

Family Education in Developing Children's Spiritual Intelligence in the Digital Era

Abdul Khobir¹, Ana Chonitsa², Amma Chorida Adila³, Shilna Mukhlisoh⁴
^{1,2,3,4} UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan
E-mail: abdul.khobir@uingusdur.ac.id

Abstract

Global challenges will further reduce children's morale if they are not balanced with spiritual intelligence. Digital-era family education strives to educate, guide, and direct children toward a bright future according to the demands of the times. The research aims to analyze family education in developing children's spiritual intelligence in the digital era. The method used is field research with a descriptive qualitative approach. The research field study was in Kaliketing Hamlet, Kalimojosari Village, Doro District, Pekalongan Regency. The results of the study show that family education is the main foundation of child development. This research shows that family education in the Kaliketing Pekalongan hamlet, this area is one of the villages but is now affordable in the digital era. The existence of the digital era has influenced the lives of children to like playing on smartphones. Apart from that, the dominant problems found were complaints from parents educating their children, children who like to delay their worship habits, and children's lack of openness in interactions with parents. Some of these problems, of course, affect children's behavior. So the method of developing spiritual intelligence is a solution to overcome existing problems. Thus, when spiritual intelligence has been awakened in individuals, children can control themselves when using technology. It also maintains harmony in the family environment.

Keywords: digital era, family education, spiritual intelligence

Introduction

The first education in a child's personal life is the family. The role of parents is very fundamental and important for the child's self-development (Nurlina, 2019). A child who gets full encouragement from the family tends to easily explore the surroundings. In this regard, families must strive to educate, guide, and direct children toward a bright future to the demands of the times (Stephanus Turibius Rahmat, 2019). Because the weakness of family education has an impact on children, especially psychological aspects. Family upbringing patterns that do not reflect goodness certainly disturb the child's spirituality. Moreover, global challenges are increasingly reducing morale, if not balanced with spiritual intelligence for children (Nasution, 2019).

Spiritual intelligence includes an understanding of monotheism and how to apply it. In the future spiritual intelligence gradually has the potential to control one's self (Syaparuddin & Elihami, 2020). According to Ika Purwaningsih the component of educating children must be based on educational methods that are training (Purwaningsih et al., 2022) The educational method is a method that can be selected and used to educate, guide, and direct children appropriately so that they are by family goals so that children can grow and develop well and gain happiness.

In general, the assumption regarding spiritual intelligence is intelligence that helps a person overcome and solve problems by thinking positively. If we describe again the dominant cases and problems caused by technological developments. The sophistication of smartphones has threatened the morals and behavior of today's children. Based on the Radar Kudus.jawapos.com website page in 2023 as many as 30 children are being treated in psychiatric wards due to gadget addiction. The news informs that children who are addicted to gadgets come from Kindergarten, Middle School to Middle School levels. Gadgets indirectly cause children to be addicted to playing games and even worse, the young women in the area are addicted to pornography (Rokhim, 2023). Not only that, based on the detik.com website page, it was stated that at the end of February 2023, one Class VII Middle School student died due to gadget addiction. Meanwhile, based on data from the Cisarua Mental Hospital from January to February 2021, 14 children were addicted to gadgets, so they needed to undergo outpatient care (Pradana, 2021).

The problems caused by smartphones in the world of children have also been reported in several studies. Research conducted by Anwardiani and Raden Diana entitled "The Negative Impact of Gadgets on Aggressive Behavior in Early Children" in 2023 states that the use of gadgets that are not restricted and supervised by parents causes aggressive behavior in children. So that the child has difficulty controlling his desire to convey messages such as screaming, crying, and making physical contact (Janah & Diana, 2023). Then, Nur Sri Rahayu, et al's research entitled "Analysis of Gadget Use in Early Childhood" in 2022 revealed that gadgets given to early childhood can cause problems in their speaking ability, even though they are 6 years old. This is because children are too focused on playing games, especially without supervision from their parents (Hidayat & Maesyaroh, 2022).

These problems cannot be ignored, the fact on the ground states that the existence of gadgets does not make parents more preventive in educating children. Parents tend to let their children play with gadgets as they please, pay less attention to the shows that children consume when playing with gadgets, and open searches on social media or YouTube. The existence of these problems causes spiritual intelligence to be considered again by parents. Because parents pay little attention to spiritual intelligence, the majority only think about their child's intellectual intelligence. So it can be seen now that many individuals are successful but unhappy.

The development of technology and information in the digital era has now succeeded in reaching all corners of the region. Kalimojosari Village, Doro District, especially in Kaliketing Hamlet, is a village. There, the development of technology and information has entered. Today's children who live there are used to using cell phones and the internet. It even become daily consumption in activities. Due to their preoccupation with playing, children often neglect time to study general education and religion. The interaction between children and parents is disrupted. Sometimes they are indifferent to orders and invitations from parents and the surrounding community.

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on family education in developing children's spiritual intelligence in the digital era. This is what underlies how important it is to develop children's spiritual intelligence. Look at the educational methods carried out by the family towards children. Family education methods in educating and directing children will greatly influence children's attitudes. The wise attitude of parents and the right education methods for children can grow well. Consciously children have good manners, so they can understand how to achieve happiness in the future.

Methods

Research Design

This type of research is field research (Gobet & Sala, 2023). Field research is research whose object is events that occur in society and is integrated with the library (Pfister et al., 2023). Then, this research approach uses qualitative research. In this descriptive qualitative

research, researchers will go into the field to collect data and information related to family education methods in developing children's spiritual intelligence in the digital era in Dukuh Kaliketing, Kalimojosari Village, Doro District, Pekalongan Regency.

Participants

Participants or data sources in the study consist of primary and secondary data sources. The primary data sources used in this study were parents and junior high school children in Kaliketing Hamlet, Kalimojosari Village, Doro District, and Pekalongan Regency. Then, secondary data sources include data sources obtained from the literature that have relevance to the research. The secondary data sources in this study are village secretaries, ustadzah, books, journals, and relevant research results.

Data Collection Technique(s)

Data collection techniques, researchers did with three techniques, namely observation, interviews, and documentation (Ahmad Zainuri et al., 2023). This technique is used during the research process for the subject and research object.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in this study used qualitative data analysis (Moser & Korstjens, 2018). The data analysis process in this study began before the researcher entered the field, and continued while in the field until the researcher completed activities in the field. Miles and Huberman argued that the activity in qualitative data analysis is carried out interactively and continues continuously until it is finished so that the data is saturated (Suryapermana et al., 2022). The measure of the saturation/maximum of the data obtained is marked as no new data or information can be obtained. Analysis activities include data reduction (data reduction), data presentation (conclusion drawing), as well as concluding/verification (conclusion drawing/verification) (Khobir et al., 2022).

Results and Discussion

Family Education in Building Children's Spiritual Intelligence

The understanding of family education is very clearly contained in Qs. At Tahrim verse 6. In La Adi's opinion, the meaning of this verse is that it is the responsibility of every human being to protect himself and his family from the fires of hell (Adi, 2023). In the sense that every family has a role to provide role models and education that reflects religious values. Mainly so that children can balance religious education, morals, and children's morals so that they have a good personalities. They can be grateful for everything that has been given by the creator. Thus, spiritual abilities can be formed through the way people around deliver this education. As the type of family education explanation refers to the output of the child's personality (Handayani et al., 2020) Spiritual intelligence is the highest form of intelligence that combines intellectual intelligence and emotional intelligence. Spiritual intelligence is considered as the highest intelligence. Closely related to one's awareness to be able to interpret everything as a source of happiness (Aisha Mirani Wardani et al., 2022).

This research seeks to sharpen the study of children's spiritual intelligence through parents in Dukuh Kaliketing Pekalongan. Based on the observational data it turns out that the parents of children have their own choices in implementing family education methods. This is also influenced by several factors, such as experience, family background, profession, and age of the child. There are various methods of family education, including:

1. Advice Method

Advice is an educational method that is quite effective in shaping a child's faith, as well as preparing his morals, soul, and social sense. Advice and advice have a great influence on opening a child's heart to the nature of things, encouraging him to be able to go towards positive things, and making children aware of Islamic principles in life. needs to be done on an ongoing basis (Pujianti & Dedih Surana, 2023). Almost every family uses the counseling method. Experience, Most parents like to advise children, even though they have experienced

different times. Parents tend to only tell their children to do good things. So that the goal of developing spiritual intelligence can be achieved properly.

2. Habituation Method

This habituation method is in the form of giving experience to a child so that it is practiced in everyday life. So when children grow into adults these habits stick and are spontaneously carried out without being asked by their parents (Andrean & Muqowim, 2020). Based on the results of interviews and observations that researchers have conducted in Dukuh Kaliketing, it can be seen that the majority use additional methods with habituation. Where parents accustom their children to carry out activities at certain times in their daily lives such as studying, reciting the Koran, and worshipping. The habituation method is carried out by the family in developing children's spiritual intelligence. With parents always inviting and telling their children to do habituation in everyday life, they will become used to it. So that parents do not need to constantly remind children because children are used to it.

3. Exemplary Method

Exemplary education is education by giving good examples in the form of words, actions, and ways of thinking. This educational method is carried out by providing good examples for children so that they can imitate these actions. For this reason, parents can provide a good role model for their children because it greatly influences children's education in attitude (Ranam et al., 2021). This method is carried out by parents providing examples of actions in the hope that children can emulate. In addition, with the exemplary method, every child needs a role model that suits their personality.

4. Practice Method

In Islam, for example, there are recommendations for zakat, prayer, and helping each other. If we only give understanding to small children, they will not understand because true children like to imitate. For this reason, parents must practice directly in front of the child so that children can practice imitating them (Daeng Lufti Azizan et al., 2021). The use of practical methods is indeed very appropriate and effective when applied to children because children like to imitate. Moreover, small children cannot only provide knowledge and teaching by word of mouth but also have to practice so that children can understand what is being taught.

5. Reward and punishment method

The method of giving rewards is very necessary because children like to get praise for what they have done. This method can also be done so that children are more active in carrying out activities that have been or will be carried out by children (Heru, 2019).

The method of punishment is a method of educating by giving sanctions to children who make mistakes with the intention of not making similar mistakes again. The method of giving punishment is carried out if this is done forcefully (Fikri, 2021). Based on research that has been conducted in Dukuh Kaliketing some parents choose to apply the reward/punishment method. This is done because children are lazy to learn so by giving punishment prizes it is hoped that a child will be more eager to learn. Not many parents choose to use this reward method. This method of giving punishment or reward may be carried out at certain levels and conditions considering that the method of punishment/punishment tends to use authoritarian parenting styles. However, to develop children's spiritual intelligence in the digital era, this method needs to be accompanied by providing a good and flexible understanding so that a child understands what parents expect with good intentions for the good of the child in the future.

Problems of Family Education in Developing Children's Spiritual Intelligence in the Digital Age

Family education is given with the method chosen by the family, it is hoped that it will be by the goals of the family itself. However, in every journey in applying this method, there are bound to be obstacles and problems faced by every family. This is indeed unavoidable

because everything is not perfect. Problems are a problem faced by someone in dealing with something.

Based on research that has been carried out in Kaliketing Hamlet, Kalimojosari Village, Doro District, Pekalongan Regency. Each application of methods and ways of educating that parents have done for children has its complaints and problems. Following are the problems faced by parents, after implementing family education in developing children's intelligence in the digital era:

1. Every parent complains about the child's response and attitude in the process of educating the chosen method.

The problem of implementing family education by parents to children is in the form of responses and attitudes of children that do not match the expectations of parents. Some of the parents complained about the difference between parents' expectations and children's responses. Children who are familiar with gadgets and games will usually forget their mother and father's orders. They are more focused on their smartphones. Even though parents have advised their children with great affection. With the intention that children want to leave smartphone games. However, on the contrary, the child is difficult to advise, does not listen to the words of the parents, and even refuses when the parents give advice. Not a few children feel that games on gadgets are more important and interesting than suggestions and orders from parents to pray on time.

Based on Research conducted by Andi Rahmad regarding the management of communication between parents of children, states that different responses and responses between children and parents arise because parents do not develop interpersonal communication (Rahmad et al., 2022). The absence of interpersonal communication causes children to lack understanding of the intentions of their parents' suggestions and orders to them. So that children will ignore and assume that parental orders are not important to pay attention to.

2. Children like to postpone spiritual habituation activities ordered by their parents

The problem of implementing family education about developing spiritual intelligence can be caused by habits and factors within the child. Where smartphones or gadgets cannot be separated in daily activities causing children to procrastinate spiritual habituation ordered by their parents. Children prefer to continue playing games rather than pray on time and use their daily understanding of the knowledge of the Qur'an. Even though it's not serious because the children are just delaying and still doing their parents' orders. However, if left unchecked the delay problem will become serious and cause other problems. Non Syafriadi said that behavior like procrastination, laziness, doubt, and so on can cause mental blocks. A mental block is an emphasis or restraint on memory or thoughts in a person so that it prevents a person from achieving what he dreams of (Syafriadi, 2020).

3. Children are less open to parents in the stages of learning Islamic religious spirituality.

Children who are less open to parents in the stages of learning religious spirituality are a problem in implementing family education. This is a problem because parents cannot monitor and know for sure what they have understood while studying Islamic values. Sometimes too, this becomes natural and is considered normal even though the problem of a child's lack of openness becomes a cause of learning problems and not achieving a good understanding of religion in a child.

Solutions to the Problems of Implementing Family Education in Developing Children's Spiritual Intelligence in the Digital Age

Various problems that occur in the family environment refer to the condition of family harmony. The existence of family education can be regarded as a guide when problems occur. The basic main foundation in overcoming family problems is to improve spiritually. The term spiritual intelligence, study describes the meaning of intelligence to control one's emotions and behavior. Simply put, the child's spiritual intelligence is centered on morals and morals.

Children's response to the sophistication of the digital era determines choices when using technology. The role of parents when facing the problems of the digital age is not to prohibit them but to accompany their children. It needs to be understood that each will experience a learning process from information and the surrounding environment.

Based on Albert Bandura's theory, 4 components of social learning theory must be mastered by parents. First, pay attention: parents try to observe the child's behavior. Second, save (retention): the process of understanding the behavior of children. Third, producing motor movements (motor reproduction): the process of translating the results of observations according to the model or tendency of the child's character. Fourth, reinforcement and motivation (vicarious-reinforcement and motivational): Parents provide motivational encouragement so that children know good and bad behavior. Thus parents can shape the character of children by understanding the social learning theory.

Researchers found that to be able to develop children's spiritual intelligence is to love parents. Healthy emotions in the family environment are influenced by the behavior and morals of the people around them. However, moral education cannot be separated from religious education. So that teaching about worship and morals as early as possible has been instilled in children, so that later when they are adults they can live it. As stated by Ulfi Fitri, the introduction and inculcation of spiritual intelligence in children is carried out gradually from recognizing their God. This leads the child to maintain behavior and respond when problems occur (Damayanti & Solihin, 2019).

Based on observations and interviews conducted by researchers in the Kaliketing Hamlet, Kalimojosari Village, Doro District, they found that most of the solutions parents chose to solve the problems they faced were to give them firm advice. Firm here has several meanings. Some are firm with a strict meaning, some are firm with a subtle meaning. With this, parents have their way of educating and training their children's spiritual intelligence. Such as inviting children to pray in congregation at the mosque, then recite the Koran together and attend recitation assemblies. From here, if you consistently do this, by itself it will grow the child's spiritual value.

People who have spiritual intelligence will find it easier to control themselves in various situations and conditions. In connection with research studies, it is very difficult for a child who is already addicted to a smartphone to get rid of habits such as playing games. For this reason, parents need to create a positive environment, which always upholds moral, religious, and spiritual values (AG, 2021).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that family education is the main foundation in child development. This research shows that family education in the Kaliketing Pekalongan hamlet, this area is one of the villages but is now affordable in the digital era. The existence of the digital era has influenced the lives of children to like playing on smartphones. Apart from that, the dominant problems found were complaints from parents educating their children, children who like to delay their worship habits, and children's lack of openness in interactions with parents. Some of these problems, of course, affect children's behavior. So the method of developing spiritual intelligence is a solution to overcome existing problems. Thus, when spiritual intelligence has been awakened in individuals, children can control themselves when using technology. It also maintains harmony in the family environment.

References

- Adi, L. (2023). Pendidikan keluarga dalam perspektif Islam. *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)*, 7(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.58258/jisip.v7i1.4303>
- AG, T. (2021). Konsep dan Teori Belajar: Dalam Perspektif Pendidikan Islam dan Konseling. *TA'DIB: Pemikiran Pendidikan*, 11(1), 16. <https://slideplayer.info/slide/12262308/>
- Ahmad Zainuri, Yunita, & Zahidal Hakim. (2023). Planning for the Merdeka Belajar

- Curriculum at the Ar-Riyadh Palembang Islamic Boarding School. *Borneo Educational Journal (Borju)*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.24903/bej.v5i1.1194>
- Aisha Mirani Wardani, Nur Rofi'ah, & Mukh Nursikin. (2022). Penerapan Metode Pengembangan Spiritual Quotient Dalam Pendidikan Agama Islam Pada Usia Anak Sekolah Dasar. *CONSEILS: Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling Islam*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.55352/bki.v2i2.647>
- Andrean, S., & Muqowim, M. (2020). Upaya Guru dalam Membiasakan Karakter melalui Pembelajaran Aqidah Akhlak di MI Ma'arif. *Al-Adzka: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Guru Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.18592/aladzkapgmi.v10i1.3634>
- Daeng Lufti Azizan, Rico Mahendra, Shintia Dinda Pitaloka, Muthia Syahrena Zein, Halimah Syafira Irwanmay, & Dini Nur Hidayah. (2021). Upaya Guru PAI dalam Mengembangkan Kreativitas Siswa pada Mata Pelajaran PAI. *Education & Learning*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.57251/el.v1i2.48>
- Damayanti, U. F., & Solihin. (2019). Pengembangan Kecerdasan Spiritual Anak Melalui Pembelajaran Dengan Penerapan Nilai Agama, Kognitif, dan Sosial Emosional: Studi Deskriptif Penelitian di Raudhatul Athfal Al-Ihsan Cibiru Hilir. *Syifa Al-Qulub*, 2(2), 65–71.
- Fikri, A. (2021). Reward Dan Punishment Dalam Perspektif Pendidikan (Implementasi Reward Dan Punishment Dalam Proses Kegiatan Pembelajaran). *Al-Ulum: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kajian Islam*, 1(1).
- Gobet, F., & Sala, G. (2023). Cognitive Training: A Field in Search of a Phenomenon. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 18(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/17456916221091830>
- Handayani, R., Purbasari, I., & Setiawan, D. (2020). Tipe-Tipe Pola Asuh Dalam Pendidikan Keluarga. *Refleksi Edukatika: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.24176/re.v11i1.4223>
- Heru, K. (2019). Pengaruh reward dan punishment terhadap motivasi belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran Matematika di SMP Yasidik Parakansalak. *Pendidikan Matematika*, 0812(50).
- Hidayat, A., & Maesyaroh, S. S. (2022). Penggunaan Gadget pada Anak Usia Dini. *Jurnal Syntax Imperatif: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan*, 1(5), 356. <https://doi.org/10.36418/syntax-imperatif.v1i5.159>
- Janah, A. I., & Diana, R. (2023). Dampak Negatif Gadget pada Perilaku Agresif Anak Usia Dini. *Generasi Emas: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Anak Usia Dini*, 6(1), 21–28. <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/generasiemas/article/view/9365>
- Khobir, A., Fihris, Chonitsa, A., & Yuniati, M. (2022). School Refusal Post-Covid: Handling, Role, Activity of Teachers and Parents To Prevent School Dropout. *Proceeding International Conference on Islam and Education (ICONIE)*, 2(2), 541–554.
- Moser, A., & Korstjens, I. (2018). Series: Practical guidance to qualitative research. Part 3: Sampling, data collection, and analysis. In *European Journal of General Practice* (Vol. 24, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/13814788.2017.1375091>
- Nasution, S. (2019). Pendidikan lingkungan keluarga. *Tazkiya*, 8(1), 115–124. <http://jurnaltarbiyah.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/tazkiya/article/view/457>
- Nurlina, N. (2019). Peran Orang Tua dalam Pembentukan Kepribadian Anak di Era Digital. *AN-NISA*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.30863/annisa.v12i1.453>
- Pfister, J. A., Peda, P., & Otley, D. (2023). A methodological framework for theoretical explanation in performance management and management control systems research. *Qualitative Research in Accounting and Management*, 20(2). <https://doi.org/10.1108/QRAM-10-2021-0193>
- Pradana, W. (2021). *Kasus Anak Kecanduan Gadget di Jabar, Belasan Rawat Jalan-Ada yang Meninggal*. Detik.Com. <https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-barat/d-5501680/kasus-anak-kecanduan-gadget-di-jabar-belasan-rawat-jalan-ada-yang-meninggal>
- Pujianti, S. D., & Dedih Surana. (2023). Pendidikan Akhlak Bagi Anak dalam Keluarga

- Perspektif Syekh Umar Bin Ahmad Baradja pada Kitab Akhlak Lil Banin. *Bandung Conference Series: Islamic Education*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.29313/bcsied.v3i1.6706>
- Purwaningsih, I., Oktariani, O., Hernawati, L., Wardarita, R., & Utami, P. I. (2022). Pendidikan Sebagai Suatu Sistem. *Jurnal Visionary: Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Dibidang Administrasi Pendidikan*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.33394/vis.v10i1.5113>
- Rahmad, A., Widodo, A., & Fatawi, N. F. (2022). Memanajemen Komunikasi Antara Orang Tua Dan Anak Untuk Menciptakan Keluarga Yang Harmonis. *Jurnal Khabar: Komunikasi Dan Penyiaran Islam*, 4(1), 59–72.
- Ranam, S., Muslim, I. F., & Priyono, P. (2021). Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter Di Pesantren Modern El-Alamia Dengan Memberikan Keteladanan Dan Pembiasaan. *Research and Development Journal of Education*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.30998/rdje.v7i1.8192>
- Rokhim, A. (2023). *Puluhan Anak di Pati Dirawat di Bangsal Kejiwaan usai Kecanduan Gadget, Begini Kata DPRD*. Radarkudus.Jawapos.Com. <https://radarkudus.jawapos.com/pati/691652823/puluhan-anak-di-pati-dirawat-di-bangsals-kejiwaan-usai-kecanduan-gadget-begini-kata-dprd>
- Stephanus Turibius Rahmat. (2019). Pola Asuh Yang Efektif Untuk Mendidik Anak Di Era Digital. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Missio*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.36928/jpkm.v10i2.166>
- Suryapermana, N., Fauzi, A., Nihayah, I., & Nadhiroh, Y. F. (2022). Peranan Kepemimpinan Kepala Madrasah Dalam Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan (Studi di MadrasahAliyah Mathla ' ul Anwar dan Syekh Manshur Pandeglang). *Al-Riwayah: Jurnal Kependidikan*, 14(1).
- Syafriaedi, N. (2020). *Mental Block*. STAI Auliaurasyidin. <https://www.stai-tbh.ac.id/2020/01/24/mental-block/>
- Syaparuddin, S., & Elihami, E. (2020). Peningkatan Kecerdasan Emosional (Eq) Dan Kecerdasan Spiritual (Sq) Siswa Sekolah Dasar Sd Negeri 4 Bilokka Sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Kualitas Diri Dalam Proses Pembelajaran PKn. *Mahaguru: Jurnal Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.33487/mgr.v1i1.325>