

Functions of Values, Morals, Justice, Order and Community Welfare

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1. INTRODUCTION

The life of the community will be regular, good, and organized correctly when there is a rule that is agreed upon in the community. One form of such regulations is about morals. In Indonesian language, moral is defined as moral. Moral teaching is good and bad received by the community in deeds, attitudes, obligations, morals, ethics and decency (Umanailo, 2014b). Norms and values are the elements contained in the moral and is used as a benchmark to establish the good and bad actions or deeds as a man. The norm can be interpreted as a guideline, the size, the rules or habits that used to set something else or a size. With this norm one can assess the goodness or badness of an act. In addition to the norms, values included in the elements of moral. Value is a price, the contents or meaning of the acts that have a purpose (Warsilah, 2013). The value is in the moral that someone can do well with goals that have value. Morals, norms, and values can run if there are attributes, i.e. properties or actions to do things that produce behavior-behavior that is right in life (Hastuti, 1995).

If the actions and interactions among the citizens of the community in harmony or compatible with the values and social norms, then there is a social order. However, if action and social interaction among the residents of the community is not appropriate or is not in harmony with the values and social norms then what happens is the irregularity of social shape can be a variety of the process of dissociative, for example conflict, disorganization, social, social disintegration and a variety of problema social. Based on the foregoing it can be asserted that values and social norms play a role as a referrer and size to behave and act in social life. As stated by Woods, that the social value is the instructions-general instructions that has lasted a long time which directs the behavior and satisfaction in daily life. While the norm is a measure used by the public whether the act committed by a person or group of people is the act of a reasonable and acceptable because in accordance with the expectations of most of the citizens of the community or an act that is deviant because it does not fit with the expectations of most citizens (Umanailo, 2014c). Norm built on social values, and social norms are created to maintain and sustain social value. Violation of the norm will get sanctions from the community. Because of the sanctions, so the members of the community feel a deterrent, or at least reluctant to commit the offense. If it so then in a society will be formed social order.

Kohlberg proposed the concept of morality is seen from the reasoning or the reasoning behind the decision good/bad, right/wrong. Reasoning or consideration with regard to the breadth of insight about the relation between the self and others, rights and obligations. The relation of self and others in the underlying principle of equality, meaning that other people the same rank with themselves. Thus between the self and the other self can be interchanged. This is called the principle of reciprocity (Umanailo, 2014a). Morality is essentially

a settlement of the conflict between the self and the self of the other, between the rights and obligations in the convention. If good and bad are embraced in the convention in accordance with the moral principles of the individual, then the individual following the convention. However, if the good-bad espoused in the convention not in accordance with the principles of the moral individual, then an individual is not carried away by the current following the convention, but rather stick to the principle of his own moral, so that is considered good is not confined by the system, so it can be looked at conventions from outside the social system itself, to uphold the principle referred to (Izzati, 2016). The difference between norms, rules or expectations of society with the moral principles of the individual will occur, when there is a condition such as that described Ronggowarsito as the era of the wild (age crazy). In the era of mad said Ronggowarsito that if we don't do a crazy we will not get the part. But still more good people who remember and alert, which is certainly not in accordance with the moral principles espoused in those days.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Justice is essentially treats someone or the other party in accordance with their rights. Are the rights of each person is recognized and treated accordingly with dignity and dignity, equal in rank, and the same rights and obligations, without distinction of race, descent, and religion. Plato divides justice into justice and individual justice of the state. According to him, the justice of the individual is the ability of a person mastering yourself with how to use ratio (Hamiru & Umanailo, 2019). While according to Aristotle, justice is divided in five forms, namely 1) justice commutative, i.e. the treatment of a person without viewing the services he did, 2) distributive justice, namely the treatment of a person in accordance with the services that have been made, 3) the justice of the nature of nature, i.e. give something in accordance with that given to other people to us, 4) justice is conventional, that is someone who has obeyed all the laws and regulations that have been required, 5) justice according to the theory of the repair is someone who has been trying to restore the good name of another person who has been polluted. Justice is an abstract thing, so it will be difficult to realize a justice if you do not know what is the meaning of justice (Zuhroh et al., 2020). Diverse, it can be shown from the different opinions expressed justice in two groups, namely common justice or justice according to the will of the legislation that must be enacted for the sake of public interest and justice

special based on the similarity or proportionality. In general, justice and the word fair is used in four things: balance, equality and non-discrimination, the granting of rights to those entitled, and the delegation of a form based on level and eligibility. Fair is a state of being balanced. If we look at a system or a set that has a variety of parts are made for specific purposes, then there should be a number of terms, either the right size on each section and the pattern of linkages between those parts. By gathering together all terms that, this set can survive, giving the effect that was expected of him, and fulfill the task that had been laid for him. Any balanced society requires various kinds of activity. Among these are economic activity, politics, education, law, and culture (Hamiru et al., 2019). All that activity should be distributed among the members of the society and each member must be utilized for an activity proportionally. Against discrimination in any form. When it is said that a person is doing is fair, what is meant is that the people that looked at all individuals are the same, equal, without discrimination and preference. In this sense, justice is the same with the equation. With justice is a necessity not the preservation of the diverse feasibility of the different and looked at everything and all people are equal, justice is synonymous with oppression itself. If the act of giving is equally seen as fair, then it is not giving to all equally average also must be seen as fair. The general assumption that anything that can be done

for the same average to all people is justice comes from the mindset of this kind. But if what is meant by justice is the maintenance of equality at the time of the feasibility indeed the same, that sense can be accepted. Therefore, justice requires and implies the equation like that. The notion of justice what is meant is the maintenance of individual rights and the granting of rights to each object of that deserve it. In this sense, despotism is the disappearance and violation of the rights of the other party (Umanailo et al., 2018). Understanding justice, namely social justice, is the justice that must be respected in the laws of man and each individual really have to fight to enforce it. Justice in this sense rests on two things, the rights and

priorities, namely the existence of different rights and priorities as individuals when compared with others. If someone is working on something that requires the results of, for example, it has priority over the fruit of his work. The cause of the onset of priorities and preferences it is the work and of its own activity. Similarly with the baby, when born by his mother, he has a claim priority over its mother's milk. The source priority that is the plan of creation in the form of system of release of mother's milk for the baby. Second, the distinctive character of man, created in the form in which humans use a number of ideas or methods, so with mediation of ideas and methods, he can achieve its objectives. Ideas that will shape a series of ideas that its determination can be with the intermediary (Tahir & Umanailo, 2019). In summary, so that each individual community can achieve happiness is well-maintained. Understanding human justice as

it is recognized by the consciousness of all people. While the point diametrically opposite is oppression which is rejected by the consciousness of all people. Understanding justice and injustice is on one side rests on the principle of priority and *presedensi*, and on the other side rests on the principle of nature man is forced to use a number of conventions to design what it should be, and what should not as well as they ponder both good and bad (Sa'adah et al., 2019). The sense of justice which referred to action is to maintain eligibility in the delegation form, and does not prevent the overflow and grace at the time of the possibility to realize and improve on it has been made available. All, at the level of form that no matter where, have the placement of the characteristic related to the ability to receive the emanations of the. Given the Substance of the Divine is Absolute Perfection and Absolute righteousness that always gave emanation, then He will surely give you a form or perfection of form to any suit that may be received. So, Divine justice according to the formulation this means that each takes form and the perfection of its form in accordance with the feasible and possible for him. Experts wisdom (teosof) slung nature of the fair to the Lord to be in line with (the height) of the Substance of God and form the perfect nature for Him. In the other position, the flow of which is known to the Philosophy of John Rawls Of Theory of Justice.

3. CONCLUSION

The life of the community will be regular, good, and organized correctly when there is a rule that is agreed upon in the community. One form of such regulations is about morals. In Indonesian language, moral is defined as moral. Moral teaching is good and bad received by the community in deeds, attitudes, obligations, morals, ethics and decency. Norms and values are the elements contained in the moral and is used as a benchmark to establish the good and bad actions or deeds as a man. The norm can be interpreted as a guideline, the size, the rules or habits that used to set something else or a size. With this norm one can assess the goodness or badness of an act. In addition to the norms, values included in the elements of moral. Value is a price, the contents or meaning of the acts that have a purpose. The value is in the moral that someone can do well with goals that have value. Morals, norms, and values can run if there are attributes, i.e. properties or actions to do things that produce behavior-behavior that is correct in life (Soekanto, 1990:199). Starting from it, the moral has covered various aspects of life such as cultural, religious, political, educational and economic.

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