

PANCASILA AND MORAL VALUES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD WITHIN THE FAMILY

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Abstrak

Tugas membentuk generasi bangsa yang bermoral dan berkualitas tentunya memerlukan beberapa proses dalam penciptaannya. Salah satunya dengan membekali mereka dengan nilai-nilai luhur yang terkandung dalam Pancasila sebab Pancasila merupakan Dasar Negara dan Pandangan Hidup Bangsa dalam menjalankan kehidupannya. Mereka harus memahami, memaknai dan mengamalkan keseluruhan nilai-nilai yang terdapat dalam Pancasila karena nilai-nilai itu dapat menjadi fondasi dan benteng bagi mereka dari berbagai pengaruh yang dapat merusak moral mereka. Keluarga sebagai satu dari Tripusat pendidikan dan awal mula pendidikan memiliki tanggungjawab penuh dalam menanamkan nilai pancasila dan moral kepada anak sejak usia dini agar mereka memiliki karakter sesuai dengan jati diri bangsa Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Pancasila, Moral, Keluarga

Abstract

Creating a moral and high-quality generation requires several processes. One of them is equipping them with noble values from Pancasila, the basis of the State and the Nation's Way of Life. Understanding, interpreting, and practicing all values contained in Pancasila can provide a solid foundation against influences that can damage their morals. The family, as basic and an educational tricentre, has full responsibility for instilling Pancasila and moral values in children from an early age to help them develop a character that reflects the identity of the Indonesian nation.

Keywords: Pancasila, Moral, and Family

Introduction

The influence of the current digital era on humanity is undeniable, both in positive and negative aspects. The internet and gadgets have made it easy and practical to obtain information. However, if users can't filter the information they receive, it can lead to disaster. Unfortunately, this technology is often misused to spread fake news and ideas. Radicalism is easily spread via the internet and social media, as Cahya (2018) stated in Ilmu Rakyat.com. Bahruddin (2019) also mentioned that the rapid development of technology, without a corresponding increase in the quality of students' morals, has led to a decline in students' morals. Although technological developments are essential for this nation to compete in the era of globalization, developing quality Human Resources (HR) based on Pancasila is the government's benchmark.

Pancasila is the basis and ideology of the Indonesian nation and state, teaching the principles of life, Pancasila serves as the foundation and guiding principle of the Indonesian nation and state. It teaches us about the principles of life, nationhood, and statehood. The Pancasila, which is included in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, is further elaborated in the articles that follow. These articles explain that the values of

Pancasila are meant to regulate all aspects of life in Indonesia, including education, law, politics, economics, culture, and society. Cultural and national character education is aimed at preparing a new generation of Indonesians who are capable, willing, and committed to living by the values of Pancasila.nation, and state. The Pancasila contained in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution is explained in more depth in the articles which read: Pancasila values are the values that regulate the entire life of the nation and state in the fields of education, law, politics, economics, culture, and society. Cultural and national character education aims to prepare a good generation of the nation, namely a nation that is capable, willing, and implements the values of Pancasila in life as an Indonesian nation.

Building a Pancasila society requires efforts to strengthen the human character of Pancasila, and this should start from an early age. This is crucial because instilling values is a lengthy process that requires the joint effort of both the school and family, especially parents. Since children spend more time at home, parents are not only responsible for caring and raising their children, but also for shaping their character and educating them into adulthood. This can be done by strengthening Pancasila and

moral values in everyday life so that what children learn can be applied in real-life situations. Apart from Pancasila values, moral values are also essential in shaping children's character. Parents should instill good morals and manners in their children from a young age, so they uphold these values without prioritizing academic success over ethical values.

Early childhood is the stage of life that encompasses the period from birth until the age of six. This is a critical period for the formation of a child's character and personality, as it is often referred to as the Golden Age. During this time, a child's brain development is at its peak, which can support growth and development in various aspects, including cognitive, emotional, social, affective, and psychomotor. It is also during this period that the foundations of personality are laid, which will become the milestones of self-identity as the child grows up.

According to UUSPN No. 20 of 2003 article 14, PAUD is a level of education that precedes the basic education level, and it is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to the age of six. This coaching is carried out by providing educational stimuli that help physical and spiritual growth and development so that children are ready to enter further education through formal, non-

formal, and informal channels. PAUD, therefore, is not limited to initial education through formal schools only, but can also be done through various channels, including informal.

It is crucial to instill character education from an early age as a bulwark against negative influences and to shape a strong national identity. This includes developing morals, character, nationalism, patriotism, and national insight.

Method

The research conducted is of the descriptive qualitative type. Qualitative research is utilized to describe and analyze different phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and individuals or groups of people. The purpose of this study is to explain how Pancasila and moral values are instilled in young children within their families. This descriptive research is based on the descriptions and observations of the phenomena that occur as they are.

Result

Values are measurements, benchmarks, assumptions, and beliefs that exist in society. They are used as a benchmark for someone's behavior in society

and provide direction for their actions. Many people in society hold values regarding what is right, appropriate, noble, and good to do. (Nurgiansah, 2021).

The family is one of the three educational centers of the Indonesian nation. It plays an important role in instilling good values early on, as part of Pancasila and moral values, in children. This serves as a guide for their life and behavior through good examples or role models. To instill Pancasila and moral values in children, families can utilize various methods that are deemed necessary for their development.

1. Teaching children the values of faith and devotion to God can start with consistently practicing worship with them, and teaching an attitude of gratitude for the blessings that God has given, both through prayer and actions. This can include praying before activities and instilling a sense of appreciation for all the good things in life.
2. Teaching children the value of manners can begin with simple gestures such as saying hello and goodbye, being polite in relationships and communication, avoiding rude or insulting words, and showing respect for other cultures and their values.

Children can also be taught to ask for permission before entering someone else's space and to follow rules and guidelines set by others.

3. Teaching children important values from an early age is crucial for their development. Three key values that families can instill in children are honesty, craft, and discipline. Honesty is a necessity. It is important to teach children to always speak truthfully and to encourage others to do the same. Consistent parenting habits are important in setting an example for honesty. Families can also demonstrate honesty by avoiding lying to children about serious matters.
4. Teaching about diligent person. Craft refers to the characteristics of a diligent person, who completes tasks well, takes the necessary time, and is responsible for their work. Parents can encourage children to develop these traits by working together on homework and school projects, and by correcting their children's work.
5. Teaching about discipline. Discipline is an attitude that involves adhering to rules and being punctual. It is important to instill discipline in

children from an early age. Parents can set an example by being punctual themselves, and by reminding their children of the importance of discipline. Discipline should be applied equally to all family members. Children who lack discipline should be given warnings and advice to prevent careless behavior, which can be detrimental to themselves.

6. The value of patience is an important lesson that parents can teach their children. Parents should exhibit self-control, remain calm even when facing difficulties, avoid being easily satisfied, and refrain from getting angry quickly. This value should be instilled in children from an early age to help them develop self-control and become responsible individuals who do not burden their parents. Some examples of how parents can instill the value of patience in their children include teaching them to remain calm and composed when doing something, emphasizing that both boys and girls should be patient, reminding children that patient people are loved by God, showing them how to react calmly when

ridiculed, and encouraging them to complete their tasks with care and principle. Additionally, parents should encourage their children to be patient and avoid indulging in immoral acts, remain composed when faced with difficulties, and forgive the mistakes and shortcomings of others. By teaching children the value of patience, parents can help them develop a strong moral character and become better members of society. The value of patience is an important lesson that parents can teach their children. Parents should exhibit self-control, remain calm even when facing difficulties, avoid being easily satisfied, and refrain from getting angry quickly. This value should be instilled in children from an early age to help them develop self-control and become responsible individuals who do not burden their parents. Some examples of how parents can instill the value of patience in their children include teaching them to remain calm and composed when doing something, emphasizing that both boys and girls should be patient, reminding children that patient people are loved by God,

showing them how to react calmly when ridiculed, and encouraging them to complete their tasks with care and principle. Additionally, parents should encourage their children to be patient and avoid indulging in immoral acts, remain composed when faced with difficulties, and forgive the mistakes and shortcomings of others. By teaching children the value of patience, parents can help them develop a strong moral character and become better members of society.

7. Instill sense of gratitude and sincerity. It is crucial to instill in children a sense of gratitude and sincerity, as this value helps them develop a simple and humble attitude. In today's digital age, children are exposed to a vast array of gadgets that can make them desire more than they need. By teaching them to appreciate and be thankful for what they have, we can help them build a strong foundation against an ego-centric mindset. It is essential to start practicing this attitude from an early age by encouraging children to take good care of their possessions, such as toys, instead of constantly wanting to buy new ones.

Discussion

The ideology of the Indonesian nation is known as Pancasila. It comprises five principles that emphasize divinity, humanity, unity, deliberation, and justice.

The first principle of Pancasila emphasizes the importance of religion and belief in the Almighty God. It is believed that this monotheism will be the foundation and basis of life, especially in families and neighbors of different religions. To uphold this value, families must teach and hold this belief and faith and exemplify it through religious practices such as praying five times a day.

In the second principle, Just and Civilized Humanity, parents play a vital role in carrying out fair behavior towards their children, wives, and neighbors. Children observe and learn from their parents' actions and decision-making processes. To uphold this value, individuals must speak politely to older people and help neighbors who are affected by disasters.

The third value of Pancasila, Indonesian Unity, emphasizes the importance of maintaining harmony and peace within the family. The family members should work together to keep the family united, which is crucial for creating a healthy and peaceful

environment for both parents and children. An excellent example of this value is when the family members collaborate to clean the house and its surroundings.

The fourth Pancasila value, Democracy Led by Wisdom in Deliberation/Representation, highlights the significance of mutual consensus between family members in making decisions. Every decision taken and implemented within the family should be agreed upon by all the members. Therefore, it is essential to involve every member in setting rules and regulations for the household. The value can be exemplified by examining the benefits of a picnic activity with friends before participating in it.

The fifth Pancasila value, Social Justice for All Indonesian People, emphasizes the importance of comprehensive justice towards family members. All members should work together to establish a balance between their rights and obligations and cultivate a fair attitude towards one another. By implementing this value, the family can foster a sense of balance and harmony, which is crucial for a peaceful and healthy environment.

Erlin Fanggidae and others have emphasized the importance of instilling

Pancasila and moral values in the family. They believe that doing so can help in:

1. Developing a sense of love for Allah, the Almighty and Almighty
2. Growing a sense of love for family members
3. Teaching a sense of love and respect for parents and elders
4. Developing a fair attitude towards others
5. Teaching a sense and attitude of tolerance
6. Developing a sense and attitude of cooperation
7. Teaching an attitude of tolerance
8. Teaching a feeling of love for every human being and not discriminating
9. Teaching a sense of love for deliberation to reach a consensus
10. Teaching a sense of love and liking to help other people who are in trouble
11. Increasing a sense of brotherhood
12. Being oriented towards the future and appreciating change and progress, and
13. Being democratic and realizing a "civil society".

These activities are crucial and depend on the family's parenting style. It is essential to balance the formation of Pancasila and moral values in children from an early age through various strategies, including:

1. Authoritarian parenting. Parents have different approaches to parenting and one of them is authoritarian parenting. It involves absolute control over children's behavior and choices. Parents who choose this style believe that in the current digital age, children are exposed to many distractions such as social media and games, which make them undisciplined. They use an authoritarian approach to differentiate between right and wrong.
2. the permissive parenting. It is the opposite of authoritarian parenting and involves giving children maximum freedom without setting any guidelines or principles. Permissive parents don't control or punish their children's behavior. This parenting style can be driven by various factors, such as parents' fear of losing their child's love and attention, their inability to see their child suffer, or their career demands.
3. The participatory or democratic parenting. It is considered the most ideal approach for raising children in today's world. This pattern emphasizes parents involving their children in decision-making activities

within the family. Parents who adopt a democratic approach in parenting tend to have more discussions and provide explanations to their children, helping them understand why certain rules need to be followed. This form of parenting is highly effective in promoting a healthy parent-child relationship and fostering a sense of independence and responsibility in children.

Conclusion

The Pancasila values, which are contained in the five precepts, hold significant meanings that represent every aspect, class, and custom of each nation. In terms of character development, Pancasila, being the main guide and source, must be instilled in children's lives from an early age within the family. The family is the foremost environment where the first and most important educational process occurs, as children start their growth and development into adulthood. Children receive direct guidance from their parents within the family and also get to know and interact with their environment, where they learn to become a child who obeys their religion and parents, cares about their surroundings, and nurtures good morals. Therefore, it can be said that changes in children's attitudes towards

upholding Pancasila values and morals depend on the parenting style taught in the family.

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