The Role of Values Education In Forming Dignity Character

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ABSTRACT

High-Quality 21st Century Indonesian Humans are characterized by five main characteristics of aspects of development that take place in a balanced and harmonious manner, namely the development of the body (physical), intelligence (intelligence), emotional (affection), socialization, and spiritual. The pattern of care, upbringing, and education of children should refer to efforts to develop these five aspects in a harmonious and balanced manner in order to form a person who is healthy, intelligent, sensitive (sensitive), flexible to adapt and relies on conscience in acting and acting. Thus, even though he is dealing with a global lifestyle, his footing on the roots of traditional life which is the forerunner of the life of his nation and country will not be swept away by the currents of global life. Instead, he will be able to choose and decide what is best for himself, his nation and his country, both for short-term and long-term needs. Law enforcement and the example needed as a model for shaping behavior, both shown by parents and the community, are important. Interdisciplinary collaboration in solving the problems faced today is very much needed. Development must be directed at the ideals of the nation and state when this republic was founded. Togetherness is important to be able to maintain unity and unity.

INTRODUCTION

The life of the nation and state affects the formation of community behavior patterns, which are reflected in the behavior of individuals as members of society. As a nation that rose from colonialism (the Netherlands and Japan), at the beginning of independence, Indonesian people developed a passionate attitude towards building the nation and state. Pride in bearing an identity as an independent and fully sovereign nation and state encourages complementary interactions between various ethnic groups in the spirit of unity and unity, which is reflected in the symbol of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, although they are different, they are still one. There is a need to know each other, understand and live it so that unity and unity are not just symbols, but are embedded in everyday life.

The pride and ideals of maintaining independence as well as the desire to appear as a nation that is known and respected in the world arena has led the community to develop togetherness behavior, which tends not to sharpen differences in ethnic background, education, religion, and so on.

Becoming an Indonesian Human is a goal that this "thousand island" community hopes to shape together. There is a growing need to motivate people to be able to appear
as "Indonesian people" as a new self-identity, while maintaining their ethnic background. The combination of various cultures was sought and cultivated together. With the philosophy of gotong royong, the spirit of unity and integrity, the development of the nation and state has the support of various levels of society.

VALUES AND CHARACTER OF DIGNITY

Newman & Newman (1981) mentions three elements that support a person's ability to be able to adapt well, namely himself, the environment and crisis situations in his life experiences that are very imprinted on him. The personal element (self) includes the ability to feel, think, give reasons, willingness to learn, identification, willingness to accept reality, and the ability to provide social responses.

These abilities are based on the level of intelligence possessed, temperament, talent, and genetic aspects. Based on this concept, the adjustment process for community members is a very close relationship between personal conditions, environmental situations and the ability to manage experiences.

The formation of normative behavior starts from the introduction of the applicable rules and their application in everyday life, which then becomes an experience that is recorded in one's life.

Furthermore, with the provision of its capabilities, there is a process of taking over norms outside of oneself into the development of values that are used as guidelines for behavior (internalization). Depending on the level of personal maturity, the development of values in oneself can be carried out independently, even with broad nuances, and can be maintained tough in various conditions and situations.

At this level the person will not be easily influenced or carried away by the environment. He knows to choose what is right, what is necessary, what is useful and can easily distinguish it from things that can be detrimental to himself and his environment. His experience combines with his reasoning, resulting in a continuous dialogue before deciding attitudes and behavior with an awareness of the consequences, both for oneself and the environment.

The attitudes and behavior of parents as members of the community who display a lifestyle and work ethic as well as the development of interactions with the environment will be recorded by children, both for the benefit of instrumental learning and observational learning. People's behavior towards the 21st century no longer reflects loyal friends, mutual cooperation as seen in the previous era. That behavior tends to fade, especially in big cities.

Human behavior in big cities is more directed at personal busyness, is not indifferent, does not care about those who are less fortunate (individualists). "Anyway I'm happy, I succeeded, I can achieve everything. What happens to other people, it's none of my business," says the individualist, who is also part of the child's record and it's not impossible to make behavior patterns.

Uncertainty in law enforcement has an impact on the behavior displayed by parents and other community members in working and organizing, which can then be used as a reference by children in developing themselves.

Actions that prefer to take shortcuts to reach their goals, are not punctual, perform modestly, demand facilities more than responsibility are the diminishing work ethic that children observe freely, both inside and outside the home (his own parents and other parents).
The attitude of wanting to win alone, the absence of compliance with the law, violations of the applicable rules and regulations are personal indiscipline that can be caught by children from their parents and their environment.

Violent crimes, whether in the form of vandalism, robbery, torture, rape as well as disputes that end in murder, even though the cause may be trivial, are aggressiveness that enters the minds of children and can be a reference in living their lives.

Excessive enjoyment of goods, symbols of advanced technology and the establishment and comfort of life as a materialistic tendency to live can be used as the basis for the pattern of behavior formation. Excessive use of advanced technology products without paying attention to environmental conditions which can be said as a tendency to apotheosis of technology is another reference that children are ready to display at any time.

The increasing frequency and intensity of fights between groups of teenagers and young adults is another situation that children observe. They see a reduced ability to reason, communicate and solve problems through dialogue among the actors. In this case, the influence of mass media is very significant.

The busyness of big cities which soon penetrated other corners with the fast movement of life, the barrage of stimulation of activities and high personal mobility puts individuals in a dilemmatic situation. This situation makes individuals have to choose between seeking activities based on personal interests and preserving the bonds and the main function of the family as a means of preparing its members to live in society. This tendency is considered by experts as a decline in the main function of the family.

The focus of attention that is more directed at tasks outside the home so that they are not less competitive then becomes the choice of parents and at the same time places the child in a meaningful void, especially in the effort to form a conscience that will become his guide in the future, as a strong, independent, independent person. but also care for the environment with a thick and flexible spiritual color.

Are parents and society aware of this interest, also that the future of the nation and state is in the hands of children who are now spectators and observers of parental behavior, both in their homes and in society, whatever their roles and functions? How far can we prepare our children to be of high quality in the 21st century?

Education is an effort to equip children with knowledge and faith so that they are able to face and live their lives well, and are able to overcome their problems independently. This provision is necessary because it is impossible for parents to accompany their child continuously, to protect and help him from the various circumstances and difficulties he faces. Children will not always be children.

He will develop into an adult human. If his physical development in general goes according to his age, his intelligence and emotional development abilities as well as the process of adaptation or adjustment and piety really need upbringing and education to be able to develop optimally.

Through the provision of education and the developmental process that they experience while receiving care from their environment, it is hoped that children will be able to meet and live their future well.

Giving supplies is an attitude that reflects thinking and foresight. That is, the conditions or circumstances and situations that the child will face later, when he becomes an adult, really need to be taken into account. Life goes forward. So, it is very important to consider the conditions and situations in the future in an effort to provide provisions...
for children.

The adult human figure as a result of parental care and education in the present period will be clearly seen in the development of children into adults. Is the education and care that has been given successful? Have the hopes and ideals or dreams of parents been achieved?

Are the children happy with what they get and have? Can he become the person he envisions himself to be, which may be the same as the expectations of his parents and other educators? All the answers will appear later, when the child has become an adult.

The background of this understanding should be the basis for the development of patterns of upbringing and education for children. Usually education is given based on past experience, namely when the parents were still children, who received education from their parents. This past experience is often enough to color the pattern of upbringing and education of children. The use of experience is always useful.

However, an attitude that is able to anticipate the future is also very important, because children will not live in the past, but step into the future. Thus the position of experience when receiving parental education and care in the past is only appropriate as a reference or reference, especially in order to develop empathy (appreciation, the ability to feel from the point of view or position of others) so that communication can work as expected.

The application of the past experiences of parents, when educated and cared for by their parents, needs to be adjusted to the conditions and situations of the times. Without adjustment, parenting and education will tend to make it difficult for children in their development, so that they too will grow into personal figures who find it difficult to find self-concept, difficult to adjust and of course difficult to actualize themselves.

The educational process takes place dynamically, according to the conditions of the child’s personal development and the environmental situation. The era of globalization that marks the 21st century should not only be seen as a threatening thing, with the impact of anxiety or worry in educating children, which may only result in unfavorable development conditions.

Anxiety and worry will usually cause parents to become tense and depressed so that they are less able to see alternatives, then actually pressure the child even though the action is more aimed at reassuring himself.

The conditions of the times in the era of globalization can actually be used to build strong and independent personal figures, partly because they are accustomed to facing intense competition and are able to take advantage of the facilities and opportunities opened by the "doors of globalization."

For this reason, parents really need to realize that life continues to develop according to the rotation of the world, times change. It takes the ability and willingness to keep up with changes and constantly adapt.

Changes in the condition and situation of parents in carrying out their roles and functions as caregivers and educators of children need to be followed by efforts to increase knowledge, broaden horizons, and improve skills.

With this attitude, parents can also be expected to carry out their duties in directing, guiding, encouraging, helping children and seeking opportunities for optimal achievement, according to their abilities.

Positive thinking and adaptive attitude are the attitudes expected of parents who are currently educating and nurturing children who will enter the era of globalization. This
task is of course not only the responsibility of the mother. Together, father and mother respond to changing times in conditions that are more favorable for children, so that they are able to face the era of globalization with strong self-confidence, based on the provisions they have obtained and trust in His grace and gifts.

CONCLUSION

Studying the essence of humans as social beings, it is clear that they need the presence of other humans, the need to group together and be part of the group. The flood of opportunities, opportunities and options for self-actualization often makes people drift away so that they forget the very basic essence.

Being carried away by humans in the flood of information causes people to be vague in understanding the difference between needs and greed (needs and greed), need and want (wish and need) which then encourages humans to continuously engage in personal gratification activities.

He then developed into an egocentric and instrumental being. Those who are unable to fulfill their self-actualization needs will create pessimism and worry, which can lead to dissatisfaction and protest against events in their environment.

Dissonance, generational gaps, socio-economic class gaps, are other side effects because the effort made is no longer just a desire to have but also to satisfy, while satisfaction is relative and tends to be endless. Greed displays an egocentric face which then detaches itself from compassion (Gromm).

Ease of communication makes individuals forget about other roles in life, especially those concerning interdependence. I became very prominent. This situation can be a trigger for the emergence of a person who loses self-control.

Psychology as a science whose main study is human behavior is closely related to the study of the process of behavior formation, the results of which can be contributed as an intervention in the formation of high-quality 21st century Indonesian human behavior.

Involvement in behavioral engineering efforts, both in the capacity as a learning tool as well as guidance and counseling, needs to be done to gain insight into the context and environment as well as human existence.

The way that can be taken in this engineering effort is to carry out a sustainable business by taking into account group support and community support. For this reason, collaboration with various other disciplines is very meaningful.

Psychology will focus on generating the need for change so that it can be a driver (motivation) in the expected behavior change process. Provision of individuals with sufficient knowledge and skills must be carried out so that they are able to carry out the expected behavioral changes, which have turned into personal needs and not external needs.

In this effort, opportunities must be created for individuals to solve problems related to the adoption of behavior in real conditions. Research conducted by Bernadette N. Setiadi (1987), Yaumil A. Achir (1990), Iman Santoso Sukardi (1991) and Soesmaliyah Soewondo (1991) proves that efforts to change human behavior can be carried out through planned interventions to change behavior.

By developing theories and interventions in typical Indonesian parenting, Kolb’s learning cycle experiences and McClelland’s behavior change interventions adapted to Indonesia and the development of other interventions in human relations skills, prove that psychology is able to do something in order to welcome the era of globalization.
What is needed is a planned intervention that emphasizes the analysis of individual and community needs, the development of a participatory learning climate, the creation of group support and the use of all resources as a means of learning. In planned engineering, it is necessary to see which traditional values can still be maintained and developed, which ones must be abandoned because they are no longer appropriate, and can even hinder them.

Realizing the limitations of one's own abilities as individuals and the advantages of working together will be able to avoid an atmosphere of mutual accusation, blasphemy, mocking each other, patting each other on the chest, harassing each other, power struggles and power struggles as it appears today. In addition to harming the life of the nation and state, creating the threat of division, this behavior will not place individuals in the process of learning to understand and obey the law.

In order for this nation and country not to get worse because they are forced to experience "learned helplessness" the government and society should be able to grow high achievement motivation or known as the need for achievement. (Mc Clelland).

Maslow 's theory, Indonesian people should be encouraged to develop motivation to be able to actualize themselves and not stop at the motivation to fulfill basic life needs.

In relation to further development, there are questions that still need to be answered, especially referring to our experience so far, will we still be divided in carrying out development?

REFERENCES