



THE IMPORTANCE OF VALUES, MORAL AND LAW FOR HUMANS

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Abstract

Humans, values, morals and laws are things that are interrelated and support each other. As citizens, we need to study, live and carry out sincerely regarding values, morals and laws so that there is harmony and harmony in life. Basically, values, morals and laws have a function, namely to serve humans. Secondary data sources are data sources that cannot provide direct information to data collectors. The secondary data sources are data obtained through other parties, not directly obtained by researchers from their research subjects. Secondary data from this study were taken from various sources such as scientific journals, books, articles, and others. In understanding further regarding the concept of value, then Notonagoro divide the value into 3 (three) kinds in hierarchical arrangement of values: Material values, Vital values, and Spiritual value.

Keywords : Values, Morals, Laws, People

Introduction

Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (UU Sisdiknas) formulates the functions and objectives of national education that must be used in developing educational efforts in Indonesia. Article 3 of the National Education System Law states, "National education aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens." (Your Majesty, 2018). By nature, humans are social beings who naturally also need the presence of other individuals in carrying out activities and maintaining their existence. In simpler language, humans need other humans in their efforts to achieve their personal goals. It is on this basis that humans always want to live in a society or in groups. This is what also shows us that humans by nature cannot separate themselves from other humans. Human social life is a complex life. In daily life, humans as part of society cannot be separated from values, morals and laws (Firmanto, 2017).

Human life cannot be separated from values, morals and laws. Even the problems of human life occur when there is no longer the role of values, morals and laws in life. Values become a very important foundation that governs all human behavior. Values become a source of strength in upholding a social order and regularity. Likewise moral matters as the basis of human behavior that makes life run with humanist-religious norms of life. The power of law becomes a control in regulating justice regarding the rights and obligations of every human being in carrying out important roles for human life. The role of values, morals and law is an important part of the process of forming the character of a nation.

Humans, values, morals and laws are things that are interrelated and support each other. As citizens, we need to study, live and carry out sincerely regarding values, morals and laws so that there is harmony and harmony in life. Basically, values, morals and laws have a function, namely to serve humans. There are three explicit in human life, namely, the first function is to remind humans to do good for themselves and others as part of society. Second, it draws attention to moral issues that humans lack response to. Third, it can attract human attention to symptoms of emotional habituation (Sutami, 2018).

The problems faced by the Indonesian people are related to values, morals and law, including honesty, justice, fawning and other negative actions so that religious and moral education needs to be prioritized because the

existence of role models, values, guidance and morals in humans will greatly determine personality. individual or human identity, the social environment and the life of every human being. There are social problems that always exist in society, so a value is needed to measure how bad the treatment is in society. In addition, there is a need for morality and law to provide sanctions for violators of existing values.

Moral behavior in children at this time has become a problem that is quite important so that it requires attention and supervision must be carried out on various activities in daily life. The development of technology and electronic media is now able to make problems in children very complex, such as promiscuity, drugs, pornography and social problems that are very worrying. Criminal acts that occur in the end involving the role of children today are inseparable from social problems as a result of freedom in behavior patterns and the decadence of moral issues in our society. For this reason, the role of moral education is needed as self-control for all changes that might occur. Moral education is not only a theory but an awareness of oneself to be able to shape our personality, behavior and morals. Moral education is able to instill attitudes and behavior in everyday life based on the values contained in Pancasila. True moral behavior is behavior that conforms to the norms and rules that apply in society by upholding the values of togetherness and a high sense of responsibility. For the Indonesian nation, Pancasila ideology is a reference in fostering good, dignified and responsible citizens. (Nadia Adawiyah, 2021).

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Research Methodology

This type of research is literary in nature, including the type of library research. Library research is research in which data collection is carried out by collecting data from various literature or research whose research objects are explored through various library information (scientific journals, books, encyclopedias, newspapers, magazines and documents). In this library research, data sources which are written materials consist of primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are data obtained directly from research subjects as a source of information sought (Azwar, 2009). Secondary data sources are data sources that cannot provide direct information to data collectors. The secondary data sources are data obtained through other parties, not directly obtained by researchers from their research subjects. Secondary data from this study were taken from various sources such as scientific journals, books, articles, and others..

Result & Discussion

Value is ability believed to exist in an object for satisfy humans. According to I Wayan Koyan in (Nurohmah & Dewi, 2021) value is anything of value. Value is considered important in human life, this is due someone in his life can not separated by values. So rate it is essentially an attribute or the inherent quality of an object, not the object itself. That something contains a value means there is a property or the quality attached to that something. In in the value itself contained ideals, hopes, dreams and must. In understanding further regarding the concept of value, then Notonagoro divide the value into 3 (three) kinds in hierarchical arrangement of values: Material values, that is everything that is useful for human physical life, or human material needs. Vital value, that is everything that is useful for humans to be able to organize events or activities. Spiritual value, namely everything that is useful for the human spirit. This spiritual value can be divided into four types: The value of truth, which originates from reason (ratio, mind, creativity) of humans. The value of beauty or aesthetic value, which originates from the elements of human feelings (aesthetic, gevoel, taste).

Good values or moral values, which originate from the elements of human will (will, willing, intention). Religious value, which is the highest and absolute spiritual value. This religious value is rooted in human beliefs or beliefs. From the various values above, it can be stated that what contains value is not only something that is material, but also something that is non-material or immaterial. If values are to be translated into practical life or real life in a society, nation or state, then these values are then translated into clear norms, which form a guideline.

Moral

The term moral comes from the Latin *mos* (plural *mores*) which means custom, custom. Moral in terms are values or norms that become a guideline for a person or a group in regulating his behavior. Moral is a teaching or advice, standards or a collection of rules both oral and written about how humans should live and act in order to become good human beings.(Kusrahmadi, 2007). Meanwhile, morality is the moral character or overall principles/pillars and values relating to good and bad. K. Bertens said that morality is a characteristic of humans that cannot be found in other creatures below the human level. Because moral norms are agreed standards of behavior, morals can be used to measure the behavior of others. Therefore, moral norms are benchmarks used by society to measure someone's goodness. Lawrence Kohlberg said that a person's moral orientation which is used as the basis for considering his conscience is different for everyone. There are 4 moral orientations that Kohlberg put forward, namely:

Normative orientation, namely maintaining rights and obligations and obeying standard rules. Honesty orientation that emphasizes fairness with a focus on: Freedom, Similarity, Exchange, Right and Deal. Utilitarianism orientation emphasizes the welfare and happiness consequences of one's moral actions on others. A perfectionism orientation emphasizes achieving: dignity and autonomy conscience and good motives harmony with others. Therefore, moral orientation will greatly affect one's morality and moral considerations, because moral judgments are the result of a reasoning process in which there is an attempt to prioritize certain values based on moral orientation and consideration of the consequences. In each case, actions can have different morality because they are influenced by certain elements(Kusuma, 2015).

Law

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said "Good law is law that is in accordance with the living law in society, which of course is in accordance with or is a reflection of the values that apply in that society". . The law interfered in human affairs before he was born and still interferes with it after humans die. The law protects the seed in the mother's womb and still protects the bodies of people who have died. The law applies to an individual at birth, gives rights to parents and places obligations on parents towards their children. The rule of law as one of the social rules does not mean that it negates these other rules, in fact, between the rules of law and these other rules are interconnected, one reinforces the other, even though sometimes the rules of law are not compatible or in harmony with these rules. Law is nothing but a means for law enforcement to mobilize ways of thinking and acting within the framework of national objectives policies. In its existence, inherently, it has nothing to do with "justice" and "truth" in its true meaning.(S., 2010).

Schools as educational institutions play a very important role in internalizing law in children. School is a place to gain knowledge and personality development. Teachers must supervise and for those who violate it need to be given sanctions and for those who obey are given some kind of reward. Civic Education as a vehicle for Legal Education in seeking legal internalization for the younger generation, is expected to be one of the solutions to the increasing level of violations of applicable rules and laws, both in social, national and state life. (Isep, 2018).

The Moral Function of the Law

Moral has five functions to the first law, moral function as an ethical basis for the formation of the rule of law. As an ethical basis, moral values form the basis of policies to form new legal principles and to update existing legal rules when they are not according to legal needs and the level of community development. Second, morality is a source of law. That is, moral principles can become a source for the formation of legal rules. Function implementation Moral as a source of law is carried out through the determination of actions which is not morally good (imral) becomes an act that is against the law (illegal) or a criminal act (criminal act). Third, morals are a means to test (evaluate) the existence of the rule of law. Does a rule or rule meet the qualifications of morality to be called a law or not. And whether the rule of law has met the qualifications of fair law or good law from a moral perspective. Fourth, morals become a reference justification for resolving cases law that has no legal basis or unclear legal basis. Already become it is common for judges to seek justification for decisions based on moral considerations. In the concept of civil law, acts against The law does not only mean an act that violates the law, but also actions that are contrary to decency and decency. In this context, Violating the rule of law is the same as violating moral principles. Fifth, people's moral awareness can support people's compliance with legal rules, especially legal rules that are in line with moral principles. A person's obedience to moral principles is based on self-awareness that these moral rules are good rules for his personal life. Self-awareness to comply with moral principles practiced by many people will become a collective awareness of community members regarding a good lifestyle in a shared life(Luthan, 2012).

Law and morals also have differences in their enforcement instruments. Morals are rooted in the conscience of man, from the inner strength found in man. Adherence to moral rules is voluntary. The only power that sustains morals is the power of human conscience. Obedience to the rule of law is not only supported by the inner strength of the human conscience, but mainly imposed by means of external power. Thus, the law has two binding powers, namely the external binding power and the inner binding power. Finally, law and morals differ in their working power. The rule of law not only imposes obligations on humans (normative), but also gives power (attributive). Meanwhile, moral rules only impose obligations on humans, meaning that they are purely normative.(Ghozali, 2019). Finally, law and morals differ in their working power. The rule of law not only imposes obligations on humans (normative), but also gives power (attributive). Meanwhile, moral rules only impose obligations on humans, meaning that they are purely normative.

Functions of Values, Morals and Laws in Human Life

Values, morals and laws are very closely related. Understanding of values and self-worth will have implications for morality issues. Morality is identified with good deeds and bad deeds (ethics), in which the way to measure it is through the values contained in these actions. While human actions do not harm other people or society and can create order and can maintain the integrity of society, then laws are made that regulate social relations in society. Basically, values, morals and laws have a function, namely to serve humans. At least three of its explicit functions can be stated in human life. First, it serves to remind humans to do good for themselves and others as part of society. It reminds people to pay attention to new possibilities in life. Second, it draws attention to moral issues that humans lack response to. This points to the moral dimension of the problems being faced by society. The occurrence of chaos or disorder in society is always related to the loose application of morality and law. Third, it can attract human attention to the symptoms of "emotional habituation".

That is, it can lead humans to emotional factors so that humans can be wrong or mistaken when choosing something. Besides that, the function of values, morals and law is in the framework of control and regulation. Control and regulation are carried out based on the legal system. The importance of the legal system is as a protection for the interests that have been protected by religious norms, rules of decency and rules of decency. Even though these principles also try to organize and protect and guarantee the interests of people in society, they are not yet strong enough to protect and ensure that there are irregular interests. To further protect the interests that have been protected by these principles, a legal system is needed. The law that governs people's lives and actually applies in society, is called positive law. The term positive law is intended to mark "difference" (difference) and law against other norms in society appears clearer, firmer and supported by sufficient equipment so that members of the community follow it. The nature and regulation of the law is coercive and requires a deeper purpose. The definition of coercion is not always forced, especially by arbitrary action. Because the law is a concretization of the value system that applies in society, which needs to consider three important things, namely as a system of norms, as a system of social control and as social engineering (those in power pioneer the process of establishing it). Even when there is a dilemma within the law itself, which can be caused by conflicts, both from legal institutions, legal infrastructure and even the low legal culture in society, then everyone (society and legal apparatus) must return it to the community's sense of legal justice, meaning must prioritize public morality.

Conclusion

Humans, values, morals and laws are things that are interrelated and support each other. As citizens, we need to study, live and carry out sincerely regarding values, morals and laws so that there is harmony and harmony in life. Basically, values, morals and laws have a function, namely to serve humans. There are three explicit in human life, namely, the first function is to remind humans to do good for themselves and others as part of society. Second, it draws attention to moral issues that humans lack response to. Third, it can attract human attention to symptoms of emotional habituation. Basically, values, morals and laws have a function, namely to serve humans. At least three of its explicit functions can be stated in human life. First, it serves to remind humans to do good for themselves and others as part of society.

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