Developing Students' Tolerance Character Based on Understanding of Divine Values and Unity

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Abstract
Indonesia is an archipelagic country with a lot of cultural diversity and wealth. This is because the country of Indonesia has thousands of islands which are inhabited by various people who have different races, ethnicities, religions and ethnicities. The method used in this study uses qualitative research which analyzes developing fields, but there is still a real need for study literature that can support issues of quality and thoroughness of research. The purpose of this research is to find out how the tolerance character of civics education in students maintains divine values and national unity at the elementary age level. The benefits of this research are very instrumental in the application of practice in learning Citizenship Education by providing understanding and application in a learning of the character of tolerance in accordance with national values. In the results of this study, the role of civics education in maintaining divinity and national unity is very necessary so that students can have an attitude of tolerance, mutual respect, and respect for every difference that exists in this nation.

Keywords: Citizenship Education, Tolerance, Learners, Divinity, Unity

INTRODUCTION
Citizenship education is something that really needs to be learned by every Indonesian citizen who is taking elementary school education or up to the tertiary level. As we already know, Indonesia has a lot of diversity, starting from culture, ethnicity, race, religion, belief, ethnicity, custom and many more. In studying this lesson, we can grow national values packaged in various dimensions and perspectives, so that later we can actively participate in political activities to continue development and create a better next generation of the nation.

In Education the learning process is an important effort to grow and improve one's character as a whole by guiding and transferring the learning process. Through the learning process a person can develop himself because education greatly influences students in acquiring skills and intellectual capacity. Especially at the elementary school level, learning Citizenship Education is the foundation for children to form the character of a good generation of the nation. Education is something that is important for society with that good quality education in a country that can be said to be a developed country. However, the quality of education in Indonesia has not been maximized, especially in the current era of globalization there are challenges that must be faced in efforts to improve the quality of education. With that, the role of education is very important to pay attention to so that it can develop students who are national, develop the affective potential of students as human beings and citizens and so that they can improve the quality of all education in Indonesia.

Education is a part that must be fulfilled from a teaching and learning goal between teachers and students. This is for the sake of creating a society that is better than education and students can also distinguish what is good and what is bad for them to do in their lives and in
social life. In the world of education in Indonesia, you can get some knowledge which of course can improve the quality of education in Indonesia, such as about morals, religion, discipline and so on. One effort to realize this is by strengthening national identity and character through character education. Character education has a much higher meaning than moral education, because character education is not only related to problems,

In a lesson it is expected that students can form their abilities for the sake of achieving good learning goals in Indonesia. The character of citizenship is a trait that must be possessed by every citizen in order to create a good soul and character. Because basically what is in students is an important component of PPKn which aims to shape students to become citizens of good morals, to be honest, to comply with regulations, to respect the rights and obligations of everyone else. However, along with the current developments, the loss of citizenship character in students is due to social and environmental factors that have influenced it. so that it creates in him a selfish attitude so that he himself makes students commit juvenile delinquency at school. It is in this text that the importance of the process of shaping student behavior must be inculcated with good character cultivation so as to develop good thinking. Thus, the task of students in learning must be carried out effectively and professionally, not only learning knowledge is obtained, but students in learning are required to consciously develop the character of tolerance towards fellow human beings based on divinity and unity.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of method used in this study uses qualitative research which analyzes developing fields, but there is still a real need for study literature that can support dealing with issues of quality and thoroughness of research. The data obtained from the research is the attitude of the community in addressing and dealing with the reality of existing differences.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Developing the Character of Student Tolerance

Development is a process that will never stop in an individual who is continuously developing, influenced by experience or learning throughout his life, both physical and psychological development takes place continuously from conception to maturity or old age. All aspects of development influence each other.

1. Cephalocaudal (development starts from head to toe, meaning that what matures first is the top, then the bottom and cannot be reversed), Proximodistal (development moves from the middle, such as the lungs and heart to the edges of the hands)

2. Structure precedes function which means that an individual limb will function once its structure matures just as the eye can see after its muscles mature

3. Physical and psychological development which is the progress from general to specific.

4. Development takes place from concrete to abstract, which means that the development proceeds from the ability to think concrete objects remain visible.

5. The development takes place from egocentrism to perspectiveivism, which means that at first a child only pays attention to himself as the center or is only concerned with the desires of his own needs through his experience associating with other people, especially peers, the egocentric attitude slowly changes to a perspective. other

Along with increasing experience or learning from social interaction about norms or values both in the family, school, peers and society, children can develop their ability to control actions or enactment by themselves (inner control). Character according to language is the inherent properties of a person. A person’s character can be formed, meaning that a person’s character can also change, even though character contains innate elements (internal potential),
which each person can be different. According to the online Big Indonesian Dictionary, etymologically, the word character means character, psychological traits, morals, or manners that distinguish one person from another. From the concept of education and character that has been explained above, the term character education arises which is widely discussed by many groups. Character education is one of the topics in education that is considered capable of providing an answer to the deadlock of an education system.

Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that character education is education that strives for students not only to master the realm of understanding subject concepts but to good deeds so that they can produce good character also possessed by students. The five main priority character values for Strengthening Character Education according to the Ministry of Education and Culture in smartbercharacter.kemdikbud.go.id are as follows:

1. Religious: Reflects belief in God Almighty.
3. Integrity: Efforts to make themselves to fulfill the responsibilities that are in themselves.
4. Independent: do something by yourself
5. Gotong royong: working together with the environment

The fourteen values in character education are as follows: Honesty, Tolerance, Discipline, Hard Work, Creative, Independent, Democratic, National Spirit, Friendly, Peace-loving, Environmental Care, Social Care, Responsibility. Education can determine the development of students to continue the values that have been developed. Types of character values that must be developed between one school and one area with another.

The Character of Student Tolerance Against the Value of God and Unity

As a learning concept that focuses on efforts to increase students' emotional, intellectual and spiritual capacities, Citizenship Education has a comprehensive scope of study, in order to respond to the needs and challenges of the times.

Developing the tolerance character of students towards divine values

Within society, there is diversity in culture, groups, religions, and social structures. Religious diversity is often the cause of conflict in Indonesia. Religion is a system that regulates one's belief in God. In a multicultural society, there are two identifiable groups of religious people, namely educated people and ordinary people. Educated people are those who study and understand religion by using rational analysis, ignoring intuitive and symbolic understanding. In contrast, ordinary people study and understand religion with a more symbolic approach, and tend to ignore rationality analysis. This group is often easily provoked by emotions, making it difficult for them to practice tolerance towards followers of other religions. Most people in the ordinary people group tend to reject other people's understanding of religion. They are also easily offended when the teachings of their beliefs are considered insignificant or considered inferior by adherents of other religions. This attitude often arises because of antipathy.

However, it is important to remember that diversity is an unavoidable fact of life. People living in a multicultural society must learn how to develop tolerance towards religious differences. A heterogeneous society can indeed create a sense of tolerance and cooperation which is important in maintaining harmony. In the context of religion, there are two types of tolerance that can be identified:

1. Passive tolerance: Passive tolerance is an attitude in which individuals accept differences as a fact that cannot be changed. They acknowledge that religious differences are a fact that exists in society and they do not commit acts that harm or discriminate against people or groups based on their religion.
2. Active tolerance: Active tolerance involves active participation in interacting with others amidst differences and religious diversity. This involves efforts to understand, respect, and cooperate with adherents of other religions to create harmony and mutual prosperity.

The essence of tolerance is peaceful coexistence and respect for differences. The main priority in a tolerant society is to avoid actions that hurt other people or groups based on their religion. If this is a priority in the community, then conflict can be prevented. To create peaceful conditions, society, government and the state must work together to achieve common goals. The government has a responsibility for the existence of religion, religious life, and religious harmony. Society, state and government are interrelated and play an important role in building peace. The state exists because of the existence of society, and within it there is a governing government. Collaboration and cooperation between the three entities is necessary to achieve the common goal of building social harmony. Aspects of religious tolerance of students on divine values:

1. Informants' knowledge of the notion of religious tolerance.
2. Knowledge about not committing violence to other people who have different beliefs from them.
3. Empathy: giving help to those in need regardless of their religious background.
4. Loving good things: being polite to followers of other religions.
5. Allowing others to worship according to their beliefs.
6. Experience carrying out acts of religious tolerance.
7. Invite friends of different religions in social activities in schools regardless of their differences.
8. Allow followers of other religions to hold religious activities in the neighborhood where they live.

The values of tolerance shape the character of students on divine values:

1. Respect and value other people of different religions, show mutual respect and recognize the right of every individual to have their own religious beliefs.
2. Providing opportunities for others to practice worship according to their beliefs without any obstacles or distractions. This is in line with the first Pancasila value, Belief in the One and Only God.
3. Saying greetings when entering the school environment, both to fellow believers and those of different religions. This attitude reflects the valued diversity and creates an inclusive atmosphere in the school environment.
4. Providing assistance in the form of social fundraising to those in need, regardless of their religious background. This action shows empathy and concern for fellow human beings.
5. Exercising politeness in interactions with fellow believers reflects respect for other people's beliefs and creates harmonious relationships.
6. Do not use violence or do harm to other people who have different religious beliefs. This is important for maintaining security and peace in society.
7. Make friends and establish friendships regardless of differences in religion, ethnicity, or race. It strengthens unity and cooperation among individuals.
8. Involving other people of different religions in social or organizational activities at school, creates opportunities for mutual interaction and builds better understanding.
9. Avoid quarrels or conflicts with other people because of religious differences. Maintain a constructive dialogue and seek common ground to reach a better understanding.
10. Involve non-Muslim students in helping and participating voluntarily in the celebration of Eid al-Adha. This reflects an attitude of inclusiveness and mutual respect.
11. At the celebration of non-Muslim holidays, Muslim students can pray for kindness for their non-Muslim friends as a form of respect for fellow social beings. This shows mutual respect and respect for differences.

There is The character of tolerance in students towards divine values is to support the increase in faith, piety, and noble character and continue to maintain religious tolerance and harmony.

**Developing the tolerance character of students towards the value of Unity**

The third principle of Pancasila is the unity of Indonesia. The precepts contained in the basic ideology of Pancasila are a combination of the words "unity" and "Indonesia". The word "unity" itself comes from the root word "one" which is enriched by the use of the prefix "per-" and the ending "-an". While Indonesia is a region, nation and state. Feed regions, nations, and countries. Unity of Indonesia is a concept that describes the unification of various elements into one entity in the context of Indonesia. In the context of cultural diversity, the unity of Indonesia means that people can live together with various diverse cultures. Can live in harmony, peace, mutual respect, respect, and accept the culture of one another.

In order to avoid conflict and division, a sense of unity is needed to maintain that diversity. That unity will have to be maintained and enhanced. The values contained in the precepts of Indonesian unity are firstly, growing the nature of nationalism and love for the motherland in the nation and state. Within the cultural diversity that exists, nationalism and love for the motherland form our basis for a better understanding and understanding of the differences that exist. Second, foster mutual respect between ethnic groups, religions, races and groups. Indonesia with its various tribes, ethnicities, races and religions is very vulnerable to divisions. With the values in this third precept, we can develop an attitude of tolerance, mutual respect and appreciation for one another so that Indonesian unity can be created. Third, fostering unity and unity for the realization of the progress of the country. The next value in this third precept can grow our awareness in fostering unity and oneness. Even though we are different, we are still one and the same as the motto Bhineka Tunggal Ika. With this difference, we can bring Indonesia to become a more developed country. One effective way of developing tolerance for the character of unity in students can be done with interesting activities.

**The Importance of Tolerance**

It is needed by the community to foster tolerance, this can be a solution to the losses caused by the differences that exist in Indonesia. With this, the community can live quietly, peacefully and do not need to be afraid of threats from fellow Indonesian citizens who come from other groups or factions. When this is realized, Indonesia will be a better country that can maintain unity. Mutual respect for differences is no less important, so it must be instilled from an early age, so that as a person grows and develops, he is able to adapt and act wisely when faced with differences. Tolerance can be manifested from small and simple things in everyday life. Examples of forms of tolerance:

1. Be kind to every individual regardless of the difference between ethnic background, race, or religion.
2. Responding to every difference that exists with an open mind and heart.
3. Do not impose personal will on another person.
4. Maintain and respect the rights of others.
CONCLUSION

This study aims to understand the character of tolerance in citizenship education for students in maintaining divine values and national unity at the elementary age level in Indonesia. In dealing with the diversity of cultures, ethnicities, races, religions and ethnicities that exist in Indonesia, it is important for citizenship education to form a character of tolerance in students. Through learning civic education, students can understand and apply national values which include tolerance, mutual respect, and respect for differences in society. Civic education at the elementary school level has an important role in shaping the good character of the younger generation and maintaining national unity. The research method used is qualitative research which analyzes the developing fields of civics education. The data obtained from this study involve people’s attitudes in dealing with existing differences. The results of the study show that civics education plays an important role in maintaining divinity and national unity by forming an attitude of tolerance, mutual respect and respect for differences.

In developing the tolerance character of students, it is important to understand that individual development occurs continuously and influences each other between physical, intellectual, emotional, social, and moral aspects. Learning character education can help students develop the ability to control their own actions and cultivate good qualities in everyday life. The character of tolerance towards divine values can be formed through understanding religion, respecting other people's beliefs, and carrying out acts of tolerance in everyday life. Meanwhile, the character of tolerance towards unity can be instilled through the habit of respecting each other, working together, and maintaining unity in cultural, ethnic and religious diversity.

In an effort to increase the character of tolerance in students, it is important for civic education, society, government and the state to work together. Character education must be a priority in the education system to form young people who have nationalism, respect each other, and maintain unity in diversity. With the existence of a strong character of tolerance in students, it is hoped that a society will be created that lives side by side in peace, respects each other, and maintains unity amidst differences. This will contribute to the country’s development and create a more advanced and harmonious Indonesia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


