

Character Issues: The Reality Character Problems issues through Education in Indonesia

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Abstract

One of the problems that often occur and which challenges our nation the most is moral decadence and this problem needs to be resolved immediately. Many factors lead to moral decadence, including inconsistency in law enforcement, lack of role models, reduced roles of parents and teachers, and an unfavorable environment. With the fact of moral decadence, the government makes efforts in moral education or character building. This effort cannot be carried out solely by one authority or party, but requires a wider involvement and comprehensive involvement of all stakeholders. With these methods and strategies, it is hoped that moral education or character building can be successful. In the context of family and school education, the role of parents and teachers is very important in moral education and character building. This paper aims to revitalize the role of parents and teachers in instilling moral values for our children through family education and school education.

Key words: Character, Moral, Spiritual

INTRODUCTION

Education is a place of learning that can be done anywhere (Heaverly & EWK, 2020),(Isnain et al., 2021),(V. A. Safitri et al., 2019). Every human being must experience or run the education (Pinem, 2018),(Endang Woro Kasih, 2018),(Mata, 2022). The role of education is very important for humans today (Amin, 2020),(SETIYANTO, 2016),(Marlyna, 2017). Education is also useful for building human characteristics early on (BRONDONG, n.d.),(NASIONAL, n.d.). To accomplish the basic education in Indonesia takes 12 years (CS, 2019),(Aditomo Mahardika Putra, 2021),(Savestra et al., 2021). Humans need education for their lives so that humans can develop their potency through the process of learning activities (Celarier, n.d.),(Cindiyasari, 2017). Where there is education there must be learning (Kustinah & Indriawati, 2017),(Sukawirasa et al., 2008),(Hafidz, 2021). Learning itself can be done anywhere, anytime and carried out by anyone (an Environmenta, n.d.),(Yuninda, 2020). The learning process can not only be done at school or at universities or colleges (Budiman & Sidiq, n.d.),(PUSPITASARI, n.d.),(PRASETYAWAN, n.d.). Learning can also be done at home, conducted by parents who educate their children (Akbar, 2019),(Bonar Siregar, 2021). Education is a transfer process (Handayani et al., 2022),(Saputra, 2020a),(AS & Baihaqi, 2020). Transfer here means teachers encode the knowledge to the students (Saputra, 2020b),(Suwarni et al., 2022). Besides, we as students share knowledge with each other in order to add broad insights and knowledge which is increasingly developing. Education is also a process of building good citizens (Damayanti et al., 2021), (An'ars, 2022),(Anars et al., 2018). With education, we as students can shape the morals of a nation of people with dignity, faith, piety to God, creative, innovative, independent and capable so that we can become democratic and responsible citizens (Kurniawan, 2020),(Mathar et al., 2021). Education is also self-determination or what is often referred to as character building (Sanjaya et al., 2014),(Songati, 2018),(Hasan, 2018). Education is a basis for forming a good behavior in humans (Bertarina & Arianto, 2021),(Agustina & Bertarina, 2022). The higher

education he pursue, the more knowledge he can get then he can think more systematically as in the example of character education (Rossi et al., 2021),(Susanto et al., 2021),(Pramita et al., n.d.). More educated people can easily understand the good character that he must apply as personality, behavior and good moral, and ways of respecting others by humanizing humans. But it is different from people with low education, where they find it more difficult to analyze a situation because of lack of knowledge about the character. The will assume all things must be treated the same without first knowing the right situation and condition such as speaking harshly, unable to respect people by assuming everyone is the same without looking at the terms of the language he is saying and to whom they are talking, either younger or older (Supriadi & Oswari, 2020),(Putri et al., 2021). So that it can be concluded that education is in addition to increasing knowledge, knowledge can also be made to continuously improve the individual and to practice the self ability towards a better life (Dharma et al., 2020),(V. A. D. Safitri & Anggara, 2019),(V. A. Safitri et al., 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The attitudes and behavior of Indonesian students are declining. Schools as a component of character building have an important task in inculcating morals, ethical values, noble character, and strong and tough characters (Hendrastuty, 2021),(Styawati et al., 2021). This study was conducted to analyze the implementation of character education in Indonesia. The qualitative research using an ethnographic approach was used in this study on the implementation of character education in elementary schools. Currently, many students whose behavior does not know manners and tend not to care about the environment. In addition, various negative behaviors such as the habit of skipping school, cheating on exams, alcohol and drugs, violence and anarchic acts, theft, brawls between students, free sex, sexual deviations, and immoral acts as well as other violations of the law often color the world of Indonesian education. For the sake of the nation's future, situations like these must be handled right now. Character education must be reintroduced as a remedy to this issue. Character education is a system that instills character values in students, including knowledge, individual awareness, determination, and willingness and action to implement values, both towards God, oneself, fellow humans, the environment, and the nation. In any educational organization, character education is a critical need and an important priority.

METHOD

This collective case study involves analyzing a survey of students' perceptions of online learning during the COVID-19 epidemic. Those who are illiterate are grouped into three groups, namely poor, moderate, and advanced. 9.1% of students are not good at technology because this online learning is their first experience. 45.4% of students belong to small groups because they are familiar with internet applications for basic needs. 45.5% of students are familiar with mastery of technology because they are used to it or see it in higher education.

The questionnaire will be spread Google form by share the link in the Whatsapp group. This questionnaire will be conducted among English education students PI 17A writing class in Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia, the questinnaire is can be answered by educational student, about their prespective about character issue in indonesia. This question will be spread to half of the students in that class, so the writer will just take for about 20-25 students as a sample. They will answer in a specific way. The writer will provide such an option that will be choose by the students. The answer that will be

provided and also a short answer towards their opinion about the topic discussed. The question provided is like the table below:

Table 1. The Question for Participants

No	Questions
1	What is the meaning of distance learning according to the teacher?
2	What do you think about how to implementation of distance learning that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic?
3	What are the advantages and disadvantages of implementation distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data of the question that given to the paerticipants, here are the result of the research:

- a) firstrelates to how teachers think about the understanding of distance learning in specific case during the pandemic. All interviewees claimed that the concept of distance learning is learning at an indirect or face-to-face distance, and requires media to support these activities. The principal believes that distance learning means that there is no face-to-face mode that uses tools in the form of technology. Meanwhile according to information and communication technology teacher state that distance learning from the meaning of language is learning by distance, in the application of education can be interpreted as learning but not face to face.
- b) The second relates to the teachers'implementationsof distance learning during COVID-19pandemic. The interviewed teacher talked about how to apply distance learning during the pandemic COVID-19. The teachers explain the steps in applying distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic so that learning can proceed as expected. English teacherexplains that the first implementation of distance learning is preparation or plans in the form of lesson plans so that teachers can provide assignments and materials through communication tools in the form of videos, texts, recordings, and others and canprovide assessments that have now been implemented.
- c) The advantages of implementation distance learning during the pandemic COVID-19, can conclude as follows. First, add new experiences for teachers and students. Second, adding new knowledge about technology in learning. Third, still be able to carry out learning even though not face to face. Fourth, distance learning is not limited by time and space. Fifth, students can still carry out learning activities even if not directly. The disadvantages of implementation distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic are: First, there is still a lack of knowledge of the development of technology, especially for learning. Second, the economic level of parents of students is still low.

CONCLUSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has created a major wave of paradigm shift in Indonesia in the education system: from physical classrooms to internet-based. Digital classrooms appear to be the right answer to public health. This condition forces teachers and students to study from home. In fact, this shift presents quite a challenge, especially for those in disadvantaged areas. The current study concludes that most English studies are poised for rapid changes in teaching and learning styles. Various reasons are identified, and can be categorized into three factors: firstly the availability and sustainability of internet connection, second is the accessibility of learning media, and finally the compatibility of tools to access the media. The good news is that students also report that their IT literacy improves while doing stressful marathon assignments, even though they are still working on it and their gadgets aren't ready for this sudden, high-tech change.

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