

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN THE FAMILY  
AND AKHLAKUL KARIMAH IN ADOLESCENTS AGED 12-19 YEARS  
(Case Study In Gombelan Hamlet, Tawang Sari Village, Kerjo District,  
Karanganyar Regency)**

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian Kuantitatif. Untuk memperoleh data yang representatif dalam skripsi ini, maka penulis menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data melalui angket, data yang berhasil diperoleh oleh penulis kemudian diolah melalui tahap editing, scoring, dan tabulating. Kemudian untuk mengetahui koefisien korelasi antara dua variabel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini penulis memasukkan hasil penjumlahan skor angket ke dalam rumus "r" product moment. Setelah angka korelasinya diketahui penulis kemudian mencocokkannya dengan tabel nilai "r" product moment sehingga dapat diketahui apakah terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara variabel pendidikan agama dalam keluarga dengan variabel akhlakul karimah pada remaja usia 12 – 19 tahun, atau tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara keduanya. Adapun jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian Kuantitatif. Dan hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara variabel pendidikan agama dalam keluarga dengan variabel akhlakul karimah pada remaja usia 12 – 19 tahun.

**Kata Kunci :** Hubungan, Pendidikan Agama dalam Keluarga, Akhlakul Karimah.

**Abstract**

This research is a type of quantitative research. To obtain representative data in this thesis, the author used data collection techniques through questionnaires. The data that was successfully obtained by the author was then processed through the editing, scoring and tabulating stages. Then, to find out the correlation coefficient between the two variables used in this research, the author enters the results of adding up the questionnaire scores into the "r" product moment formula. After the correlation number was known, the author then matched it with the "r" product moment value table so that it could be seen whether there was a significant relationship between the religious education variable in the family and the moral character variable in adolescents aged 12 - 19 years, or whether there was no significant relationship between the two. The type of research used is quantitative research.

And the results of this research show that there is a relationship between the variable religious education in the family and the variable akhlakul karimah in adolescents aged 12 - 19 years.

**Keywords:** The Relationship, Religious Education in the Family, Akhlakuk Karimah.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a conscious, organized, and systematic effort to influence children to have traits and habits that are by the ideals and goals of education. Education is a process to improve human dignity. Every nation believes that education is an effort that plays an important role in the survival of the nation. Education can develop personality, knowledge, skills, and comprehensive insight.

Education is very important for life in this world. In essence, education is a cultural process that aims to improve human dignity. For this reason, humans need knowledge, and this knowledge is basic human equipment in living life.

Similarly, the Republic of Indonesia is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Family education is an integral part of national education, while national education aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who are faithful and devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, and healthy knowledge, are creative, and independent, and become good, democratic, and responsible citizens.

Through religious education, individuals are expected to be able to develop their potential devotion to Allah SWT. If this potential is well developed, then a person will be able to control himself and avoid actions that are contrary to the religious values embedded in him. The reason is the environment in which the person lives. And one of them is the family.

The family is the smallest and most important social unit for a child. Family Education is the initial stage and foundation for a person's education. Before he gets acquainted with the surrounding environment, he will first get acquainted with the family situation. The family is also a natural center of education that takes place in full reasonableness.

The family environment is the first and most important medium that directly affects the behavior and development of children. If the family is Muslim, then the religious education given to children is Islamic Education. In this case, Islamic education

aims at education taught by Allah through the Qur'an and the sunnah of the Prophet. The value achieved by a child in a family determines the child's further education, both at school and in society.

Islamic Religious Education has a very important role in efforts to educate people to believe and be devoted to Allah SWT and uphold and practice the teachings of their religion in society, nation, and state. Therefore, religious education must be taught to children from an early age. Religious education can instill and form attitudes that are imbued with Islamic religious values and develop academic abilities that are in harmony with Islamic values that underlie it is an endeavor process that is pedagogically able to develop children's lives towards maturity or towards maturity that is beneficial to themselves.

Early cultivation of religious values by the family peaks during adolescence. This is due to the rapid physical and mental growth of adolescents, and it is known that in the process of growth and development, children often encounter difficulties and problems. For example, growth involves curiosity, and feelings towards parents, siblings and friends, and others.

In this case, guidance of adolescents in their lives is needed to help them find their identity, considering that adolescents as the main element in society are the joint responsibility of parents in a family. Therefore, parents in the household environment must be able to provide a good education for their children. Because the family environment is the first and most important institution known by children. This is because his parents are the first he knows and knows. The guidance, attention, and affection that exists between parents and their children is a powerful base for the growth and development of psychological and social and religious values in children.

The purpose of education in the household is for children to develop optimally and pay attention to all aspects of child development including physical, mental, and spiritual. In this case, those who act as educators are not only the child's father and mother but all family members who are responsible for the child's development such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, and siblings. However, the most responsible are the father and mother.

Aqidah Akhlak education from the point of view of Islamic Education is a very important education given to children as the first foundation in facing the reality of the

development of the times from year to year growing. Along with the rapid progress of the times, children need a strong foundation so as not to be swept away by development. Through Aqidah Akhlak's education in the family and at school, children are not easily influenced and can consider which behaviors are good and bad.

In everyday life, many parents tend to release their children to the world of education at school alone without paying attention to education from their family environment. Parents assume that only schools are the only ones responsible for the education of their children, so parents leave their children's education entirely to the teachers at school. The success of Islamic religious education not only in school education but also in home education. Children will spend more time interacting with parents than with teachers at school, this shows that parents actually have a great influence on the success of children's educational learning achievements.

This is something that parents don't realize. They completely devote their children's education to the school. Because, without realizing it, they also have an obligation in terms of educating children. Not all education can be organized by schools alone. No matter what happens, children still need education, attention, and love from parents.

This is where when both parents are often involved in arguments or other problems, the child is the victim of their problems. When children feel that the relationship in their family is no longer harmonious, children will tend to look for an escape that they think can provide a sense of security and comfort from all the problems they face. This also affects the behavior of the younger generation.

Often some teenagers are too lazy to study and often make problems that we usually call *troublemakers* also known as troublemakers. All of this may be an expression of the child's disappointment with his family relationship that is not harmonious, so they make problems to get attention from their friends.

They do this because they want to vent all the problems that exist in their family environment. They have no place to share their stories because their parents are busy working and do not have time to listen to the complaints and problems being experienced by the child.

Based on the above problems, the author is interested in researching whether parents in providing religious education to children are maximized. The author tries to

examine the causes of such adolescent morals. Then the author also tries to examine whether there is an influence between religious education in the family and the morals of adolescents in society. Thus, based on the background of the problem above, the author is called to research on "The Relationship Between Religious Education In The Family And Akhlakul Karimah In Adolescents Aged 12-19 Years ".

## **2. METHODS**

In conducting further research, the author will develop a research method that is structured systematically in order to obtain data that is valid and worthy of being tested.

### **2.1 Types of Research**

What is meant by the research method is the general strategy adopted in collecting and analyzing the data needed to answer the problems faced. The method used in this research is the quantitative method. The quantitative approach is a scientific inquiry that is based on the philosophy of logical positivism which operates with strict rules regarding logic, truth, laws, and predictions. The focus of quantitative research is identified as a work process that takes place in a concise, limited manner and divides problems into parts that can be measured or expressed in numbers. This research was carried out to explain, and test relationships between variables, determine the casualty of variables, test theories, and look for generalizations that have predictive value (to predict a symptom).

This research is included in field research where the researcher will explain and describe the conditions and phenomena more clearly regarding the situation that occurred.

### **2.2 Research Approach**

The approach used in this research is corelational. The correlational approach is a approach that aims to determine the relationship between two variables without making any changes to the two variables that have been obtained.

### **2.3 Data Source**

The data source of this study was adolescents aged 12 years to 19 years in Gombelan Hamlet, Tawang Sari village, Kerjo district, Karanganyar regency. According to Arikunto "the source of data in research is the subject from which data can be obtained. If the study uses questionnaires or interviews in the collection of data, then the data source is called the respondent is the person who responded".

## 2.4 Research variable

The variable is the object of research that varies or what is the point of attention of a study. This study involved two variables:

- a. The variable of religious education in the family is an independent variable (Independent), that is, which influences the results. This variable is symbolized by the letter X.
- b. The student moral variable, as the dependent variable, is the result of the influence of the independent variable. This variable is symbolized by the letter Y.

## 2.5 Research Instrument

Research instruments are tools used to measure natural and social phenomena. The answer to each instrument is usually provided with five alternative answers, namely: Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely, Never. Determination of answer scores is: Always = 5, Often = 4, Sometimes = 3, Rarely = 2, Never = 1.

No.	Variable	Indicators	No. Items
1.	Variables of religious education in the family	Provision of religious education	1, 2, 3, 4
		Giving advice to children	5, 6, 7
		Setting an example for children	8, 9, 10
		Application of religious education in the family	11, 12, 13
		Giving punishment to the child	14, 15
Total			15
2.	Variable of akhlakul karimah	Morals towards Allah SWT	16, 17
		Morals towards Rasul Allah	18, 19
		Morals towards Parents	20, 21
		Morals towards Society	22, 23, 24, 25
		Morals towards Themselves	26, 27, 28, 29
Total		Morals towards Neighborhood	30
Total			15

## 2.6 Subject Determination Methods

Research subjects are individuals who take part in research. Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that

are determined by the author to be studied and then draw conclusions. The population used in this study is adolescents aged 12 years to 19 years in Gombelan Hamlet, Tawang Sari village, Kerjo district, Karanganyar regency which is totalling 13 people.

### 2.7 Data Collection Data

To collect data, the author used several data collection techniques, namely:

- a. Observation, which means reviewing, paying attention, and observing reality on the ground. Observation is a process of observation, and memory, to determine the objective reality of the object of study.
- b. A questionnaire is a tool for collecting information by submitting several written questions to be answered in writing by the "respondent" either directly or indirectly.

### 2.8 Data Analysis Method

It is the final process in a research activity which aims to answer questions and explain the phenomena that are the background to the problem. In analyzing the data the author uses the following techniques:

- a. *Editing*, namely checking the completeness and filling of questionnaires or questionnaires collected.
- b. *Scoring*, that is, giving a value to each questionnaire answer, with a weight of value for each answer.
- c. *Significant*, to find the value of the correlation between variable X with variable Y and also find out whether the relationship between the two variables is a close, sufficient, or weak relationship. Then the author uses the formula " *r* " *Product Moment* as follows:

Description:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \quad (1)$$

$r_{xy}$  : Correlation Index figures

N : Number of Cases

$\sum xy$  : number of calculations between X and Y scores

$\sum X$  : total score X

$\sum Y$  : total score Y

And before, the author first made a calculation table of 6 columns as follows:

Columns 1 : Respondent

- Columns 2 : variable score X
- Columns 3 : Variable Score Y
- Columns 4 : result of squaring the X score
- Columns 5 : result of squaring the Y score
- Columns 6 : the result of multiplying the score of variable X with variable Y (XY)

Furthermore, testing the correlation coefficient by testing the hypothesis, namely  $H_0: \rho = 0$  against  $H_1: \rho \neq 0$ . The test criteria are provided that if the number  $r$  count  $> r$  table on a certain sample (N) at a significant level of 5%, it means that there is a significant relationship and vice versa. Another simpler way is to use the interpretation of the correlation coefficient obtained or the  $r$  value. interpretation of the  $r$  value from Sugiyono (2016), namely:

Tabel 1. R Value

<b>Coeffisient Interval</b>	<b>Significant Level</b>
0,00 – 0,199	Very Low
0,20 – 0,399	Low
0,40 – 0,599	Normal/Enough
0,60 – 0,799	Strong/High
0.80 – 1,000	Very Strong/Very High

### 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data collection technique in this research is a questionnaire distributed to respondents. In the questionnaire, two variables are summarized, namely variable. Pearson Correlation or often called Product Moment Correlation is a statistical test tool used to test associative hypotheses (relationship tests). Statistical test tool used to test associative hypotheses (relationship tests) two variables in this study. Product moment correlation test in.

This study was used to determine the correlation between the independent variable (independent) to the non-independent variable (dependent). product moment correlation can be known whether or not there is a correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Moment correlation can be known whether or not there is a



correlation between religious education in the family on learning outcomes akhlakul karimah. The proof of the correlation referred to in this study is:

**Tabel 2. Product Moment Corellation  
Correlations**

		Religiuos Education in The Family	Akhlakul Karimah
Religiuos Education in The Family	Pearson Correlation	1	,538
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,058
	N	13	13
Akhlakul Karimah	Pearson Correlation	,538	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,058	
	N	13	13

a. hypothesis in sentence form

- $H_0$ : (there is no significant correlation between religious education in the family and akhlakul karimah).
- $H_1$ : (there is a significant correlation between religious education in the family and akhlakul karimah).

b. Hypothesis in statistical form:

- $H_0 : \mu_1 = \mu_2$
- $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

c. Testing Rules

- Sig value (2-tailed) of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , then there is a correlation.
- Sig value (2-tailed) of  $0.000 > 0.05$ , then there is no correlation.

d. Decision

Based on the results of the SPSS output above, it is known that the sig value (2-tailed) of  $0.000 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that there is no significant correlation between interest in learning and the results of the study. There is no

significant correlation between religious education in the family and akhlakul karimah of adolescents aged 12-19 years.

#### 4. CLOSING

Based on data analysis and hypothesis testing that the author has described in chapter IV in the report and discussion, the authors can conclude that:

Based on the results of hypothesis testing of religious education variables in the family with akhlakul karimah there is no correlation between the two. This can be seen based on the results of the SPSS calculation which obtained a sig value (2-tailed) of  $0.000 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that there is no significant correlation between family religious education and akhlakul karimah of adolescents aged 12-19 years in Gombelan Hamlet, Tawang Sari Village, Kerjo District, Karanganyar Regency.

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