



APPLICATION OF PANCASILA VALUES AS SHAPING STUDENT CHARACTER IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract

This research aims to find out how important it is to apply Pancasila values in forming the character of elementary school students. The research method used in this article is a systematic literature review, the author searches for published articles related to the title or research topic that the researcher has determined. Character problems often occur in school -age children , the consequences are minimal understanding of right and wrong attitudes, lack of direction from the school regarding character education. Pancasila as a state ideology has an important role in providing direction for human life. The application of Pancasila values is very important for everyday life, especially in the school environment. It is hoped that Pancasila values will be formed and firmly embedded in the souls of each elementary school student through character education provided by teachers, parents and also the surrounding environment. The aim of character education taught to students is none other than to form a strong personality in accordance with the identity of the Indonesian nation . From what the author found in this research, it turns out that the application of Pancasila values has not fully played a role in forming students' character, so the researcher provides suggestions so that teachers and parents are able to take a role in instilling these values in students and children.

Keywords : Pancasila values, character education, character of elementary school students

Introduction

Education Character is an effort to instill good habits in students. The hope is that students can behave and act in accordance with the standards and values that have become their personality without wavering. Intelligent character is a basis for thinking for humans to live a good life and is not only beneficial for themselves but also for other people. Therefore, character education is defined as moral, character and mind education whose aim is to develop students in carrying out daily life. Character education has many useful benefits for students. They can have good intellectual and emotional intelligence. In fact, according to experts, emotional intelligence can enable a child to solve and face various challenges well in the future. Apart from that, character education is able to make children use knowledge and realize it in everyday life. The aim of character education taught to students is none other than to form a strong personality in accordance with the identity of the Indonesian nation (Angraini, 2020). Another aim is also to develop students' potential holistically so as to make someone a superior individual intellectually and emotionally. Putri (2010) explained that character education is a way to realize the mandate of Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution which is based on the currently developing reality. However, there are several problems among students who see students who do not have good manners, like staying up late, riding motorbikes at speed, while other misbehavior such as cheating, destroying other people's work, destroying books in the library, skipping school, stealing, and many more. much more. Pancasila as a state ideology has an important role in providing direction for human life. The basis of the life of the Indonesian nation is Pancasila. The application of Pancasila values is very important for everyday life, especially in the school environment. It is hoped

that by applying these Pancasila values, students can form character within themselves. Apart from that, Pancasila as the basis of the state is an important basic reference in the development and formation of character for elementary school students. Values main elements contained in Pancasila such as divine values, human values, unity values, people's values, and social justice values are expected to be embedded and applied by elementary school students.

The implementation of Pancasila is very important for everyday life. If we do not apply or implement Pancasila as a foundation in our lives, it can trigger various problems that have a negative impact on ourselves and others. Therefore, we must not forget to always base Pancasila and maintain the integrity of the values of Pancasila itself (Averino , 2020). Forming student character in elementary school is not an easy thing to do and can be done is said to be a new challenge for teaching staff. However, teachers must still do this considering that they are elementary school students great hopes for creating a solid national foundation based on good character values and a high spirit of nationalism. This character formation can be done starting from getting used to applying the main values of Pancasila in students' daily activities and life, for example by getting used to being fair to others and obediently worshipping according to their religion. In the book by Sutarna N (2018:35-39) entitled " Character Education for Elementary School Students". He stated that Pancasila is indeed used as the basis for developing character education, Pancasila as a national development goal will create an ethical, moral, noble, cultured and civilized society. Elementary school is the most appropriate place to start the formation of human character Character formation in elementary schools is not only the task of teachers, but is also a shared responsibility, especially for students' parents, who are the most important part in determining children's character. Parental parenting styles are considered very important in determining a child's character as they grow and develop, apart from that, environmental influences also play a large role in shaping a child's character because children will easily imitate other people. around them in carrying out social activities, as well as teacher figures who are required to guide students in behaving and acting in everyday life. Bolo et al., said that, "Pancasila is categorized as an absolute value because the values in Pancasila demand to be realized in everyday life". It is hoped that Pancasila values will be formed and firmly embedded in the souls of each elementary school student through character education provided by teachers, parents and also the surrounding environment. By holding tightly to the values of Pancasila, it means that we are one step closer to becoming good Indonesian citizens, because within the values of Pancasila there are norms and ethics that must be applied in the social life of the country. By creating a young generation who can apply the values of Pancasila, it is hoped that Indonesia will become an even better country in the future.

Research Methodology

This research using the systematic literature review method, the author looked for sources by searching published articles related to the title or research topic that the researcher has determined . Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is defined as the process of identifying, appraising and interpreting all available research evidence with the aim of providing specific research. SLR research is carried out to identify, evaluate, and interpret all relevant research results related to certain research, certain topics, or phenomena of concern.

Result & Discussion

The name Pancasila consists of two Sanskrit words. Panca means five and sila is principle or principle. Pancasila is the formula and guidelines for national and state life for all Indonesian people. Pancasila is the basis of the State for the Indonesian State. As the basis of the state, Pancasila was born based on cultural values contained since the time of our ancestors. These values were attached unintentionally to our ancestors (Asmaroini, 2017). We have had the noble values of Pancasila long before independence, this is in line with what Mahfud MD said that, "Pancasila is the basis and ideology of the state which is the *modus Vivendi* (noble agreement) of the Indonesian people". Pancasila values are the viewpoint of the Indonesian nation, because they are in accordance with the conscience, personality of the Indonesian nation itself and as a basic foundation also motivate all actions in daily life both in society and in the school environment. According to Mulyana (2004) values are a person's goals which, when they are realized, will be manifested in behavior or attitudes that are embedded in each individual. Pancasila must also be seen in legislation because it is to guide or guide the attitude of the entire community in accordance with Pancasila. Elementary school children aged 6-12 years. At that age they are more active because they are still physically strong and in their growth period. In terms of learning, elementary school children have the characteristics of liking to play, enjoy moving around, and enjoy working in groups. (Gunarsa , 2006). Forming the character of elementary school students cannot be separated from the duties of teachers who serve as educators. The teacher's job is as a teacher, educator and trainer of students to become someone with good character.

Practice of Pancasila Values According to MPR TAP Number I/MPR/2003

This value is contained in the first principle of Pancasila which reads, "Belief in One Almighty God". The divine value in the first principle contains two derivative values, namely the value of trust and the value of piety. The value of trust is manifested in the form of belief and recognition of the existence of God Almighty. In the state context, this belief is manifested in the existence of six religions that are officially recognized by the government, namely Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. Meanwhile, the value of piety means freedom for every citizen to worship according to the religion they believe in. This is in accordance with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, especially Article 28E Paragraph 1 which reads "Every citizen is free to embrace religion and worship according to his religion". Points of practice of the first principle of Pancasila: (1) The Indonesian people express their belief and devotion to God Almighty (2) Indonesian people believe and are devoted to God Almighty, in accordance with their respective religions and beliefs according to the basis of just and civilized humanity (3) Developing an attitude of mutual respect and cooperation between religious adherents and adherents of different beliefs towards God Almighty (4) Fostering harmony among fellow religious communities and belief in God Almighty (5) Religion and belief in the Almighty God are issues that concern the relationship between the human person and the almighty god (6) Develop an attitude of mutual respect for the freedom to carry out worship in accordance with their respective religions and beliefs (7) Do not force a religion and belief in God Almighty on other people. This value is contained in the second principle of Pancasila, "Just and Civilized Humanity." The existence of these values implies that humanity must be prioritized in the daily activities of Indonesian society. Moreover, this country stands on various differences, as stated in the Indonesian state motto, "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika". In the context of the country, Indonesia also guarantees that all its citizens have equal standing in law and government. This guarantee is as stated in Article 27 Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution. The article reads, "All citizens have the same position in the law and government, and are obliged to uphold the law and government without exception." Points of practice of the second principle of Pancasila: (a) Recognize and treat humans according to their dignity and worth as creatures of God Almighty (b) Recognize equality, equality of rights and human obligations of every human being, without discrimination based on ethnicity, descent, religion, belief, gender, social position, skin color, etc. (c) Develop mutual love our fellow humans (d) Develop an attitude of mutual tolerance and tolerance. Develop an attitude that is not arbitrary towards other people (e) Upholding human values (f) Enjoys carrying out humanitarian activities (g) Dare to defend truth and justice (h) The Indonesian people feel themselves to be part of all humanity (i) Develop an attitude of mutual respect and cooperation with other nations.

The third principle of Pancasila, "Indonesian Unity", contains this value of unity. The meaning is that all Indonesian citizens must be united regardless of differences in ethnicity, language, religion and other cultural backgrounds. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture, one of the values of unity can be realized by having a high spirit of nationalism. Nationalism itself means love for the Indonesian homeland. Points of practice of the third principle of Pancasila: (a) Able to place unity, unity, as well as the interests and safety of the nation and state as a common interest above personal and group interests (b) Able and willing to sacrifice for the interests of the state and nation if necessary (c) Develop a sense of love for the homeland and nation (d) Developing a sense of national pride and Indonesian homeland (e) Maintain world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice (f) Developing Indonesian unity on the basis of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (g) Promote social relations for the sake of national unity and unity. Popular values are contained in the fourth principle of Pancasila, "The people are led by wisdom in deliberation/representation." This value means that the highest power is in the hands of the people. Popular values are closely related to government in Indonesia which implements a democratic system, namely, government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Apart from this value, the fourth principle also means that decision making based on different opinions is prioritized through a deliberation mechanism. Points of practice of the fourth principle of Pancasila: (a) As citizens and members of society, every Indonesian has the same position, rights and obligations (b) You cannot force your will on other people (c) Prioritize deliberation in making decisions for the common good (d) Deliberations to reach consensus are imbued with a family spirit (e) Respect and uphold every decision reached as a result of deliberation (f) With good faith and a sense of responsibility, accept and implement the results of deliberation decisions (g) Prioritize common interests above personal and group interests in deliberations (h) Deliberations are carried out with common sense and in accordance with a noble conscience (i) Decisions taken must be morally accountable to God Almighty, uphold human honor and dignity, the values of truth and justice, and prioritize unity and integrity for the sake of the nation (j) Give trust to trusted representatives to carry out deliberations. The value of justice is reflected in the fifth principle of Pancasila, "Social Justice for all Indonesian people." The meaning of this value is that every

Indonesian citizen has the same right to obtain prosperity. The value of justice itself is different from each person's point of view. Meanwhile, realizing people's prosperity is also a mandate of the 1945 Constitution. This is stated in Article 33 Paragraph 3 which reads: "Earth, water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people." Points of practice of the fifth principle of Pancasila: (a) Developing noble actions that reflect the attitude and atmosphere of family and mutual cooperation (b) Develop a fair attitude towards others (c) Maintain a balance between rights and obligations (d) Respect other people's rights (e) Likes to give help to others so they can stand on their own (f) Do not use property rights for businesses that involve extortion against other people (g) Do not use property rights for things that are extravagant and have a luxurious lifestyle (h) Not using property rights to conflict with or harm the public interest (i) Likes to work hard (j) Likes to appreciate other people's work which is beneficial for mutual progress and prosperity (k) Likes to carry out activities in order to realize equitable progress and social justice

Practice of Pancasila According to Other Sources

Referring to the Pancasila Education Textbook, as well as other sources, below are the meanings and examples of the application of Pancasila values, principles 1-5 in everyday life: first, Belief in the Almighty God. The first principle shows that the Indonesian people believe and are devoted to God Almighty, the creator of the universe and its contents. There are 6 religions in Indonesia, namely: Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. The way to instill Pancasila values in elementary schools is to teach children to worship together from a young age. Parents can also teach children slowly, such as: we must be grateful all the time, every time because gratitude is extraordinary, get used to praying before and after sleeping, eating. . Then the simple way is to introduce the figure of One to students and can be shown through the stories of the Prophet in the holy book Al-Qur'an. Examples of applying the principle of "Belief in One God" in everyday life are: Being serious about carrying out religious teachings, Not committing blasphemy against a religion, such as destroying houses of worship, Creating an atmosphere of devout worship in the family, Respecting other people's religions, Fostering harmony between religious communities, not offending the feelings of people of different religions, respecting that each religion has a different way of worship, fostering cooperation and mutual assistance between religious communities, believing and being devoted to the One Almighty, not being lazy in worship, not discriminating. differentiate between religions, work together to maintain harmony between religious communities, maintain harmony between religious communities in the social environment of society, do not interfere with the worship of other people of different religions, do not use religious differences as an excuse for mutual hostility, believe in the existence of one God, obey commands God Almighty, do not commit acts that are prohibited by religion, do not disturb friends who are praying at school, respect each other's freedom to worship in accordance with their respective religions and beliefs, be tolerant towards people of other religions, respect people's freedom to worship according to their religion and beliefs, respecting the religious freedom of others, not committing acts that damage the atmosphere of harmony between religious believers in society and developing religious tolerance from an early age.

Second, Just and Civilized Humanity. This principle is rooted in the belief that humans are God's creatures who are each endowed with their own rights. In other words, humans should not oppress or dominate other humans. Ways to instill Pancasila values in elementary schools include: resolving a conflict with dialogue (Gultom, 2010) . Examples of the application of this principle are: Maintaining politeness and mutual respect, not discriminating between those who are capable and those who are less able because of maintaining the rights and obligations of oneself and those around them, recognizing equality, equality of rights and obligations between fellow human beings, respecting parents, loving brothers, and do good to neighbors, provide fair decisions in decisions about common affairs, do not discriminate between people based on ethnicity, religion, skin color, economic level, or level of education, realize that the Indonesian nation is part of all mankind do not discrimination against people found at school, home and other places, likes to carry out humanitarian activities, dares to defend truth and justice, loves the homeland and nation by buying domestic products, upholds equal rights, obligations and human dignity, without distinction of race, descent, religion, belief, gender, social position, skin color, and so on, not doing whatever you want to school or college friends, respecting and cooperating with other nations, not favoritism in socializing, upholding human values, not harassing someone for whatever reason, loving fellow human beings, not being arbitrary towards others, defending truth and justice. Third, Indonesian Unity. This third principle contains the meaning that all Indonesian people are obliged to maintain the unity of the Republic of Indonesia. Ways to instill Pancasila values in elementary schools, such as: how to be tolerant and not discriminate, also introduce students from various tribes and regions and explain to students that Indonesia consists of thousands of islands so it is natural for students to have friends of different races and ethnicities. , and religion. Teach students

to share food, drinks and share with their friends because this can create togetherness with their friends. Examples of implementing this Sila are: Carrying out flag ceremonies at school in a solemn and orderly manner, shaking hands when meeting new friends, being willing to make sacrifices for the common good, prioritizing common interests above personal or group interests, not discriminating between friends, developing an attitude of respect. other people, fostering a sense of the same destiny and responsibility as well as helping people who are in trouble, learning tips to make your family proud, being active and diligent in studying so you can make the school's good name proud, helping friends who are having trouble in class, recognizing the nation's ethnic and cultural diversity and encouraging it towards unity and unity, building respectful behavior towards older family members and respecting younger family members, always maintaining harmony with fellow family members, promoting relationships for the sake of the nation, upholding inter-religious unity and solidarity, building good relations with all elements of the nation, helping various activities in the family, upholding the unity and unity of Indonesia, willing to sacrifice for the common good, love for the homeland and nation by buying domestic products, mutual respect among fellow school members, prioritizing collective harmony rather than personal harmony, love for the homeland and nation by making it proud the name of the nation through achievements in various academic and non-academic fields, not degrading ethnic groups and other cultures, being proud and loving towards the nation's homeland and the state, establishing good relations with all elements of the nation, promoting relationships for the sake of national unity.

Fourth, Democracy Led by Wisdom in Deliberation/Representation. The meaning behind this Sila is to prioritize common interests and not force personal will on others and prioritize deliberation in making joint decisions to create a democratic government. Ways to instill Pancasila values in elementary schools, such as: students have a candidate for their class president, then teachers can also give children the freedom to choose what they want to say when studying, so that students will understand what deliberation is and at the same time listen to advice. from other people in his life. Examples of the application of this Sila are: Do not impose your will on other people, respect and respect other people's opinions, in deliberations the common interest must be prioritized above group interests, teach to respect and uphold every decision reached as a result of deliberation, do not impose your will on other people, emphasized that deliberations must be imbued with a spirit of family spirit and, participating in general elections, each family member is responsible for carrying out the results of deliberations, prioritizing the interests of the people of the nation and state rather than personal interests, working together to be accountable for the results of deliberations, emphasizing that no You can impose your will on other people, be sincere in joint decisions and be open-minded and don't do whatever you want. Fifth, Social Justice for All Indonesian People. This principle means that all Indonesian people have the right to receive justice without discrimination. Ways to instill Pancasila values in elementary schools, such as: students are not allowed to cross out or destroy other people's work because they took the trouble to make it, in fact it was destroyed by other people, so we must respect other people's work, have the will to help other people, both older and younger people, also teach them to share toys or food with siblings or friends. Examples of applying this Sila are: Respecting the work of friends, not behaving badly towards friends at school, providing assistance if a friend is in trouble, not committing acts that are detrimental to the public interest, being good friends with every student regardless of study status, religion, ethnicity and race. who are different, work together to clean the classroom and school environment and respect each other's religion, avoid being arrogant towards friends, do not differentiate between people because of their status and economic conditions, are family in nature, do not bully friends at school, do justice to anyone without favoritism. Efforts to apply Pancasila in shaping the character of students in elementary schools are not only carried out at school but also in the home environment. Parents and teachers have an important role in developing the character of their students and children. There is character that must be built from an early age because human life is controlled by character. The hope is that elementary school children as the younger generation can face tomorrow with enthusiasm and have good character for themselves, their families and the nation.

Conclusion

Based on the research above, it can be concluded that: (1) By instilling Pancasila values in students from an early age, it can create a young generation with character. (2) The role of parents and teachers is very influential in forming this character. (3) Shaping students' character is not only carried out at school, but also in the home environment. Pancasila as a state ideology has an important role in providing direction for human life. The application of Pancasila values is very important for everyday life, especially in the school environment. It is hoped that Pancasila values will be formed and firmly embedded in the souls of each elementary school student through character education provided by teachers, parents and also the surrounding environment . Through a supportive

environment, students' character can develop well. There are 5 main character values originating from Pancasila , namely: religion, nationalism, integrity, independence and mutual cooperation.

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