

ABSTRAK

AHMAD RAHMANI, NPM : 202207790, Judul “IMPLEMENTASI PROGRAM PENGUATAN IDEOLOGI PANCASILA PADA BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK KABUPATEN BALANGAN” dibawah bimbingan Bapak **Dr. Agus Surya Dharma, S.Sos., M.A.P.** sebagai Pembimbing I dan Bapak **Herry Febriadi, SH., MH.** sebagai Pembimbing II.

Pancasila sebagai ideologi negara menghadapi tantangan serius di era globalisasi dan disrupsi digital berupa radikalisme, hoaks, dan polarisasi sosial. Program Penguatan Ideologi Pancasila (PIPP) dijalankan Kesbangpol Balangan, namun terkendala seperti rendahnya literasi ideologi masyarakat, kerentanan terhadap paham radikal, akses informasi terbatas, serta lemahnya monitoring evaluasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui implementasi program, mengidentifikasi faktor pendukung dan penghambat, serta mengukur pencapaian target kinerja.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif. Sumber data terdiri dari 10 informan yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan secara kualitatif melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Uji kredibilitas data menggunakan triangulasi sumber, triangulasi teknik, perpanjangan pengamatan, peningkatan ketekunan, bahan referensi, dan member check.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi program penguatan ideologi Pancasila pada Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kabupaten Balangan cukup baik. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari : *Pertama*, Pada variabel Program, kesesuaian output program sudah baik melalui pembinaan masyarakat melalui ragam pendekatan formal dan sosiokultural; kejelasan mekanisme pelaksanaan sudah baik dengan adanya pemetaan kondisi sosial sebagai dasar pengambilan keputusan; ketersediaan sumber daya belum baik karena ketimpangan antara beban kerja dengan dukungan anggaran dan jumlah personil; cakupan program sudah baik melalui empat instrumen utama (edukatif, pembentukan karakter, penguatan wadah sosial, dan partisipatif). *Kedua*, Pada variabel Organisasi Pelaksana, kompetensi pelaksana sudah baik namun masih perlu peningkatan kapasitas substantif dan manajerial; struktur organisasi dan tata kerja sudah baik dengan adanya fleksibilitas dan inisiatif personal petugas; kepemimpinan dan motivasi sudah baik melalui sistem perjanjian kinerja dan koordinasi rutin; sistem komunikasi sudah baik dengan tersedianya berbagai kanal informasi yang mudah diakses publik. *Ketiga*, Pada variabel Kelompok Sasaran, kesesuaian kebutuhan sudah baik melalui strategi diferensiasi metode sesuai karakteristik kelompok sasaran; tingkat partisipasi sudah baik dengan terbukanya ruang bagi masyarakat untuk memberikan masukan; aksesibilitas belum baik karena terbatasnya jangkauan ke wilayah pelosok dan kondisi ekonomi masyarakat. Faktor penghambat implementasi program meliputi: kurangnya sumber daya manusia, terbatasnya ketersediaan anggaran, serta faktor geografis berupa topografi wilayah yang ekstrem.

Disarankan kepada Kepala Kesbangpol dan jajaran untuk membangun kolaborasi lintas sektor dengan dinas lain melalui penyisipan materi Pancasila dalam kegiatan turun ke desa, serta mengoptimalkan kampanye digital kreatif guna menjangkau wilayah pelosok secara efisien. Masyarakat, terutama tokoh pemuda dan tokoh adat, didorong berinisiatif menghidupkan nilai Pancasila melalui gotong royong dan rembuk desa, serta bersedia menjadi kader penggerak ideologi untuk membentengi desa dari pengaruh negatif.

ABSTRACT

AHMAD RAHMANI, Student ID: 202207790, Thesis Title: “IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PANCASILA IDEOLOGY STRENGTHENING PROGRAM AT THE NATIONAL UNITY AND POLITICS AGENCY OF BALANGAN REGENCY”, supervised by Dr. Agus Surya Dharma, S.Sos., M.A.P. as the First Supervisor and Herry Febriadi, SH., MH. as the Second Supervisor.

Pancasila as the state ideology faces serious challenges in the era of globalization and digital disruption, including radicalism, hoaxes, and social polarization. The Pancasila Ideology Strengthening Program (PIPP) is implemented by the National Unity and Politics Agency (Kesbangpol) of Balangan Regency, yet encounters obstacles such as low ideological literacy among the community, vulnerability to radical ideologies, limited access to information, and weak monitoring and evaluation systems. This study aims to examine program implementation, identify supporting and inhibiting factors, and measure the achievement of performance targets.

This research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. Data sources consist of 10 informants selected through purposive sampling. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis was conducted qualitatively through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data credibility was tested using source triangulation, technical triangulation, extended observation, increased persistence, reference materials, and member checking.

The findings reveal that the implementation of the Pancasila ideology strengthening program at the National Unity and Politics Agency of Balangan Regency is relatively adequate. First, concerning the Program variable, output suitability has been achieved through community development using various formal and socio-cultural approaches; mechanism clarity is supported by social mapping as a decision-making foundation; resource availability remains insufficient due to imbalances between workload and budgetary support as well as personnel numbers; program coverage has been effectively realized through four main instruments (educational, character building, social institutional strengthening, and participative). Second, regarding the Organization variable, implementer competence is adequate yet still requires substantive and managerial capacity enhancement; organizational structure and working procedures are well-established with flexibility and personnel initiative; leadership and motivation are effectively maintained through performance agreements and regular coordination; communication systems function well through various publicly accessible information channels. Third, with respect to the Beneficiaries variable, needs alignment has been achieved through differentiated methods tailored to target group characteristics; participation levels are favorable with open spaces for public input; accessibility remains suboptimal due to limited outreach to remote areas and community economic conditions. Inhibiting factors include insufficient human resources, limited budget availability, and geographical constraints posed by the region's extreme topography.

It is recommended that the Head of Kesbangpol and its personnel establish cross-sectoral collaboration with other agencies by integrating Pancasila content into village outreach activities, while optimizing creative digital campaigns to efficiently reach remote areas. Community members, particularly youth leaders and traditional figures, are encouraged to take initiative in revitalizing Pancasila values through communal activities and village deliberations, as well as becoming ideological cadres to safeguard their villages from negative influences.