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THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN INSTILLING THE VALUES OF PANCASILA TO YOUNG CHILDREN

Ilfiani Alfianisa*, Elan, Budi Rachman
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Kampus Tasikmalaya
Email: *ilfianialfanisa09@upi.edu

Abstract

This article aims to provide information about the critical role of parents in instilling Pancasila values in early childhood. Pancasila is used as a way of life, the philosophy of the state, the foundation of the state, and also the State Ideology, which needs to be implemented and upheld in a planned manner both by the organizers and by the state. The method used in this study uses a literature study. Researchers conduct a literature study by collecting books or magazines related to the problem and research objectives. The type of data used is secondary data and uses a data collection method, namely a literature study. This study's results explain that parents' role in instilling Pancasila values is significant because early age is often referred to as The Golden Age. Cooperation from several parties, both from the role of the teacher, the family environment, and the role of parents, is very effective in educating and instilling Pancasila values in children to form a just and wise generation of nations in the future.

Keywords: *The Role of Parents; Pancasila Value; Early Childhood*

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penulisan artikel ilmiah ini yaitu untuk memberikan informasi mengenai pentingnya peran orang tua dalam menanamkan nilai-nilai Pancasila kepada anak usia dini. Pancasila dijadikan sebagai pandangan hidup, falsafah Negara, dasar Negara dan juga Ideology Negara yang perlu diimplementasikan dan di tegakkan secara terencana baik oleh penyelenggara maupun oleh pihak Negara. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan studi literatur. Studi literatur merupakan suatu penelitian yang dilakukan oleh peneliti dengan cara mengumpulkan sejumlah buku-buku ataupun majalah yang berkaitan dengan permasalahan dan tujuan penelitian. Jenis data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder dan menggunakan metode pengumpulan data yaitu studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa peranan orang tua dalam menanamkan nilai-nilai Pancasila sangat penting untuk diperhatikan karena usia dini sering disebut dengan masa The Golden Age. Kerjasama dari beberapa pihak baik itu dari peranan guru, lingkungan keluarga, dan juga peranan orangtua sangat efektif untuk mendidik dan menanamkan nilai-nilai Pancasila kepada anak-anak dengan tujuan untuk membentuk generasi bangsa yang adil dan bijaksana dikemudian hari.

Kata Kunci: Peran Orangtua; Nilai Pancasila; Anak Usia Dini

Introduction

According to the 2003 National Education System Law article 1, paragraph 14, early childhood education is a coaching effort aimed at children from birth to six. It is carried out by providing educational stimuli aimed at assisting in the process of growth and development of children so that children are ready to enter further education (Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri Teungku Dirundeng Meulaboh, 2018). Another limitation regarding early age in children based on developmental psychology is the age of 0-8 years.

The first education for children grows from their family environment, especially parents. The family has the main task in children's education as a primary reference regarding religious education, cultural values, and moral values as capital in socializing in the community (Trisnawati & Sugito, 2020). Education in the family environment makes parents the most influential educators in the family environment, especially for early childhood. Guidance from parents is a considerable influence on children (Bangsawan et al., 2021) (Habsah et al., 2021) because the guidance will be embedded more profound in the child (Asep Sulaeman, 2016) (Andhika, 2021)

Based on article 28 of Law No. National Education System. 20 of 2003, paragraph 1 includes early childhood children from 0-6 years. At this time, the child is in a golden age, a period in which the child grows rapidly and can absorb whatever is in the surrounding environment. During this golden period, children can learn and absorb knowledge optimally compared to when the child has entered a more advanced level. It is because, during this golden period, the formation of intelligence, potential, and talents possessed by children can be optimized as well as possible (Izzaty et al., 1967).

Childhood is a time when parents, in particular, must be able to instill all good things based on Pancasila values. Pancasila is a view or ideology of the Indonesian nation. Therefore, Pancasila, with citizenship education, has a close relationship with the goal of developing the morality and noble values of the Indonesian people. So it is essential for Indonesian citizens to know, understand, and apply Pancasila values from an early age (Kamila & Dewi, 2021).

Indonesia is currently facing a severe character problem (Anggraini, 2017), the role of Pancasila is, of course, very important in this era of globalization, namely to maintain the existence of the personality of the Indonesian nation because globalization causes the boundaries between countries to seem invisible (transparent) so that this can cause various foreign cultures from outside to enter quickly to the public. It can cause or have a positive or negative impact on the Indonesian nation. But if we can filter well the various things that arise from the impact of globalization, of course, globalization will only provide positive things because it can add insight and strengthen ties between nations and countries in the world, while the negative things from globalization can damage the nation's morale and cultural existence (Zahra & Dewi, 2022)

Pancasila means five precepts with a hierarchy of levels. Pancasila has values contained in it. These values are used as the soul and part of everyday life. Pancasila is

the basis of the state and the character of the Indonesian nation. It is also a philosophy in the life of the nation and state. So instilling Pancasila values makes much sense if instilled from an early age. Early childhood is a very appropriate age to learn many new things and absorb as much information as possible. Thus, as children age, these Pancasila values can continue to be nurtured and implemented, as taught from an early age.

Pancasila values are very appropriate for children from an early age (Nafisah et al., 2022; Oematan et al., 2020; Kamila & Dewi, 2021; Marbella, 2021; Nurjanah et al., 2022). It is to get used to behavior following Pancasila's values as an adult. To teach Pancasila values, children need guidance from other people, especially parents. It can be done in games, songs, recreation, and other fun activities for children. However, early childhood must also be educated in schools so that the inculcation of Pancasila values is firmly entrenched in their souls (Nafisah et al., 2022)

If the values of Pancasila have been instilled from an early age, a child with good moral character will be formed. Usually, early childhood will tend to act according to their wishes regardless of all the consequences they will receive (Ruslan, 2020). In addition, early childhood has a high sense of curiosity, so this is where we as parents have the opportunity to instill Pancasila values as early as possible. It is so that when the child grows up, his behavior will not deviate and will race against the Pancasila values that have been taught.

In addition, there is also what is called character education. Character education is an important thing that must be instilled from an early age to avoid negative things. Therefore, various ways can be done to instill these Pancasila values. Primary ways can be done in early childhood, such as playing, telling stories, recreation, and other fun ways. It is intended that children feel happy and comfortable when doing it without feeling burdened (Amu & Tampi, 2021).

When teaching Pancasila values, children need the guidance of others (Nany & Ch, 2009). By educating children in teaching Pancasila values, it is hoped that children will be able to develop attitudes and behavior based on Pancasila values. The purpose of this planting is for children to grow with morals that align with the nation's expectations. Morality is one of the problems faced by the world of education. Morality itself is a state of mind, emotion, language, and human behavior related to good and bad values (Nafisah et al., 2022)

Every parent must shape their personality and educate children to adulthood. However, since a child spends more time at home, parents play an essential role in introducing and instilling Pancasila values in early childhood because this guidance dramatically affects the child's development. Therefore, it can be concluded that the purpose of writing this article is that at least it can help awaken readers, especially parents and other educators, that the inculcation of Pancasila values is very important, especially for underage children.

Through moral education based on Pancasila's values, one can create and increase a

sense of tolerance and empathy because someone who has problems with other people will prioritize good morals by prioritizing tolerance, supported by the amount of empathy he has. Thereby reducing the likelihood of social problems occurring. So moral education can be a means of suppressing potential conflicts. Moral education in Indonesia must apply Pancasila morality because Pancasila as the way of life of the Indonesian nation, which has been ratified as the basis of the state is a unified whole of ethical or moral values (Ruslan, 2020)

Methods

The type of method used in this study uses a literature study. According to (Judithia, 2019), a literature study is conducted by researchers by collecting several books or magazines related to the problem and research objectives. The type of data used is secondary data and uses the data collection method, namely the library method. This research was conducted to explain the role of parents in instilling Pancasila values which consist of 6 dimensions, namely: faith, piety to God Almighty and noble, independence, critical thinking, global diversity, cooperation, and creativity in early childhood from the results of the collection of data that has been examined.

Results and Discussion

Quality human beings are a group of people who are very necessary for a nation. To form quality human beings requires a process that cannot be realized immediately. Especially in this day and age, the rise of criminal cases and the fading of the values of nationalism indicate that there are problems in the application of Pancasila values in everyday life. So to realize quality human beings, one of them is by carrying out education from an early age.

One of the most basic education to shape children into quality human beings is by instilling the values of Pancasila. Instilling Pancasila values in early childhood can be done primarily by forming attitudes and morals through family intermediaries, especially parents. The family is the first and most important educational institution as a determinant of the child's future life. Family life is very influential in the process of coaching, education, and the formation of a child's personality. So the family, especially parents, need to be careful in doing something. Do not let children imitate bad things from their parents.

Experts generally argue that education is a process of developing individual potential, cultural heritage, and interaction between individual potential, groups, and the wider community. So children who grow and develop well will describe the situation and condition of the behavior of their family environment, especially their parents (Izzaty et al., 1967).

There are several roles of parents in educating children in the family environment. First, the role of parents in children's education, namely teaching children about religious

education, such as teaching them to worship, read, or do positive things. Second, education from parents, namely teaching children to behave socially, such as teaching children to behave politely, love fellow family members, greet each other, live frugally, and make good friendships with relatives or other people. Furthermore, in the third stage, the role of parents in children's education is teaching moral education, such as teaching children to be honest and patient (Ruli, 2020).

Therefore, it is clear that parents play an essential role in children's education. Parents must be able to carry out their obligations as well as possible, which are based on Pancasila values with the aim that parents are not only origin in educating children to become quality people but have a basis in educating them, namely Pancasila.

The values of Pancasila must always be used as the primary foundation in thinking and acting. In this case, it requires the Indonesian people to realize Pancasila values into good attitudes and behavior in society, as a nation, and as a state. The Pancasila values are:

- 1) Fundamental values in the form of values that are fixed and cannot change are formulated in paragraph IV of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, which are values of divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and justice which are at the same time the essence of Pancasila.
- 2) Instrumental values are directions, policies, strategies, means, and efforts that can be adapted to the situation, conditions, and times.
- 3) Psychological values are values that are implemented and practiced in concrete life.

KI Hajar Dewantara believes that a child does not yet have good manners, does not yet have a permanent form of soul, and is still global. It is in line with what was expressed by John Locke, who stated that children are likened to the white paper. The environment will color the individual side of the child, both from a cognitive and personality perspective. Children raised by parents with suitable parenting styles will undoubtedly be good individuals. So the family has a strategic and crucial role in leading their children to become good individuals and beneficial to their environment.

According to (Samsudin, 2019), so that children can have a good personality following what parents expect, parents must realize the child's personality by: (1). Parents must give love to children. By giving enough affection, children can solve problems well; (2). Parents have to be able to respect each other. If parents set a good example by speaking politely and using suitable language, children will imitate their parent's behavior; (3). Both parents and children must get together often to foster a sense of intimacy in the family and environment; 4). Both parents must maintain a calm family environment and prepare the children's peace of mind; (5). Parents must give confidence. Giving trust to children is the same as they give an award to children.

In order to form a child's personality based on Pancasila morals, one aspect that is developed is value education. Values and moral education from an early age are

expected to shape children to distinguish between good and bad, right and wrong, so that children can apply them in life. One of the fields that must exist in moral life is the cultivation of the moral values of nationalism. As is well known, in this era of globalization, national insight is significant to be given to children. With the provision of national insight, it is hoped that children can grow to become the nation's next generation who love their nation and homeland. On the other hand, if children are not equipped with solid national insights from an early age, then in the future, they will be vulnerable to being colonized by various things from outside (Ruslan, 2020).

In the family, Pancasila values are mainly carried out through example and habituation. It is done considering that early childhood is a great imitator and cannot think abstractly. As stated by Seagel, children have natural mimics and are talented actors. They can imitate behavior and natural models and play the roles of others. Adults who are concerned with the development of social skills in children must be shown to be positive models, and at the same time, structured environments provide opportunities for children to learn how other people act and feel (Arriani, 2019)

In addition, cultivating Pancasila values in the immediate family environment can be done through character building. According to Sudaryanti, character building can be done through character education by involving knowledge, feelings, and actions. Meanwhile, according to Abdullah Nashih Ulwan in (Khaironi, 2017) put forward five methods of education for children: 1). education by example; 2). Education with habits; 3). Education with advice; 4). Education on caring and supervision.

The examples of good habituation that parents can apply are: a). Worship according to their respective religions and beliefs; b). Get used to saying goodbye before leaving anywhere; c). Get used to behaving politely and politely; d). Get used to living healthy and clean; e). Get used to playing with children; f). Familiarize children with living frugally; g). Make it a habit to foster an interest in reading and discussing; h). Growing a sense of nationalism and nationality; i). Adhere to the rules that have been agreed upon; j). Familiarize children with being independent and responsible; k). Support children's interests and talents; m). leadership in children; n). Be a good listener, and o). Give children a sense of security and comfort.

After good habituation goes well and is carried out well, especially in the family environment, the values of Pancasila will become entrenched and a characteristic in forming the attitudes and morals of family members. A good family is a family that can have control and exemplary functions in carrying out the noble values of Pancasila. So that in the end, humans are realized as family members who are Pancasilaist by applying Pancasila values in aspects of their daily lives.

Conclusion

Pancasila is a national ideology that should be inherent in every human being. However, the current conditions are very different from what Pancasila aspires to be. In the current era, where everything is related to the digital world, it is challenging for the

state to instill Pancasila values in all people, especially early childhood.

It is essential to instill Pancasila's values to shape every citizen's character to avoid deviating from things. Likewise with early childhood, considering early age is a golden age, educators have an excellent opportunity to introduce various aspects to children, one of which is by instilling Pancasila values in children. Therefore, we need help from various parties, especially parents, to help children have good personalities and more focused life goals so that their lives will not deviate from harmful things. Therefore, it can be concluded that the inculcation of Pancasila values is very important, especially in early childhood.

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