Santika, 2021b). Article 37 paragraph (1) of the 1945 NRI Constitution has restricted and reduced the authority of the MPR in making changes to the 1945 NRI Constitution. The MPR after the amendment to the 1945 NRI Constitution is constitutionally only authorized to amend the articles of the 1945 NRI Constitution (limitatively) not the Preamble to the 1945 NRI Constitution. This shows that the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which contains the formulation of Pancasila values is not included in the object or target of constitutional change. Pancasila cannot be changed or replaced with another ideology, as long as the Republic of Indonesia still stands upright with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the constitution.

The flow of thought regarding the MPR's decision regarding the constitutional finalization of Pancasila in Indonesian Independence (PPKI). Post-reform Pancasila has a special position because Pancasila has an instrumental role. Pancasila has directed, guided and led the Indonesian nation to a 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is still a secret and mystery. This is why not many Indonesians know and understand the background of the MPR's thinking regarding the finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The MPR has included rational logical thinking regarding the finalization of Pancasila in a guidebook entitled Guide to Correcting the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, 1945: In accordance with the order of chapters, articles and paragraphs. The explanation contained in the guidebook is only explained briefly so it is not able to provide a holistic description regarding the finalization of Pancasila as the basis of the Indonesian state. This shows that the MPR's arguments have not been able to describe a comprehensive line of thought that can show the urgency of finalizing Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The MPR's line of thinking regarding the constitutional finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia has been discussed in scientific studies. The formulation of Pancasila as the basis of the state is stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Basuki, 2019). The position of Pancasila in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is more accurately said to be positive law and not as a basic norm or *grundnorm* (Sumakto, 2019). The affirmation of Pancasila as the foundation and ideology of the Indonesian nation is constitutionally contained in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, so it no longer needs to be contained in laws or MPR decrees whose position can one day be changed or even abolished (Natsif, 2017). Some of these studies generally tend to focus the topic of discussion on the articles of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia rather than Pancasila. The formal juridical aspect is the main concern that is often discussed to understand Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Thoughts related to the finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia have not been widely discussed in scientific studies due to the author's inability to see the correlation between the articles of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Pancasila objectively. The flow of thought regarding the finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia cannot be known if it is only based on its juridical dimension. This shows that the line of thought related to the legal and constitutional finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia needs to be studied using different methods (Santika, 2020c). Based on the explanation previously outlined, this study discusses several problem formulations, namely a historical review of the formulation and ratification of the Pancasila ideology as well as the flow of thought on finalizing Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Research Methodology

This study uses an ideological historical method because the focus of the study departs from the history of the Indonesian nation's ideological journey starting from the exploration, formulation and establishment of Pancasila as the basis of the state by the PPKI to the constitutional finalization of Pancasila by the MPR in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The data collection technique in this study was carried out through literature study. The data sources used come from statutory regulations, books, journals, articles, papers, newspapers and other documents related to the flow of thought on the constitutional finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The data in this study is then processed, analyzed and presented in a manner qualitative descriptive and arranged logically and systematically so that a general conclusion is obtained regarding the flow of thought regarding the finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 UUDNRI.

Result & Discussion

Historical Review of the Formulation and Ratification of the Pancasila Ideology

The constitutional finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia based on Indonesian constitutional history has a close correlation with the journey of the Pancasila ideology. Political reality starts from the excavation process, and the formulation of Pancasila in the BPUPK session, until the birth of ideas

or ideas for change. The 1945 NRI Constitution needs to be brought back to find out the flow of thought regarding the finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 NRI Constitution (Santika, Rindawan, & Sujana, 2018). Ideological political dynamics from a historical perspective will be very helpful in the process of tracing the MPR's line of thinking regarding the finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The historical exploration and formulation of Pancasila in the BPUPK session can be used as a first step to reveal the MPR's line of thinking regarding the constitutional finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. , discover and formulate Pancasila values from the complexity of Indonesia's diversity (Santika, 2020a). The basic formulation of the state expressed by several national figures at the first BPUPK session from 29 May 1945 to 1 June 1945 was not able to accommodate all forces. ideological politics that exist in Indonesia (Santika, 2019). Religion is one of the debates that has colored the basic formulation of the Indonesian state (Ich Wan, 2011). Formulating an ideology for a new country with the characteristics of a very diverse and multicultural society is not an easy matter. The differences in the basic formulation of the state debated by the founding fathers did not reach a consensus until the end of the first BPUPK session on June 1 1945. Chairman of the BPUPK Dr. Radjiman Widyodiningrat took the initiative to form a small committee by appointing Ir. Soekarno as chairman (Pambudi, 2018). The small committee was better known as the Committee of Nine because of Ir's revolutionary policies. Soekarno increased the members of the small committee from eight people to nine people. The main objective of forming the Committee of Nine was to explore and find a modus vivendi or agreement on various ideological similarities related to the state's principles that were put forward at the first BPUPK session. The differences in ideological views experienced by the Committee of Nine had unwittingly led the founding fathers into endless debates. Ideological differentiation resulted in the Committee of Nine. split into two main currents, namely Islamic groups and nationalist groups. Islamic groups are adamant about fighting for Islam as the basis of the state for the Indonesian nation, whose majority population is Muslim.

The nationalist group adheres to its integrative argument which states that the basis of the state must be neutral from the influence of certain groups to save national unity. Islamic groups and nationalist groups finally managed to reach a compromise. The basic formulation of the state agreed upon by Islamic groups and nationalist groups was then outlined explicitly in the form of the Jakarta Charter or Djakarta Charter on June 22 1945. The basic state consensus formulated by the founding fathers in the Djakarta Charter has not been able to decide and resolve the nation's ideological problems. The ideological conflict continued until the PPKI ratified the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Ratification of Pancasila by PPKI has historically been ideologically colored by political dynamics between national figures representing nationalist groups and Islamic groups. The partial idea of Islamic groups to insert religious elements into the foundations of the Indonesian state was met with strong rejection from nationalist circles. This problem became more complicated when the Japanese Kaigun Officer faced Moh. Hatta to convey a message from the people of Eastern Indonesia who strongly oppose the plan to ratify the basic state formula originating from the Jakarta Charter. The basic state society privileges certain religious groups. MOH. Hatta, who supported national unity and unity, certainly did not want Indonesia to experience disintegration due to ideological competition. A political compromise was finally implemented by Moh. Hatta to ask Islamic groups to be willing to accept the demands of the people of Eastern Indonesia (Sugara, 2018). Moh. Hatta was able to persuade Islamic groups to accept the nationalist version of Pancasila. Islamic groups ultimately assume that Pancasila is in harmony with Islamic principles (Formichi, 2012). This is not apart from the statement by Ir. Soekarno before ratifying the 1945 NRI Constitution emphasized that the constitution could still be changed in the future if national stability was maintained (Zanibar, 2018). Statement by Ir. Soekarno indirectly provided the opportunity to change the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as well as opening up opportunities for Islamic groups to propose Islam as the basis of the state.

Flow of Thought on Finalizing Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

The demands for reform launched by the Indonesian people through changes to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia almost failed halfway through. This is because. There are allegations that some groups who have ideas about making changes to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are influenced by an agenda. hidden agenda which intends to change or even replace Pancasila. Changes to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia will lead to ideological confrontation and conflict if these assumptions are proven to be true. The idea of democratizing the 1945 NRI Constitution could threaten and endanger the position of Pancasila in the Preamble to the 1945 NRI Constitution (Dewantara et al., 2019). Amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia without being based on a mature grand design will give rise to ideological conflicts that have been experienced by the Indonesian people. Ideological conflict can threaten the existence of the Indonesian nation. Ideological trauma in the past has become the basis for the MPR to be wiser and more careful in responding to

ideas regarding changes to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Surajiyo & Wiyanto, 2006). Issues related to the foundations of the state have become the fundamental problems that are most difficult to solve in Indonesia. The founding fathers have historically demonstrated the difficulty of obtaining agreement regarding the basis of the state for the Indonesian nation with a pluralistic and multicultural society. Basic state issues since the start of the BPUPK to PPKI sessions have become quite complicated political debates. Political dynamics are increasingly uncertain due to ideological disputes in the constituent assembly. The Constituent Assembly failed to complete its task of drafting and enacting a new constitution for the Indonesian nation because of the country's basic problems. Ideological conflict in the midst of democratization has the potential to cause national disintegration. Historical problems related to ideological conflict have indeed been successfully overcome by the founding fathers, but the MPR must still take into account and calculate the possibilities that could occur in the future. Ideological confrontation could rise again and threaten the integrity of the Indonesian nation. When viewed from an empirical historical perspective, ideological conflicts during the constituent session were destructive for Indonesia's political stability. The experiences experienced by the Indonesian people in the past are the basis for the MPR not to underestimate the existence of ideological differences in society. The MPR certainly does not want the Indonesian people to experience debate again because of ideological disagreements. The MPR understands that the obstacles faced by the founding fathers in reaching an agreement regarding the foundations of the Indonesian state were very dangerous. The Indonesian nation will become increasingly divided if ideological conflict arises in the reform era which promotes, prioritizes and upholds democratization (Santika, Purnawijaya, & Sujana, 2019), the MPR seeks to save the Indonesian nation from ideological conflict which could cause national division. Ideological problems are not light matters that can be underestimated.

The constituent session has empirically historically proven that the integration of the Indonesian nation has become weak due to ideological conflict. This does not rule out the possibility. If Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is questioned again, Indonesia's political stability will be shaken (Sila, Purana, & Awa, 2020). Pancasila needs to obtain a special guarantee so that it is no longer questioned by parties who have different views or ideological orientations. Pancasila throughout the founding of the Republic of Indonesia has been able to prove itself as a symbol of stability in the political dynamics that occur in Indonesia. Pancasila, which was previously a source of debate, then transformed into a tool for unifying the nation that supports the strength of Indonesia's diversity and pluralism. The very strategic position of Pancasila for Indonesian unity requires the MPR not to act rashly in changing the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The MPR understands that all the problems of the Indonesian nation will not be resolved just by changing or replacing Pancasila. The historical reality of the nation. Indonesia shows that the idea of changing or replacing Pancasila is not the best solution but instead becomes a source of new conflict which is very difficult to overcome. The MPR, through its constitutional authority, is trying to break the chain of ideological conflict that has so far festered and shackled Indonesia's development. It is not an easy matter for the MPR to pull the Indonesian people out of the path of ideological conflict (Santika, 2021c). The spirit of democratization in the reform era has the potential to give rise to ideological conflicts that are integrated into the idea of changing the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Santika, 2022). Polemics or pros and cons related to changes to the 1945 NRI Constitution can trigger ideological political tensions in Indonesia .

Conclusion

A historical review of the formulation and ratification of the Pancasila ideology is the first step to reveal the line of thought of the MPR regarding the constitutional finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Pancasila ideology was formulated by the Committee of Nine at the BPUPK session from 29 May 1945 to 1 June 1945 and was adopted. in the Jakarta Charter on 22 June 1945 and ratified by the PPKI on 18 August 1945. The process of formulating and ratifying the Pancasila ideology was marked by ideological conflict between nationalist groups and Islamic groups which had the potential to cause disintegration of the nation. The line of thought for finalizing Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was based on the historical ideological experience of the Indonesian people. The finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was a preventive, protective effort carried out. A historical review of the formulation and ratification of the Pancasila ideology was the first step to reveal the line of thought of the MPR regarding the constitutional finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Pancasila ideology was formulated by the Committee of Nine at the BPUPK session on 29 May 1945 until June 1, 1945 and established. in the Jakarta Charter on 22 June 1945 and ratified by the PPKI on 18 August 1945. The process of formulating and ratifying the Pancasila ideology was marked by ideological conflict between nationalist groups and Islamic groups which had the potential to cause disintegration of the nation. The line of thought for

finalizing Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was based on the historical ideological experience of the Indonesian people. The finalization of Pancasila in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was a preventive and protective effort carried out.

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