



Implementation of Tolerance Value in the Family Environment

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Abstract

The phenomenon is occurring in the field of family members recognize the basis of tolerance as a meaning of mutual respect for one another. However, the family is not familiar with the items of tolerance values as a whole. The purpose of this study was to observe, find out, and describe the application of tolerance values obtained by parents based on previous experiences which were then passed down in family education for children which included parenting, social interaction within the family, and character education. The method used in this research is a single case study with a focus on a single object (sample aim) on a family who lives in the BCI Flats, Cengkareng, West Jakarta. The approach used in the research is an intrinsic single case study. The result of this research is that the parenting style applied in this family uses democratic parenting. This is shown when the three children tell stories to their parents when they are experiencing happy or sad events. The language used by children in daily communication is using polite language. Children don't forget to say please and thank you before and after doing something. Implicitly the ten items of tolerance values have been applied in this family. The study concludes that the ten items of tolerance value have been applied by the family because this family has the seed of tolerance, namely love.

Keywords: *Family; The Values of Tolerance; Children*

Introduction

According to PP RI Number 99 of 2017 Chapter I Article 1 Paragraph 2, the family is the smallest unit in a society consisting of husband and wife, husband and wife and children, father and child, mother and child, or families who have blood relations in a straight line up or down up to the third degree. Meanwhile, family functions (Pantan and Benyamin, 2020) include the functions of protection, affection (affection), socialization, education, economy, supporting faith, and recreation. A family is generally a place of acceptance for children who can support their growth and development physically and mentally (Iasha et al., 2020). Children's character is obtained based on the parenting style applied by parents in teaching the values of life to children. family as well as the first school for children to recognize social interactions in the smallest scope before the child gets to know wider interactions in the community (Setiawan et al., 2021).

One of the values of life that parents pass on to their children is the value of tolerance which is implicitly applied to the daily life of the family. The importance of reflecting the values of tolerance in the family as a provision for children to socialize in the wider community, starting with being tolerant of family members (Iskandar et al., 2018). This attitude of tolerance can be shown by not making worries, not being closed, being able to understand one another, being able to express oneself, there is love in the family, being able to foster love, respect for differences, caring for each other, facing difficult conditions together, and being able to understand when being at a point of discomfort in life (Acesta et al., 2021). These ten tolerant attitudes are the points of Tilman's tolerance values (Wahyudi, 2017). However, the current phenomenon in the field is that family members understand the meaning of tolerance is still limited to mutual respect. Necessary to socialize the family members to recognize the values of tolerance, although in general the values of tolerance in addition to mutual respect have been implemented in the family environment (Juniarso et al., 2020).

Parenting is a way for parents to educate their children, which functions to help children develop intellectual development, process emotions, facilitate communication with others, develop physically and psychologically (Djaja, et al, 2016). Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory (Hairani, 2020) is the basis for forming a democratic parenting style in the family. Ecological theory realizes that the longest place a child has lived in during his lifetime is a micro-system that affects the growth and development of the child. One of the ideal parenting styles applied to support children's growth and development is democratic parenting where children can be given freedom in expressing opinions and expressing themselves (Setiawan et al., 2020). Mahmud (2015) democratic parenting can support children to become independent if in its application they pay attention to rationality and responsibility when educating children, there is an open attitude from parents in communicating with children which are of course based on considerations to provide understanding to children about certain things, giving warmth and attention to the child by hugging and expressing affection for the child, but on the other hand, parents want to be objective and firm in conveying things that are not good for children's growth and development, realistic and flexible, parents can foster children's self-confidence in their choices which they feel are still in a path that is following their cognitive, moral, and social development (Pramujiono et al., 2020).

To be a good individual starts with planting good things in the family. Character education according to Hidayat (2020) can produce good behavior, honesty, responsibility, and not hesitate to respect each other's rights, obligations, and roles, as well as create a happy attitude to work hard in his life. This certainly makes individuals or children who grow up in the family have the enthusiasm not to give up easily in life. Every family has various rules in carrying out their daily activities or activities. Certain values can be carried out and not in the family. In a pluralistic country like Indonesia, parents or family members need to understand the values of tolerance to accept differences so as not to generalize differences to achieve tolerance. (Japar, et al. 2020). Tolerance is an attempt to achieve world harmony following UNESCO's Declaration of the Principles of Tolerance Article 1 in 1995. In general, humans are gifted with their uniqueness related to behavior, perspective, and speech following the local culture in the environment in which they live. Tolerance is a conscious attitude in understanding and accepting diversity. The foundation of good attitude and using conscience in acting can help the realization of the implementation of the ten points of tolerance values in the family, especially in cultivating tolerance in children. Following the opinion (Pantan and Benyamin, 2020) during the pandemic, the family has a strategic role in providing education for children. This can also support the cultivation of the application of tolerant values for children in the family environment.

Method

The research, which was conducted on a family at the BCI Melati 8 Flats, Cengkareng, West Jakarta, aims to obtain information on the meaning of tolerance in the family, to know the application of

ten points of tolerance, and to know the interaction between children and parents. This research is a single case study. This study uses an intrinsic single case approach (Stake, 1995) by determining the research subject using purposive sampling. By purposive sampling, researchers choose expected worthy persons to answer questions from the cases. This study aims to gather detailed and intensive information on the cases being studied. Sources of data in this study were obtained by collecting primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources were obtained based on descriptions of words and actions on the research subject. Meanwhile, secondary data sources are data sources that come from other informants.

The researcher's data collection techniques are through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. In the data analysis process, the Campbell matchmaking technique was carried out, namely comparing the pattern empirically with the researchers' initial predictions before collecting data. If the two patterns contain a collection of content, it can be used as an internal validity reinforcement in this case study.

Result and Discussion

Data Reduction

The findings of this study were obtained based on field notes, interview notes, and documentation notes that were under the research objectives, namely obtaining information about the meaning of tolerance, social interaction among family members, and application of the points of tolerance value to children in the family environment.

The following is a field note obtained by researchers in exploring information on the application of the ten points of tolerance values. The following are ten items of tolerance according to Tilman (Wahyudi, 2017), namely the seeds of tolerance are love, there is an open and receptive attitude, there is peace, mutual understanding, love can be grown at any time, can respect diversity, can avoid fear and do not care so that close to caring, can overcome difficult situations in life, and can express itself. Although this family does not know the ten points of tolerance value. However, indirectly this family has implemented the ten items of tolerance implicitly contained in the following field notes.

Aspects observed in field notes that show compliance (often, infrequently, and never do) include:

1. Application of democratic parenting at home

The behavior of parents demonstrates the application of democratic parenting is often done at home. Parents are accustomed to not impose the will of the child to do something that has become a right of the child at home. However, on the other hand, parents are firm but objective towards the three children who have different characteristics. JWS tends to have a closed attitude but cares for family members. AQM tends to be happier to tell you about the events that happened. While FYK has a carefree attitude and ego higher than her siblings.

2. The role models at home are parents

Parents behave as good role models for children at home. It is often pointed out while interacting with the child. For example, Mother's day morning tidying up the house and assisted by children. In addition, parents can direct by way of asking for help a child to bring a cake to the kitchen when given a cake by someone. This is done because the kids were fasting.

3. Parents are fair with three children

Parents often show a fair attitude to their three children by giving them the task of helping the parents in the home under the child's ability.

4. Modesty children to parents

Kids often show courtesy to parents. For example, by listening when advised.

5. Between family members can be mutual respect

Between family members can appreciate each other well (often shown). For example, when studying at home using gadgets and do not interfere with family members who are studying.

6. Implementation of the tasks in the home has been agreed upon by each member of the family

The task given to the parents at home have been under the roles of children and agreed. For example, JWS washes the dishes, AQM sweeps, and FYK clears the toys themselves.

7. There is a sense of peace at home

A sense of peace is often shown in the atmosphere at home.

8. Kids being open and receptive to family members

Children often show an open and receptive attitude to family members (AQM and FYK). However, it is rarely shown in JWS.

9. There is a sense of mutual understanding between children and family members

A sense of mutual understanding between children and parents is often shown. For example, to understand the situation and the economic conditions when trading in a pandemic situation as today.

10. Children get family love

Family love is shown very often. The existence of parental love for children and between children and children can be felt because of their mutual trust and belonging.

11. Children show affection to family members

It is often indicated by recalling the child or brother to brother or sister to the children during playtime has been completed and should be at home. Parents also support positive activities such as volleyball and futsal.

12. Children can cope with difficult situations that occur in the home

Children can overcome difficult situations with patience. Although sometimes crying is the initial response when an event occurs that is not under the expectations.

13. Children can tolerate or peace with themselves over the inconvenience of living

Children often indicate acceptance of the situation experienced in the home includes the happy or sad.

14. Children can express themselves at home

Children often show that they can express themselves well. This can be seen when FYK likes to keep Betta fish in his house and he takes care of the pets himself. In addition, JWS and AQM can play with their friends at home with responsibilities. JWS and AQM tidy up the house back after playing or turn off the television after watching.

15. Children's opinion heard and understood by family members

Parents can listen to the children as well (often done). In addition, parents train children to express their opinions at home.

16. The spoken language of children with family members is good, and vice versa

Children to parents and parents to children always use well-spoken language.

17. Family members have empathy

The empathy shown by participating families treat and care for other family members are affected.

18. Language polite greetings among family members

Family members demonstrated the use of polite language to greet each other. For example, Ibu, Bapak, Mbak, Cece, Dik.

19. Family members used to say please and thank you

Family members say please and thank you before and after doing something. Although sometimes forget, but they do not have the impression ruled between each other.

20. The family discussed seeking solutions to problems

Discussions often occur if there are problems at home. In case, this issue was still accessible to children under the developmental stages of thinking.

Based on the description of the field notes above, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 16, 18, and 19 are notes on family parenting styles. Number 7 is an item of tolerance value to get peace. Number 8 is an item of tolerance value having an open and receptive attitude. Number 9 is an item of tolerance value having an attitude of mutual understanding. Number 10 is an item of the value of tolerance embodying the seeds of tolerance in the form of love. Number 11 is an item of the value of tolerance foster love every moment. Number 12 is an item of tolerance value being able to face difficult situations. Number 13 is an item of tolerance value being able to tolerate the discomfort of life. Number 14 is an item of tolerance value being able to express yourself. While numbers 15, 17, and 20 are items of tolerance values away from fear and ignorance.

Based on the following interview notes, it can be seen that the mother and three children who were at home and the father (via telephone) answered the values contained in the tolerance as follows:

D: Respect each other, can accept differences in the family, and mutual affection (CW01.1.P3)
HS: Able to survive together any condition with the family (CW02.1.P3)
JWS: can appreciate the family members (CW03.2.P8)
AQM: Respect each other (CW04.2P8)
FYK: Respect each other, willing to forgive mistakes (CW05.2.P8)

The following is a documentary note from one of the family members (children) which shows the points of tolerance value in mutual understanding, namely when the mother cooks, the child helps to fold the clothes.



Figure 1. Children help parents at home (CD01)

1. Presentation of Data

Based on the results of observations, interviews, and documentation on the application of the tolerance value of children in the family, the form of data presentation includes CL07, CL08, CL09, CL10, CL11, CL12, CL13, CL14, CL15, CL17 dan CL20; CW01.1.P3, CW02.1.P3, CW03.2.P8, CW04.2P8, and CW05.2.P8; (CD01).

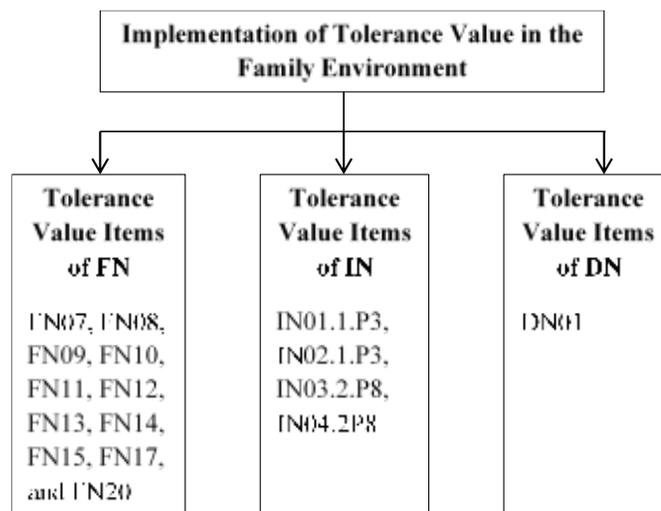


Figure 2. Triangulation of the Implementation of Tolerance Values in the Family Environment

2. Verification

In the basic knowledge of the family about the values of tolerance, there are several items of tolerance values, including mutual respect for differences, affection (growing love every time), and being able to tolerate the inconvenience of living together. Meanwhile, in its implementation, this family has implied ten points of tolerance values in daily life.

Conclusion

Based on observations, field notes (FN), interview notes (IN), and documentary notes (DN) of research on the implementation of items of tolerance values in the family environment which includes all family members such as children, mothers, and fathers, it is known that the family has carried out ten items of tolerance values in the family environment. In addition, it is necessary to socialize ten items of tolerance values to understand them as basic knowledge to form tolerance values between children and parents in the family environment. Another finding was obtained when the researcher was at the research location, namely that parents implement democratic parenting so that it affects the polite behavior of children when the researcher goes into the field.

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