

Development of Religious Consciousness in the Value of Respect to Parents

Agus Halimi*, Arif Hakim, Ayi Sobarna

Islamic religious education study program, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching
Universitas Islam Bandung
Bandung, Indonesia
*agus.halimi@unisba.ac.id

Abstract—Social economics observer Alvin Toffler said when the economy was supported by the industrial and factory sectors, the order of family life began to feel the pressures of change. The impact felt by the people of Indonesia, most parents become workers, so the practice of the value of character education, politeness and respect for both parents has begun to be submitted to educational institutions. This transition has a real impact on the education of moral values in the family environment. Universitas Islam Bandung as one of the universities concerned with this issue through the Institute for Islamic Studies and Personality Development (LSIPK), responded through the student boarding program. The purpose of this research is to develop a model for developing religious awareness of students on the theme of respect to parents. The Research and Development Method is used as an approach in this research. The results of the study concluded that the level of knowledge and attitudes of students in the pesantren towards religious awareness in respecting parents was quite high. Learning is given comprehensively through a variety of products from our research including audio-visual media, textbooks on developing religious awareness and reinforced with in-depth discussions from tutors.

Keywords: *education, religious consciousness, awarness, character, respect for parents*

I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of low respect for parents and teachers is expressed by Thomas Lickona as a factor that can encourage the destruction of a nation [1].

Even in religious well-known countries from time to time there are cases of insubordinate to parents and teachers.

As acknowledged by Alfin Toffler when the second wave began to hit the first wave, the family felt the pressure of change [2]. In every household occurs a wave surface impact in the form of a dispute, an attack on patrialeal power, the change of relationship between children and parents and new thoughts about manners.

When the economic production shifts from arable lands to industries, so a family no longer works as a unit, it means that in education and economic fulfilment are fully conducted by the core family, even to the development of social values among family members not so tight inside.

When the individual member in the family, for example, a parent chooses to work in the industrial sector, the important tasks that are usually done together in the family as a whole are divided up into new specialized parts. For example, the value of education which is closely related to respect and politeness to parents, has been handed over to formal school education institutions. Furthermore, currently in developing countries, there has been a shift of values which has become understandable for children who entrust their parents to nursing homes. Even in Japan, where the people who have a culture of worship to their ancestors, giving the most respected position to parents, along with the developments that move to the industry era where every families that are previously already tightly arranged it begins to break apart by the second wave that moves forward.

The phenomenon of the same thing is happening in the Indonesia country today, in the view of a futuristic, Alfin Toffler, our society is in the second wave phase, that is a society is shifting from the agricultural sector to the industrial technology sector

That wave transition has a real impact in the education of moral values in the family environment. For children who still live in an agrarian environment, such as in rural areas, the order of politeness values, respecting to parents is still kept intact. Respect and speak slowly in front of a teacher, the teacher becomes an example that is really imitated by a child

For people who live in urban or sub-urban areas, so the people in Indonesia generally most parents become workers, so that the practical of character value education, politeness and respect for both parents have started to be submitted to educational institutions. So that the essence of first and primary education that is parents have begun a transition

One of the institutions at Universitas Islam Bandung that is responsible for LSIPK. In general, two development achievements that are conducted the development of religious experience and the development of religious awareness. Specially in the development of religious awareness that is implemented into the student boarding schools at the third semester, in its development for developing religious awareness is not conducted yet maximally, including a relatively short period of time only twice 60 minutes, then the media, the manuals that do not yet exist, as well as the

assessment of religious awareness level that is not yet available.

Awareness is related to honesty with ourselves. Awareness requires a clarity of view. Awareness is related to feelings that demand a similarity between what is felt and what is done. Awareness is a part of knowledge. Knowledge extends from "just knowing" to knowledge that is accompanied by conviction. Awareness is knowledge accompanied by conviction. Religious awareness is a spiritual condition on the individual side of each human being in internalizing all God's commands and prohibitions consciously without any force, it is formed by the unique experiences of each individual with the logical consequences that they receive [3].

A review of the development of religious awareness has been conducted a research, mentioning boarding school students at Al Manar Muhammadiyah Ponorogo University, the impact of implementing student boarding schools: diligently praying together, usually doing fasting, memorizing Juz Amma, often doing Tahajjud and Sunday Fasting [4]. In the next research, the religious awareness is directed to the phenomenon of hijabers at Pekanbaru Riau, the conformity affects the behaviour of religious awareness in wearing hijab [5].

Adolescence to adulthood is seen as a critical moment of changes in a character development that is manifested by the negativity of the critical mindset based on the factual reality around them, by showing the opposite reality between what was said and what was done [6].

The most important thing is the religious faith contemplation of young people, especially young Muslims, they tend to be sceptical, anxious and have no awareness and no interest in doing various religious activities. The development of religious awareness is very important to be developed, the religious awareness is a condition that is growing in many individuals throughout the world

Universitas Islam Bandung as a college institution that has specific values to Islam, so considering a moral education is the core of personality development for a student, one of them is the value of politeness on campus.

The purpose of this research is to know how far the level of student's religious awareness in respecting to parents. The theme is taken along with the previous background, namely the teenager problematics in Indonesia at the era of industrial technology associated with the respectful attitudes for parents.

II. METHOD

This research used Research and Development method of the results of previous activities on the development model of religious awareness in Universitas Islam Bandung boarding school, the previous phases that have been conducted including: product design (learning media and teaching material), expert validation, and limited trials. Furthermore, in this research the product revision was conducted, the development of assessment, followed by a wider trial. In general, the research steps are presented below:

A. *The Improvement of Learning Media*

After being validated and obtaining the input from the experts, so further step is conducted by the design improvement of learning media.

B. *The Production of Teaching Materials*

As a supporting media for the implementation of religious awareness development, so religious awareness teaching materials are arranged.

C. *The Assessment Revision of Learning Results*

The assessment of learning results is an inseparable instrument, previously in the materials of religious awareness development that were delivered by lecturers were not followed by an assessment of the understanding level and the attitude of boarding school participants. So, they finished delivering the lectures then it is just finished without any follow up.

D. *Extensive Trials*

The final phase of this research series is a wide trial of research products including video revisions, teaching materials and assessment instruments.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *The Improvement of Learning Media*

To give feedback to the research team, so a special meeting was held with the LSIPK in this case was represented by the Chairman of Boarding School and PAI, as the person in charge of the activities of Unisba's student boarding school. We showed the videos of our research products that it was planned to use in field trials. The result is there are some quite interesting notes, including the content of video that has been made, should be more interesting. Secondly, the video performers are Unisba's students. Thirdly, the duration of time that was not too long about 7-10 minutes. The rest is the appreciation the research team that has developed the video, because it is realized that by using the audio-visual media, the participants of the student boarding school will be easier to accept and interpret all the presented materials in these religious awareness development materials

The result of the revision is created a video with the title "birrulwalidain" the video contains of how Muslim's obligations are towards their parents, then how attitudes and behaviours that must be shown to parents besides their families, for example in the neighbourhood or at campus where they study, until it is also delivered how obligations for a child when he has married towards his parents.

B. *The Making of Teaching Materials*

As the supporting materials for the implementation of religious awareness development in the student boarding schools, so a handout with the title is "The Development of Religious Consciousness Series 2" was created. The contents of the second series are additional materials from the first book that was previously arranged at the previous researches. The

book has been printed for 1000 copies, that have been distributed to the participants of student boarding schools.

The contents of the book are related to the materials of student boarding school especially in the development activities of religious awareness, the materials include: Birrulwalidain (respect to both parents, being sincere in worship, morality of a Muslim's dress, mosque function and utilization, etc. Furthermore, in the book that is a lot of materials that is presented specially to fertilize and thicken the piety to Allah, and to deepen and broaden Islamic knowledge and to build and to stabilize the good morality.

C. The Improvement of Learning Result Assessment

The learning result assessment is an inseparable instrument of learning, previously in the material of religious awareness development is delivered by lecturers but it is not followed by an assessment of the level understanding and the attitude of boarding school participants. So, after they finished delivering the lectures then it is just finished without any follow up.

It is different with the development of religious experience, through the fiqh and Quran materials, the learning results are followed by an assessment, so that it is clear for the measurement of participant understanding level to the development of religious experiences.

Due to the development of religious awareness learning media, the team did not forget to complete it with the assessment of learning results, so that the boarding school committee knew how to achieve the understanding of religious awareness of students as boarding school participants.

At the time of the previous test, the test equipment is consisted of 4 case questions. But in its implementation, in the examination requires quite long time and ineffective.

Answering these difficulties, so the researcher team created multiple choice questions with still digging the knowledge side and attitude of student boarding school participants.

D. The Wide Test Preparation

After the video revision process, the arrangement of teaching materials and the revision of the assessment instrument, so the activities are continued to the preparation of extensive tests. The early process is conducted by LPPM of Universitas Islam Bandung. The permit was submitted to request the time of the material test of research results on the development of religious awareness of Unisba boarding school participants

E. Trial Implementation

The implementation of religious awareness development tests for Unisba student boarding school participants was held on August 19-24, 2019, by involving 2 waves of student boarding schools. The total number of participants was 395 people.

The test results of how far audio video media are able to add to the meaning of boarding school participants, namely by taking 20% sample of all boarding school participants, namely a number of 80 people.

F. Trial Results

To find out how far the results of wide question test, so the used test was one sample T Test with the purpose of knowing the average value of a single sample with the value of a standard.

To test one sample T test, then previously the normality test was conducted, because in the parametric statistical tests, the research data was normally distributed was a condition that must be fulfilled.

1) *The normality test:* To find out whether the data is normal or not, one of ways is by using the Kolmogorov-smirnov test, this test is a general test that is used by every researcher to know how far the normality level of research data, until now the Kolmogorov-smirnov test is rarely debated by statisticians about the results of its calculation. The result of the normality tests is presented in table 1:

TABLE I. TEST OF DATA NOMALITY

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Management	,190	20	,057
Communication Knowledge	,189	20	,059
Economy	,150	20	,200 [*]
Acutancy	,183	20	,079

The basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is comparing between the data distribution with the standard normal distribution.

- If Sig. > 0.05, then the normal distribution
- If Sig. < 0.05, then the distribution is not normal.

The result of the data distribution test shows the management group, sig. 0.57 > 0.05, then communication data, sig. 0.59 > 0.05, at the economic group shows the number sig. 0.20 > 0.05, and the last at the acutancy group shows the number sig. 0.79 > 0.05, it means that all group data from the test are normally distributed.

2) *Test one sample t-test*

Having proven the above data is normally distributed then One Sample T Test is then performed to find out hoff the success of students in pesantren in understanding religious awareness with the theme Birrulwalidain. The limit of success in the test is limited to a minimum of 60% or an average of 13.2 points, with a moderate category. Consideration of the value taken in the category of "medium" is because the learning process uses a classical model that contains 80 students with one-way method namely students boarding school students are only given a video presentation about birrulwalidain, without any intervention from boarding school lecturers or input information on religious awareness textbooks. The aim is to find out the effectiveness of audio video media related to the development of religious awareness in student participants.

Sentence hypothesis:

- Ha: the learning success level of boarding school participants is at least 13.2 points than expected
- Ho: the learning success level of boarding school participants is at the highest of 13.2 points than expected

Statistical Hypothesis:

- H0: $\mu \leq 60\% = \leq 13.2$
- H1: $\mu > 60\% \Rightarrow 13.2$

The test results are used sample of 80 participants of the student boarding school, are presented in table 2 below:

TABLE II. ONE-SAMPLE TEST

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Test	80	13,1375	2,38531	,26669

One-Sample Statistics

Test Value = 13.2						
	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Test	-,234	79	,815	-,06250	-,5933	,4683

Based on the second output of the One-Sample Test, the value of t-count was 0.234 with 79 free degrees (N-1) with Sig (2-tailed) of 0.815.

The T-table value with 79 free degrees with a significance level of 0.05 (5%) is 1.99. Because the expected hypothesis is one-sided test, and the p-value (sig) is obtained Sig (2-tailed), then the P-value is divided into 2.

So that the P-value of $0.815 / 2 = 0.4075 > 0.05$ is obtained, then the H0 hypothesis is accepted and rejected H1.

If by using the table is obtained the t-test value of 0.234 < t-table 1.99. So, it can be said that the average value of student examinations is less than 13.2, more precisely only up to 13.13

The results above indicate that it has not succeeded in the large sample test of 80 students, only the difference in the achievement of the minimum score target is only 0.07 points. This achievement was conducted by an audio video test technique without any intervention from the boarding school tutors. So that in the implementation, the participants were

asked to observe the video that was made by the researcher team, the title was Birrulwalidain

Besides to the value of respect for parents, further the development of awareness can give a positive influence on the social order of life of a nation [7]. The religion itself can reduce people's involvement in criminal acts. The religion plays a role in self-control [8]. The strongest religion protects humans from narcotics and drug abuse. The higher level of one's religion, the lower opportunities in the involvement of narcotics and forbidden drug abuse [9].

As one of the subsystems of belief, the religion becomes the reference of personal values [10]. The religious awareness in terms of economics. The religion influences toward work, marriage [11].

Habermas initiated the importance of religious awareness modernization [12]. The religious institutions have an important role and function significantly in building up personal and social religion adherents [13].

Universitas Islam Bandung, that is formally a college based on Islam, also factually make serious efforts to build up religious awareness.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The above results can be concluded that the level of knowledge and the attitude of student boarding school participants towards the religious awareness concerning the respect for parents is in a quite high category.

If the learning process is given in a comprehensive way, that is an audio-visual media then added by the book of religious awareness development and strengthened with a deeper discussion from the tutors, so the results are expected to be more satisfying with the average value of more than 13.2 points.

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