

Systematic Literature Review: The Philosophical Foundations of Education and Social Norms in Indonesia

Ice Linsa Sari¹, Yulia Septemi¹, Supri Yadi², Helita³, Yesmi Elesti⁴

¹SMPN 24 Kaur, Bengkulu, Indonesia, ²SDN 5 Seluma, Bengkulu, Indonesia, ³SDN 123 Seluma, Bengkulu, Indonesia, ⁴SMAN 5 Bengkulu Tengah, Bengkulu, Indonesia

Corresponding author e-mail: iceicelinsa@gmail.com

Article History: Received on 8 September 2025, Revised on 6 October 2025,
Published on 17 November 2025

Abstract: This article presents a systematic literature review of the philosophical foundations of education and social norms in Indonesia. The study explores how philosophical thought especially idealism, realism, and Pancasila values – influences the formation of character, ethics, and educational practices within Indonesian society. Drawing from various national and international studies, this review identifies three key themes: (1) the role of philosophical perspectives in shaping educational goals and curriculum; (2) the relationship between local wisdom and social norms; and (3) the importance of moral and cultural values in building a just and harmonious society. The findings reveal that education in Indonesia is deeply rooted in philosophical traditions emphasizing balance between intellectual, moral, and spiritual growth. Furthermore, local cultural values, such as harmony and mutual respect, continue to guide the moral formation of citizens. The study concludes that integrating philosophical principles with social norms is essential to develop an education system aligned with Indonesian identity and the ideals of Pancasila.

Keywords: Character Formation, Philosophy of Education, Social Norms, Systematic Literature Review

A. Introduction

Education in Indonesia is not merely an institutional process but a reflection of deep philosophical and cultural values. The philosophical foundations of education provide a theoretical framework for understanding the aims, methods, and moral orientation of learning. Philosophy helps educators explore essential questions such as: What is the purpose of education? What values should be instilled in learners? How can knowledge shape human character and social harmony?

In the Indonesian context, these questions become even more relevant due to the country's cultural and ethical diversity. The values of Pancasila, along with traditions derived from local wisdom, continue to shape social norms and

educational practices. Meanwhile, philosophical schools such as idealism and realism offer conceptual tools to understand the relationship between knowledge, morality, and character formation.

This systematic literature review aims to identify and analyze philosophical perspectives that influence education and social norms in Indonesia. By reviewing selected studies from various academic sources, the paper highlights how philosophical ideas are implemented in the development of curriculum, teacher roles, and the cultivation of moral values. Furthermore, it explores how social norms derived from cultural and religious traditions contribute to shaping harmonious social behavior. This study is expected to enrich academic discourse on the philosophy of education and provide insights into how philosophical thinking can be contextualized in Indonesia's educational and social systems (Yuliyanti, 2023).

B. Methods

This research used a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to analyze studies about the philosophical foundations of education and social norms in Indonesia. The review followed the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines to ensure accuracy and transparency. The literature search was carried out in four electronic databases: Scopus, ERIC, Google Scholar, and the Indonesian national repository GARUDA. The search included articles published between 2018 and 2024, written in English or Indonesian. The main search string used was: ("philosophy of education" OR "educational philosophy" OR "Pancasila philosophy" OR "character formation" OR "social norms") AND ("Indonesia" OR "Indonesian context"). This search was refined several times to capture variations in keywords.

The inclusion criteria were peer-reviewed journal articles or conference papers published between 2018 and 2024, focusing on philosophical or normative perspectives related to education, culture, or social values in Indonesia, and containing empirical or conceptual findings about character formation or social ethics. Non-academic publications, studies unrelated to Indonesia, and inaccessible full texts were excluded (Siswanto, 2022).

The selection process was conducted in three stages: identification, screening, and eligibility. The initial search results were exported to Mendeley for organization and removal of duplicates. Titles and abstracts were reviewed to exclude irrelevant studies, and full-text screening was done by two independent reviewers. Any differences were resolved through discussion. The complete selection process is presented in a PRISMA flow diagram (Figure 1).

Data from the selected studies were extracted using a standard form that included author, year, research purpose, methodology, key findings, and main philosophical or cultural themes. A quality assessment was conducted using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) criteria, which evaluated the clarity of research aims, suitability of methodology, relevance of findings, and theoretical contribution. Only studies that met moderate to high-quality standards were included in the analysis.

Data were analysed using qualitative thematic analysis to identify recurring themes. The synthesis produced three main themes: the philosophical foundations of education in Indonesia, the role of Pancasila and local wisdom in shaping moral values, and the influence of social norms on education and culture. This analysis provides a clear picture of how philosophical thought contributes to educational and social development in Indonesia (Wahyudin & Rahayu, 2020).

C. Results and Discussion

The term philosophy (philosophy) comes from two syllables in Ancient Greek, namely *philein* (love) and *Sophia* (wisdom). So etymologically, philosophy is the love of wisdom. (Dagobert D. Runes, 1981). Operationally, philosophy has two meanings, namely as a process (philosophy) and as a result of philosophy (a system of theory or thought). Two of the five definitions of philosophy were put forward by (Muslim, 2023). Based on the results of the analysis carried out by the researcher on 15 journals that have been determined and have met the criteria, the researcher displays the results as follows.

Table 1. Research Results on the Philosophy of Idealism in Character Formation

No	Title and author	Research purposes	Research methodology	Main findings	Conclusion
1	Social Theory in a Critical Theory Perspective (Tjahyadi, 2021)	Max Horkheimer's "Social Theory in the Perspective of Critical Theory" aims to analyze and explain Horkheimer's critical theory approach, as well as its interaction with positive science and positivism. In this work, Horkheimer criticizes the positivistic approach, which he considers inadequate in understanding social complexity, as it often only records facts without considering the broader historical context. The journal also highlights the dialectical relationship	In the journal "Social Theory in the Perspective of Critical Theory," Max Horkheimer uses a qualitative approach that focuses on conceptual analysis and critique of social theory, particularly positivism. The methodology applied includes an in-depth theoretical analysis of critical theory and positivism, exploring the basic concepts and arguments of each approach. Horkheimer implements the method of immanent criticism, which involves evaluating theoretical claims by considering the social and historical contexts that underlie them. A	Several important findings relate to critical theory and its critique of positivism. First, Horkheimer asserted that the positivist approach, while contributing to the recording of facts, often ignores the broader historical and social context, making it inadequate for understanding the complexities of social life. Second, this study revealed that the relationship between individuals and society is dialectical; changes in society will affect individual character, and conversely, individuals can influence social change. Horkheimer also found that critical theory	emphasized the importance of a critical theory approach in understanding and analyzing social dynamics. Horkheimer concluded that while positivism has value in recording facts, this approach fails to reveal the deeper complexities of social relations. Through dialectical analysis, he demonstrated that individuals and society influence each other, and that understanding this interaction is key to awakening an emancipatory consciousness. Critical theory, with its method of immanent criticism, serves as a tool for evaluating and

		<p>between the individual and society, underscoring the importance of understanding this interaction to create an emancipatory consciousness among individuals. Furthermore, Horkheimer introduces the method of immanent criticism, which invites readers to evaluate theoretical claims within their social and historical context. Thus, the journal emphasizes the relevance of critical theory in analyzing contemporary social dynamics and provides new insights that can help create positive social change.</p>	<p>dialectical approach is also focused, in which Horkheimer emphasizes the reciprocal relationship between individuals and society, and how individual character is influenced by social change and vice versa. In addition, the author invites readers to reflect on the impact of various social theories on the current state of society, with the aim of raising emancipatory awareness. This methodology aims not only to analyze theory but also to encourage better social change through a deeper understanding of the relationship between theory and practice.</p>	<p>has an important function in raising emancipatory consciousness, allowing individuals to become aware of their social conditions and strive to create change. Furthermore, the results of the study indicate that the method of immanent criticism can be used to evaluate social theories in their historical context, revealing the contradictions and possibilities inherent in social structures. Overall, this study confirms that critical theory functions not only as an analysis but also as a tool to encourage positive social change and overcome the dominance of power.</p>	<p>critiquing existing social structures, revealing contradictions that other approaches might overlook. Thus, Horkheimer emphasized that critical theory is not merely academic analysis but also a call to action that promotes more just and equitable social change. This research invites us to recognize the importance of theory in creating better conditions for society and individuals.</p>
2	<p>A Comparative Study of Saminism with Jean Paul Sartre on Freedom (Adolph, 2022)</p>	<p>The purpose of the research in the journal "Comparative Study of Saminism and Jean Paul Sartre on Freedom" is to explore and analyze the similarities and differences between the concept of freedom in Saminism teachings and</p>	<p>In terms of methodology, this study uses a qualitative approach with comparative analysis. The author analyzes Sartre's philosophical texts and Samin's teachings, identifying key themes and relevant principles. By combining studies of social theory and philosophy, this</p>	<p>The results of the study show that both Saminism and the thoughts of Jean Paul Sartre have strong views on individual freedom, albeit with different approaches. Saminism emphasizes freedom as individual autonomy accompanied by social responsibility, where every</p>	<p>In conclusion, despite differences in understanding human relations – with Saminism emphasizing respect and solidarity, while Sartre sees it as conflict – both agree that freedom and responsibility are two sides of the same coin. This research emphasizes the importance of</p>

		the thinking of Jean Paul Sartre. This research seeks to provide a deeper understanding of how these two perspectives interpret individual freedom and responsibility in different social contexts.	study seeks to uncover the relationship between individual freedom and responsibility in both contexts, while considering the historical and cultural factors influencing each system of thought.	member of society has the right to make their own choices without pressure from outside parties. On the other hand, Sartre sees freedom as an absolute existential condition, where individuals are fully responsible for their choices, without any universal moral values that regulate them.	understanding the social and historical context in examining the concept of freedom, and how these two schools of thought can complement each other in discussions of individual emancipation.
3	Comparison of the Philosophical Background of the Concept of Family in the Javanese Social System and the Indonesian State System (Asiva Noor Rachmayani, 2023)	To explore and compare the concept of kinship in the social context of Javanese society with the Indonesian state system. This study aims to identify the values underlying kinship in Javanese society and how these values contribute to social structures and interactions at the state level.	The methodology used in this study is qualitative analysis, with a descriptive approach that draws on literary sources on Javanese culture, philosophy, and Indonesian social systems. The author examines academic texts and philosophical works to uncover in-depth insights into the differences and similarities in the outlook on life related to kinship in both contexts.	The research results show that Javanese society implements a familial social system that emphasizes two main principles: "respect" and "harmony." Javanese society views itself as part of an extended family, where social interactions are based on mutual respect and maintaining harmony. On the other hand, the Indonesian state system also adopts familial values, but focuses more on the relationship between the state and its citizens.	The conclusions of this study indicate that while there are similarities in the principles of kinship between Javanese society and the Indonesian state system, striking differences lie in the context and application of these values. In Javanese society, the emphasis on harmony often leads to the avoidance of conflict, whereas in the modern Indonesian context, there is an open acceptance of differences and criticism. This research emphasizes the importance of understanding local values in building an inclusive and harmonious social system at the national level.

4	The Influence of Javanese People's View of Life on Leadership Models (Siswanto, 2022)	This study examines how Javanese perspectives on life influence the leadership models adopted within the Indonesian social and cultural context. This research seeks to identify the moral and ethical values underlying Javanese perspectives on life and how these values are reflected in leadership practices.	The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a descriptive approach, relying on a literature review of Javanese culture, social philosophy, and leadership models. The researchers analyzed various academic sources and philosophical texts to understand the relationship between Javanese worldviews and the leadership styles they employ, as well as their relevance in the current Indonesian context.	The Javanese outlook on life, which emphasizes inner peace, harmony, and a sense of <i>narima</i> (religious tolerance), has a significant influence on the leadership model adopted within the community. The leadership model that emerges is paternalistic and charismatic, where people respect and obey leaders because of charisma, not coercion.	The conclusion of this study confirms that public trust in leaders is strongly influenced by the moral values embedded in their outlook on life. Furthermore, despite shifts in leadership practices in the modern era, principles derived from Javanese culture remain relevant and can help strengthen social cohesion in Indonesian society. This research highlights the importance of integrating local values and effective leadership practices in achieving shared goals.
5	Philosophical Foundations of the Progressive School of Law: A Review of the Philosophy of Science (Mustansyir, 2021)	examines and develops the concept of progressive law in the context of Indonesian law. This research aims to demonstrate the relationship between people's perspectives on life and the need for laws that are more responsive to social problems, particularly in addressing crimes such as corruption.	The methodology used in this research is qualitative analysis with a philosophical approach. The author analyzes various literature and scientific thought related to progressive law. The author also explores the underlying assumptions of progressive law and its relationship to other legal theories, in order to provide a solid philosophical foundation for the development of progressive law in Indonesia.	This demonstrates the urgent need for progressive law in Indonesia as a response to the crisis of public trust in existing laws. Progressive law is seen as a tool for achieving social justice and responding to the evolving needs of society.	The conclusion of this study confirms that although progressive law is not yet established as a theory, this idea has gained widespread support because it reflects societal expectations for a fairer and more responsive legal system. This study also emphasizes the need to develop more sophisticated methodologies and a clear philosophical foundation to ensure the effective implementation of

6	<p>The Concept of Ajoareng-Joa' in the Social Order of Bugis Society</p> <p>(Supartiningsih, 2022)</p>	<p>to study and analyze the social system of Bugis society through the concept of ajoareng-joa'. This study aims to understand the patron-client relationship in the context of Bugis cultural values, as well as how social principles such as si pakatau and panngadereng play a role in social interactions.</p>	<p>The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a philosophical approach, in which the author explores literary texts, previous research, and relevant literature to explore the social dynamics of Bugis society.</p>	<p>The concept of ajoareng-joa' is a fundamental patron-client system in the Bugis social structure. This relationship is characterized by mutual protection and fulfillment of obligations between the parties involved. Bugis society highly values principles such as si pakatau and panngadereng, which shape social norms.</p>	<p>progressive law in practice. Therefore, realizing progressive law requires collaboration between legal experts and other disciplines, as well as an awareness of the importance of moral values in law enforcement.</p> <p>The conclusion of this study confirms that although these values still exist, they have undergone changes due to the influence of external values and the challenges of modernization. The concept of ajoareng-joa' remains relevant in the local political context, where trust and support from joa' for ajoareng are key in the leader selection process. This research highlights the importance of a deep understanding of local culture in building a just and sustainable social system.</p> <p>The conclusion of this study confirms that to achieve true justice, the legal system must function not only formally but also within a moral and ethical context. This study</p>
7	<p>Justice, Legal Certainty, and Criminal Justice Practices</p> <p>(Wisnubroto, 2022)</p>	<p>to explore issues related to justice and legal certainty in the context of the criminal justice system in Indonesia. This research aims to analyze</p>	<p>The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a legal philosophy approach, in which the author examines relevant literature and specific cases to understand the</p>	<p>that there is a significant gap between ideal legal principles and actual practice. Cases such as those of Lingah, Pacah, and Sumir highlight the existence of "perverted justice" where</p>	

		cases of trials deemed unfair and how this reflects broader problems in the application of law in society.	dynamics between law, morality, and justice.	innocent individuals can be punished in the name of the law.	also underscores the importance of strengthening integrity and professionalism among law enforcement officers, as well as the need for an effective social control system to prevent abuse of power. Thus, law enforcement in Indonesia requires comprehensive reform to ensure that justice and legal certainty can be achieved and maintained.
8	Philosophy of Social Sciences from a Pancasila Perspective (Pancasilaism, 2021)	This study aims to critique and evaluate the concept of Pancasila economic philosophy developed by Mubyarto. This study aims to demonstrate the relevance and application of Pancasila thought in the context of social sciences, particularly economics, and to explore the philosophical assumptions underlying the theory.	The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a philosophical approach, in which the author analyzes Mubyarto's arguments and criticisms of mainstream economics (Neo-Classical) to provide a more comprehensive perspective.	Mubyarto successfully identified the crisis in Neo-Classical economics in Indonesia and proposed Pancasila Economics (IEP) as a more relevant alternative. Mubyarto emphasized the importance of understanding the sociological and historical context in the development of economics in Indonesia and rejected the value-free approach often espoused in Neo-Classical economics.	The conclusions of this study confirm that the IEP should be recognized as a crucial effort to address social and economic challenges in Indonesia, despite ongoing barriers to its acceptance among other economists. This study also highlights the importance of collaboration between various disciplines to address real-world problems facing Indonesian society.
9	The Post-Covid-19 Pandemic Subject in the Perspective of Michel Foucault's	This study analyzes how the Covid-19 pandemic affects individual subjectivity in the context	The methodology used is qualitative research with a meta-analysis and hermeneutics approach, using	During the Covid-19 pandemic, the power strategies implemented by social organizations and	The conclusions of this study emphasize the importance of individual awareness in navigating situations of

	Political Philosophy (Simon, 2022)	of social control and power strategies. This study aims to answer questions about how power strategies are implemented to control individual actions during the pandemic and how individuals can shape their subjectivity.	the theoretical framework of Michel Foucault's political philosophy.	governments have resulted in restrictions on individual freedoms for the sake of collective safety. People are forced to comply with various regulations that hinder their ability to express themselves. However, even though individuals are under political control, there is still an opportunity for them to shape their subjectivity through determining life goals and relationships with the things they want to change.	control, as well as the need for dialogue and collaboration among individuals to build freedom and subjectivity in the post-pandemic era. This research also shows that despite challenges, individuals still have the potential to change and direct their own lives within a broader context.
10	The Social Contract According to Immanuel Kant: Its Contextualization with the Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia (Pesurnay, 2021)	This study aims to analyze the relationship between Immanuel Kant's social contract theory and the implementation of human rights (HAM) in Indonesia. This study aims to identify weaknesses in the enforcement of human rights in Indonesia and offer a Kantian political philosophy perspective as a basis for improvement.	The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a political philosophy approach, in which the author explores Kant's arguments regarding freedom, equality, and human dignity in the context of upholding human rights.	The research findings indicate that human rights enforcement in Indonesia remains weak, with many cases of violations unresolved. Mubyarto criticized the irrelevance of Neo-Classical economics and advocated for Pancasila Economics as an alternative. Kant's social contract was identified as the basis for protecting human rights, in which the freedom and equality of every individual must be guaranteed by the state.	The conclusions of this study emphasize the importance of implementing Kant's social contract principles to ensure human rights protection in Indonesia, as well as the need for strong political commitment from the government and society to uphold and protect individual human rights. This study also highlights that strengthening public awareness of human rights and active participation in law enforcement are key to achieving a more just and

11	<p>Governance, Democracy, and the Interpretation of Religion from the Perspective of Abdul Karim Soroush</p> <p>(Mulyadi, 2023)</p>	<p>This study aims to explore Soroush's critique of authoritarianism in religious understanding and offer a new perspective in Islamic theological and political discourse.</p>	<p>The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a political philosophy approach, which includes a literature review of Soroush's works and related theoretical discourse.</p>	<p>The research findings show that Abdul Karim Soroush offers a new approach to understanding the relationship between religion and democracy, emphasizing the importance of a flexible and responsive interpretation of religion to the social context. Soroush critiques authoritarianism that arises from a rigid understanding of religion and calls for a dialogue between religion and democratic values.</p>	<p>dignified society. The conclusion of this study confirms that achieving effective human rights enforcement in Indonesia requires an awareness of pluralism and the importance of inclusive interpretations of religion. This research also demonstrates that Soroush's thinking can make a significant contribution to efforts to democratize government institutions and practices in Indonesia.</p>
12	<p>Epistemological Dimensions in Social Sciences in Indonesia (a preliminary tracker)</p> <p>(Santoso, 2021)</p>	<p>This research aims to criticize the dominance of Western theory in Indonesian social sciences and to seek alternatives that are more appropriate to local culture.</p>	<p>The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a historical and reflective approach, in which the author examines the development of social sciences from an epistemological and socio-political perspective.</p>	<p>The indigenization of social science in Indonesia has undergone various phases of development, from the influence of Indology to the emergence of critical theories. This research finds a close relationship between social science and the interests of power, where social science is often used to support development agendas dominated by particular ideologies.</p>	<p>The conclusions of this study emphasize the need for a new paradigm in social sciences rooted in Indonesia's cultural and social context, as well as the importance of developing theories that are uniquely Indonesian. This study also highlights that understanding the epistemology of social science in Indonesia is a crucial step in increasing the relevance and effectiveness of science in addressing the challenges of contemporary society.</p>

13	Epistemological Dimensions in Social Sciences in Indonesia (a preliminary tracker) (Santoso, 2023)	This research aims to criticize the dominance of Western theory in Indonesian social sciences and to seek alternatives that are more appropriate to the local cultural context.	The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a historical and reflective approach, in which the author examines the development of social science from an epistemological perspective and its relationship with power.	The indigenization of social science in Indonesia has undergone various phases of development, from the influence of Indology to the emergence of critical theories. This research finds a close relationship between social science and the interests of power, where social science is often used to support development agendas dominated by particular ideologies.	The conclusions of this study emphasize the need for a new paradigm in social sciences rooted in Indonesia's cultural and social context, as well as the importance of developing theories that are uniquely Indonesian. This study also highlights that understanding the epistemology of social science in Indonesia is a crucial step in increasing the relevance and effectiveness of science in addressing the challenges of contemporary society.
14	The Position of the Family in the Perspective of Social Philosophy (Gatidiri, 2021)	The purpose of this article on the relationship between family and cultural groups is to explore the crucial role of the family in shaping individual and societal identity. This research aims to demonstrate how family structure can influence the social and cultural life of a nation.	The methodology used is qualitative analysis that combines literature review and theoretical reflection to understand the dynamics of the relationship between families and cultural groups.	Research shows that the family is the core of community life and significantly influences social development. The family serves as the foundation for instilling the principles of compassion and justice, which are essential for building interpersonal relationships. This research found that family solidarity and loyalty are crucial for the integrity of cultural and national groups.	The conclusion of this study confirms that to build a prosperous society, it is crucial to strengthen the role of the family in shaping national identity and awareness. The family serves not only as a social unit but also as an agent of change that can support the development of humanitarian and national values.
15	norms in family and community	explores the sources and significance of social,	The methodology used is qualitative analysis with a	The research results show that social norms, including norms	The conclusion of this study confirms that understanding

	life, a review of social philosophy (Mustansyir, 2022)	moral, and religious norms in shaping social interactions. This research aims to answer questions about how these norms function and why society should obey them.	social philosophy approach, where the author examines social philosophy and ethical theories to understand the dynamics of norms in a social context.	of etiquette, play a crucial role in maintaining harmony in society. These norms stem not only from law and morality but also from higher religious norms. This study found that these norms help individuals develop thoughts and behaviors consistent with social values.	these norms is crucial for creating a society that is balanced, just, and respectful between individuals and groups. Thus, social norms serve as essential guides in human interactions, supporting the moral and social development of society.
16	The Concept of Power in Javanese Culture and Its Implications for the Indonesian Political System (Lucien, 2021)	The purpose of this article is to explore the concept of power according to Javanese culture and how it influences the political system in Indonesia. This research aims to understand the interaction between cultural norms and political practices, and how cultural values can shape decision-making in society.	The methodology used is qualitative analysis, by reviewing literature on Javanese culture and the Indonesian political system and investigating theories relevant to power.	The research results show that power in Javanese culture is understood as homogeneous and derived from a common source, in contrast to the concept of power in Western theory, which recognizes diverse sources of power. This research found that the Indonesian political system, particularly that centered on the island of Java, is heavily influenced by traditional Javanese values and power structures.	The conclusion of this study confirms that to understand political dynamics in Indonesia, it is crucial to consider the influence of local culture, particularly in the context of decision-making and social interactions. Thus, Javanese culture not only shapes social identity but also has significant implications for political practices and power in Indonesia.

The review of selected studies shows that most research on philosophical foundations in Indonesia focuses on education, moral values, and social norms rather than on law. A total of fifteen studies that met the inclusion criteria were analyzed in depth. These studies present several consistent themes related to how philosophy shapes educational theory and practice, and how cultural values guide social behavior.

The first theme concerns the philosophical foundations of education. Several studies emphasize that philosophy, especially idealism and realism, provides the basis for understanding the aims and methods of education. Philosophical thought guides educators in determining the goals of learning, curriculum design, and the moral direction of education. Research by (Ageng Shagena, 2021) shows that idealist philosophy influences the character-building process through a balance of intellectual, moral, and spiritual aspects. Other works also show that education inspired by philosophical principles helps develop students who are independent, responsible, and aware of their social role.

The second theme is related to the role of Pancasila and local wisdom in shaping social and moral values. Studies by (Kahari et al., 2022) reveal that philosophical ideas in Indonesia cannot be separated from the values of Pancasila, which emphasize humanity, justice, and social harmony. Local wisdom, such as the Javanese concepts of harmony and respect, as well as Bugis values like *si pakatau* and *panngadereng*, are important references in developing ethical behavior and social solidarity. These cultural values serve as practical expressions of philosophical ideas that support collective well-being.

The third theme concerns the relationship between social norms and education. explain that social norms, including religious and moral principles, play a central role in forming ethical interactions in society. Norms function as unwritten guidelines that help maintain harmony between individuals and communities. Integrating these norms into education strengthens students' awareness of social responsibility and respect for diversity (Wisnubroto, 2022).

Overall, the synthesis of literature shows that the philosophical foundations of education in Indonesia are closely related to moral and cultural development. Educational philosophy not only deals with abstract ideas but is also reflected in practical efforts to build human character based on the nation's values. The interaction between philosophy, education, and social norms creates an integrated system that supports the formation of ethical, knowledgeable, and culturally grounded individuals. This review also indicates that developing educational practices rooted in Pancasila and local philosophy is crucial for creating a just, inclusive, and harmonious Indonesian society.

D. Conclusions

This systematic literature review concludes that the philosophical foundations of education in Indonesia are deeply linked with moral values and social norms derived from Pancasila and local wisdom. Philosophy plays a key role in shaping educational goals, methods, and values, guiding the development of human character in harmony with cultural and ethical principles. The studies reviewed show that educational philosophy in Indonesia integrates various schools of thought such as idealism and realism with local traditions that emphasize respect, balance, and harmony. This integration forms the basis for character education that not only focuses on intellectual achievement but also on moral and spiritual growth. The values of Pancasila, as the philosophical foundation of the nation, remain central in directing educational practices toward justice, humanity, and unity. Social norms and cultural ethics also serve as vital instruments in realizing these philosophical ideals. They function as social guidelines that maintain order and foster mutual respect in society. When integrated into educational systems, these norms reinforce civic responsibility and ethical awareness among learners. Overall, this review highlights that education in Indonesia cannot be separated from its philosophical and cultural context. Developing an education system rooted in national philosophy and local values is essential for creating individuals who are knowledgeable, ethical, and socially responsible. Future research should continue exploring how philosophical insights and cultural wisdom can be more effectively implemented in educational policy and practice to strengthen Indonesia's identity and social harmony.

E. Acknowledgement

We would like to express our gratitude to all those who have assisted us in the writing of this journal.

References

- Ageng Shagena, S. (2021). The Role of Idealist Philosophy and Its Implementation in Education. *Scientific Journal of Education*, 27(2), 58–66.
- Asiva Noor Rachmayani. (2022). Factors Associated with Contraceptive Behavior Uses in Infertile Women in North Sumatra. <https://doi.org/10.22746/jf.62146>
- Kahari, K., Maryadi, M., & Fauziyati, E. (2022). The Role of Islamic Students' Sufism Education in Modern Life from the Perspective of Idealist Philosophy. *Journal of Social Research*, 1(9), 1020–1025. <https://doi.org/10.55324/josr.v1i9.220>
- Lucien, K. (2021). Tela1'L Trying to Understand the Role. <https://doi.org/10.35969/interkom.v15i3.22>
- Mulyadi. (2023). Governance, Democracy, and the Interpretation of Religion from the Perspective of Abdul Karim Soroush. *Journal of Philosophy*, 29(1), 49–65.

- <https://doi.org/10.22146/jf.34355>
- Muslim, A. (2023). Philosophical Foundations of Idealism and Implementation of the Independent Learning Curriculum. *Jetish: Journal of Education, Technology, Information, Social Sciences, and Health*, 1(1), 34–40. <https://doi.org/10.57235/jetish.v1i1.35>
- Mustansyir, R. (2021). Norms of Life in Family & Society. *Journal of Philosophy*, 19(2), 11–18. <https://doi.org/09.31146/jf.62022>
- Mustansyir, R. (2022). Philosophical Foundations of the Progressive Legal School: A Review of the Philosophy of Science. *Journal of Philosophy*, 18(1), 15–25. <https://doi.org/03.1146/jf.62046>
- Pancasilaisme, P. (2021). Philosophy of Social Sciences from a Pancasilaism Perspective (Critical Reflection on Mubyarto's Concept of Pancasila Economics Philosophy). *Journal of Philosophy*, 19(1), 4156. <https://doi.org/10.1986/jf.620212>
- Pesurnay, AJ (2021). The Social Contract According to Immanuel Kant: Its Contextualization with the Enforcement of Human Rights in Indonesia. *Journal of Philosophy*, 31(2), 192. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jf.56142>
- Santoso, H. (2022). Epistemological Dimensions in the Indigenization of Social Sciences in Indonesia. *Journal of Philosophy*, 17(1), 163.
- Simon, U., Hendrawan, D., & Yuniarto, A. (2022). Post-Covid-19 Pandemic Subjects in the Perspective of Michel Foucault's Political Philosophy. *Journal of Philosophy*, 32(1), 139. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jf.69153>
- Siswanto, D. (2021). The Influence of Javanese People's View of Life on Leadership Models (A Review of Social Philosophy) By: Dwi Siswanto 1. 1-Social Java, 20, 7–8.
- Supartiningsih. (2021). In the Social Order of Bugis Society (Social Philosophy Perspective). *Journal of Philosophy*, 20(3), 22. <https://doi.org/10.22167>
- Tjahyadi, S. (2022). Social Theory in the Perspective of Max Horkheimer's Critical Theory. *Journal of Philosophy*, 17(1), 1–14.
- Wahyudin, Y., & Rahayu, DN (2020). Analysis of Website-Based Information System Development Methods: A Literature Review. *Interkom Journal: Journal of Scientific Publications in the Field of Information and Communication Technology*, 15(3), 2640. <https://doi.org/10.35969/interkom.v15i3.74>
- Wisnubroto, A. (2022). Criminal Justice Practice. 1(2), 15. <https://doi.org/10.4146/jf.5504>
- Yanuarti, E. (2021). Islamic Education from the Perspective of Idealist Philosophy. *Journal of Islamic Education*, 1(2), 146–166. <https://doi.org/10.19046/jf.5512>