

RELIGIOUS COMMITMENT OF CAREER PARENTS AND ITS CORRELATION WITH CHILDREN'S RELIGIOUS EDUCATION: A Case Study in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the correlation between the level of religious commitment of career parents and the method of religious education given to their children in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing. This research uses descriptive correlational quantitative method. Purposive sampling was used in the sampling technique in this study, where there were 20 pairs of career parents and 20 children who were currently in elementary school education who lived in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang. Data collection instruments used questionnaires, Likert scales of religious commitment and children's religious education methods. The data in this study were analysed using descriptive analysis techniques with statistical calculations in the form of frequencies and percentages and correlation analysis techniques using the Pearson Product-Moment correlation formula which was processed with the help of the SPSS version 25.0 for Windows computer program. Based on the results of data processing, there is a significant positive correlation between the religious commitment of career parents and the method of religious education given to children in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing with a correlation coefficient of 0.859. The positive coefficient number shows that the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional (unidirectional type of

relationship), thus it can be interpreted that the higher the level of religious commitment of career parents, the more religious education is given to their children.

Keywords: Career Parents; Child Religious Education Methods; Religious Commitment.

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of career parents has become commonplace in both urban and rural life. Of course, as career parents they often face a dilemma between their professional responsibilities and their role as the main educator for their children. However, children's religious education provided by career parents at home can be affected by the condition of parents, if they experience psychological stress due to economic and social factors they face outside the home (Abdurrahmansyah et al., 2023). Therefore, it takes the consistency of career parents in religion, because it also affects in providing religious education for their children at home (Sanjaya et al., 2022). Therefore, it is important for career parents to have good religious consistency, so that they can still carry out their responsibilities as parents who educate their children at home.

People who have high religious commitment will see their world through a religious perspective and synergise their religion into all aspects of their lives. This religious commitment can be seen through the beliefs he holds, the religious practices he carries out, his life experiences, and his knowledge in understanding what he believes (Istiqomah & Mukhlis, 2015). Likewise, religious commitment is also called the consistency of Muslims in their religion towards Allah SWT by consistently applying the concepts of Islam, faith, and ihsan (Mahudin et al., 2016). In the Islamic perspective, religion is the relationship between Allah SWT as the highest reality and his creation, with humans as one of his creations.

In Islam, the most valuable source that provides a comprehensive description of al-Din is found in Hadith Jibril. Hadith Jibril is a hadith found in the book of Arbain Nawawi in the second order hadith which contains the meaning of Islam, Iman, Ihsan, and the signs of the Day of Judgement according to Islamic creed (Anugrah et al., 2019). This is important because it describes al-din as a concept consisting of three main elements. Firstly, Islam includes religious obligations characterised by worship; secondly, faith, which is the belief and cognitive system that forms the understanding of Allah SWT; and thirdly, ihsan which symbolises the exercise of moral and spiritual virtues.

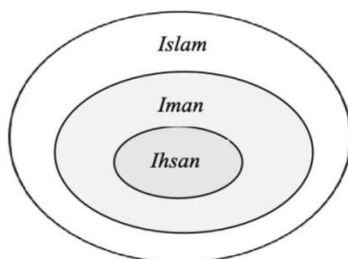


Figure 1.

Three levels of al-din based on the Hadith of Gabriel

The process of transmitting religious values, beliefs, and practices carried out by parents to their children is the process of providing religious education to their children. Where Indonesia with the majority of its population is Muslim. Of course, children's education provided by parents is based on the guidelines of Islamic life, namely what is taught in the Qur'an. According to the perspective of Islamic education, child education is a process where parents are responsible for educating, caring for and training children both physically and spiritually (Fadilah, 2019). These various things are done by parents as a form of responsibility for their children. Good and commendable values sourced from the Qur'an and Sunnah are the foundation of Islamic education.

The most important thing as a career parent is to be able to set priorities regarding children's religious education to be the main focus of career parents. So that they can make decisions and identify important moments in their children's lives (Berk, 2018). In addition, career parents sometimes need the help of others to ensure their children get enough attention and education. Because, if career parents are less committed to their children's religious education, it can have various negative impacts on children's growth and development (Rahayu, 2021). For example, children's unpleasant behaviour, such as talking rudely or dirty, bullying friends, and avoiding the tasks assigned to them at school and at home. Less warm parenting, an egocentric environment, unfriendly peers, and the socioeconomic situation of parents are some of the factors that can cause these conditions to occur. Therefore, it is important for career parents

to realise the importance of prioritising their children's religious education.

Referring to research conducted by (Rahmawati, 2018), there is a significant positive relationship between parents' religious commitment and the application of holistic parenting that transmits religious values to children. As supported in previous research conducted by (Zumrudiyah, 2014), it was found that most career parents instil Islamic values of Islamic education to their children by: 1) educating their own children at home; 2) attending TPQ/Madrasah, for parents who are busy sending their children to full day school; 3) giving stories about the examples of the prophets; 4) inviting stories about what they experienced; 5) giving examples and getting used to them, for example, inviting to the mosque, practicing, fasting, praying five times, and having noble character. Similarly, in research conducted by (Niyonizeye et al., 2024), parental religious involvement can also contribute to regulating children's behaviour. Children raised in religious households can develop a sense of emotional security, consistency in behaviour, and follow the direction of their parents. This is because parents play an important role in instilling responsibility by setting an example, providing guidance, educating about consequences, fostering independence, and improving problem-solving skills. From several existing studies, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth study of the level of religious commitment of Muslim career parents and what methods can be used by career parents in providing religious education to their children.

From the results of the preliminary study in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang,

many married couples in this housing complex work outside the home since morning and return home before dusk, some even at night. These parents find it difficult to be consistent in providing religious education to their children. With the limited time they have, parents try to stay involved in providing religious education to their children directly, but some are entrusted to teachers at school, and some are assisted by their grandparents. In depth, it is important to explore the level of religious commitment of career parents and its correlation with the provision of religious education for their children in the Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang housing complex.

METHODS

This study uses descriptive correlational research. This type of research aims to test and describe the relationship between two different variables in such a way that it is not a cause-and-effect relationship (Clarete et al., 2023). This research design aims to determine and describe the relationship between the variable of religious commitment of career parents and the method of religious education given to their children. In this study, religious commitment is the independent variable. The dependent variable is the variable of providing religious education to children.

The researcher conducted this study in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Housing, Mata Merah sub-district, Kalidoni sub-district, Palembang city. Based on the results of the preliminary study, most parents work as private employees and civil servants who both work outside the home. This sampling used purposive sampling technique. Due to the small population and

limited sample, the results of the study cannot be applied except to the sample itself (Neuman, 2014). The samples obtained in this study were 20 pairs of career parents and 20 children who were still in elementary school (a total of 60 respondents).

The techniques used by researchers in collecting data with the help of data instruments aim to make this research activity more systematic and easier (Yin, 2018). There are three techniques used in this research: 1) observation, this observation was carried out to closely observe the career conditions of parents and their children in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing which became the object of research; 2) questionnaire, the questionnaire in this study was used as a Likert scale for the variable scale of parental religious commitment, career and child religious education methods. The religious commitment scale of career parents adapted from Hadith Jibril was used in this study (Mahudin et al., 2016), to reveal the religious commitment of career parents in Villa Nusa Indah 2

Palembang Housing. Meanwhile, to reveal the methods used by career parents in providing religious education to children, researchers adapted Abdullah Nashih 'Ulwan's theory used in research (Fatmela, 2021); 3) documents, where researchers use family card documents of residents of Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing owned by the Head of RT 038 / RW 005 to explore data on the number of families who are both career parents and have children who attend primary education.

In order to analyse the collected data objectively, the researchers used descriptive statistics, specifically ways to assess the level of religious commitment of career parents and the educational methods provided to their children. The researchers chose Pearson's product moment as a statistical technique to measure the strength of the correlation between the level of religious commitment of career parents and the educational methods provided to their children, considering that this method is the most appropriate method to assess and understand the intensity of the correlation.

Table 1. Interpretation of the "r" Product Moment value

The amount of "r" product moment	Interpretation
0,00 – 0,20	Between Variable X and variable Y there is indeed a correlation, however, the correlation is very weak or so low that the correlation is ignored (considered no correlation).
0,21 – 0,40	Between variable X and variable Y there is a weak correlation (low).
0,41 – 0,70	Between Variable X and Variable Y there is a moderate correlation (medium).
0,71 – 0,90	Between Variable X and Variable Y there is a strong correlation (high).
0,91 – 1,00	Between Variable X and Variable Y there is a very strong correlation (very high)

RESULTS

With the help of SPSS version 25 for Windows, the calculation results are obtained in the form of tables or graphs so that it is easier to analyse (Amiruddin, 2022). Based on the results of calculations using statistical methods as described in the methodology section, several figures were obtained relating to the level of

religious commitment of career parents and religious education methods.

Level of Religious Commitment of Career Parents in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Housing Palembang

Table 2.
Standardised scores for the religious commitment of career parents questionnaire

	$X < M - SD$
Low	$X < 40 - 8$ $X < 32$
Medium	$M - SD \leq X < M + SD$ $40 - 8 \leq X < 40 + 8$ $32 \leq X < 48$
High	$M + SD \leq X$ $40 + 8 \leq X$ $48 \leq X$

From the results of the range, mean and standard deviation obtained, researchers categorised low, medium and high scores as follows. The category of low religious commitment in career parents has a questionnaire score of less

than 32 points, if the value ranges from 32 to 47, it is included in the category of moderate religious commitment, and career parents who have a questionnaire score of 48 to 64 are included in the category of very religious commitment. Based on the results of the religious commitment questionnaire distributed to 40 respondents. The level of religious commitment of career parents in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing is relatively high. The lowest score of this instrument is 48 points and the highest is 63 points based on the following univariate analysis. Of the 40 career parents in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang, all of them are classified as high, this can be seen in the detailed table of the distribution of religious commitment points of career parents.

Table 3.
Distribution Table of Questionnaire on Religious Commitment of Career Parents

TOTAL							
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent		
Valid	48,00	2	5,0	5,0	5,0		5,0
	49,00	1	2,5	2,5	7,5		
	50,00	1	2,5	2,5	10,0		
	52,00	2	5,0	5,0	15,0		
	53,00	5	12,5	12,5	27,5		
	54,00	4	10,0	10,0	37,5		
	55,00	7	17,5	17,5	55,0		
	56,00	2	5,0	5,0	60,0		
	57,00	2	5,0	5,0	65,0		
	58,00	3	7,5	7,5	72,5		
	59,00	4	10,0	10,0	82,5		
	60,00	4	10,0	10,0	92,5		
	63,00	3	7,5	7,5	100,0		
	Total	40	100,0	100,0			

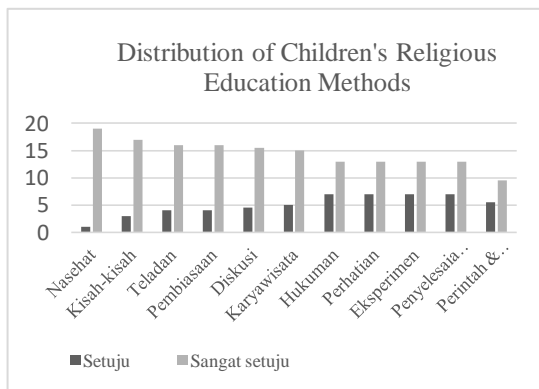
Methods of Religious Education of Children given by Career Parents in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing

To find out descriptively about what methods are used by career parents in providing religious education for their children in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang. Formal education provided by career parents to their children is dominated by integrated Islamic elementary schools and

Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. While non-formal education is provided by career parents through English and Arabic tutoring institutions, while parents enrol their children in archery courses. While informal education of children can be given directly by career parents in the form of daily activities that reflect religious values.

Based on the table below, the provision of religious education that is most often used by career parents is through giving advice to their children, while the provision of religious education through commands and prohibitions is one way that is rarely done by career parents, but overall the way of educating children is always applied by career parents in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing.

Table 4.
Distribution of Children's Religious Education Methods



Religious Commitment of Career Parents and Its Correlation with Religious Education Methods Provided to Children in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing.

Before testing the hypothesis, researchers first conducted a normality test and linearity test. Normality test is used to determine whether a population is normally distributed or not. While the linearity test is used to determine whether the relationship between the two variables X and Y is linear or not.

Based on the results of the normality test conducted by researchers on the variable of religious commitment (X) and the provision of religious education to children (Y) using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the significance value is 0.166.

Table 5.
Normality Test
Parents' Religious Commitment (Career) and Provision of Children's Religious Education (Y)

One-SampleKolmogorov-SmirnovTest		Unstandardized Residual
N		20
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	2,01255855
MostExtremeDifferences	Absolute	,164
	Positive	,164
	Negative	-,081
TestStatistic		,164
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,166

- a. Testdistributionis Normal.
- b. Calculatedfrom data.
- c. LillieforsSignificanceCorrection.

These results indicate that the data is normally distributed because the significance value is > 0.05.

Table 6.
Linearity test of parents' religious commitment to career and provision of children's religious education
ANOVA Table

		Sum ofSquares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.	
Pendidikan_Agama * Komitmen_beragama	BetweenGroups	(Combined)	251	7	35,857	10,007	,000
		Linearity	217,043	1	217,043	60,570	,000
		DeviationfromLinearity	33,957	6	5,660	1,579	,235
	WithinGroups		43	12	3,583		
	Total		294	19			

Based on the significance value (Sig) from the table above, it is obtained Sig Deviation from Inearitas. equal to 0.235

greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between the two variables.

Table 7.
Product Moment Correlation Hypothesis Test Results
Religious Commitment of Career Parents with the Provision of Children's Religious Education in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing
Correlations

		Komitmen_beragama	Pendidikan_Agama
Komitmen_beragama	PearsonCorrelation	1	,859**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	20	20
Pendidikan_Agama	PearsonCorrelation	,859**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	20	20

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From table 7 above regarding the results of the product moment correlation test between variable X (religious commitment of career parents) and variable Y (provision of children's religious education) obtained r count of 0.859 and obtained Sig value. 0,00. The significance level is 0.05 and the p-value is 0.00, meaning that there is a significant relationship between variables. While the obtained r count is 0.859 which means it is in the range of 0.80 - 1.00 according to the table of interpretation of the price of r, so that the level of correlation strength of the two variables is high.

Based on the obtained correlation coefficient number of 0.859, it is positive. Thus, the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional (unidirectional relationship type), thus it can be interpreted that the higher the level of religious commitment of career parents, the more religious education provided to their children will increase.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis using the Product Moment correlation test, variable X (religious commitment of

career parents) with variable Y (provision of religious education to children) obtained a significance value of 0.895 which is then consulted with a significance value of 0.05 so that it can be interpreted that $0.895 > 0.05$ means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. If seen in the table of relationship strength, then 0.895 is located in the interval 0.71 - 0.90 which means that the relationship between parents' religious commitment to careers and the provision of children's religious education is categorised as "high" with the direction of the relationship being positive. Based on the ProductMoment correlation analysis between the religious commitment variable and the provision of children's religious education, the t table value is 0.4438 and t count is 9.621. If t count ($9.621 > 0.4438$), then H_0 is rejected. This means that 'There is a correlation between variable X (religious commitment of career parents) and variable Y (provision of children's religious education) in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing.

This research is in line with research conducted by (Rahmawati, 2018), namely there is a significant positive relationship

between the contribution of parental religious commitment to holistic parenting techniques. The test results show a significance value of $0.5965 > 0.05$ and obtained the results of t count ($7.622 > t$ table (0.2387)) which means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. From these results it can be seen that the two variables have a close relationship with the correlation test results of 0.5695 located in the interval $0.41 - 0.70$ which means that the closeness of the two variables is considered sufficient.

In this case it can be concluded that hypothesis 1 has been tested: 'There is a significant correlation between religious commitment of career parents with the provision of religious education to children in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing. The results of this positive correlation can be stated that the higher the religious commitment of career parents, the higher the provision of religious education to children, and vice versa, the lower the religious commitment of career parents, the lower the provision of religious education to children according to the effective contribution.

CONCLUSION

The level of religious commitment of career parents in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing shows the lowest value of 48 points and the highest of 63 points. Where the instrument score has a questionnaire value that ranges from 32 points (lowest value) to 64 points (highest value). The method of religious education to children given by career parents in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang consists of various kinds, such as through advice, telling stories, giving examples, getting used to worshipping, inviting

children to discuss, inviting children to go on field trips on weekends, giving punishment if something is violated, paying attention to children's needs, experimenting with new things with children, helping children solve problems, and being firm in giving orders and prohibitions to children. There is a significant relationship between the religious commitment of career parents and the provision of religious education to their children. This is based on the results of the calculation of product moment correlation with r count of 0.859 in $0.70 - 0.90$ and a significance level of 5% of 0.4438 . So r -count is greater than t -table ($0.859 > 0.4438$). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the religious commitment of career parents and the provision of children's religious education in Villa Nusa Indah 2 Palembang Housing.

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