

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study.

Adolescence is in phase of human life between childhood and maturity period. To the word " Adolescence " thus many people who have different impression, some of them say that adolescence is a group similar to the other human group, the other people say that adolescence is a group of young man who always disturb their parent and other adult man. The true concept of adolescence is a group of human being who have a great potency to be grown and increased.

Adolescence is a period that completed by curiosity and exuberance of spirit, which will produce great power if the potency is well coordinated. However, without sense understanding and awareness this power will be meaningless. Indeed, that great potential will raise up the unwanted excesses. For example, there is emotional fluctuation which can't be retrained during general elections campaign in 1982 known as " peristiwa lapangan banteng " which its raging fluctuation supported with young man spirit and vitality (most of them are adolescence) that can't be retrained.¹

Beside the above problem, the swiftly information at this moment also influence the adolescence attitude development. It may be said, that with information medium the longer the time the sophisticated the technology which support the thinking development. However, the current information has negative

¹ Drs. Andi Mappiare, *Psikologi Remaja*, Usaha Nasional, Surabaya, 1982, p.13.

impact to the adolescence attitude development, especially for the adolescence who have not strong bastion of defense. While among that strong bastion of defense is religious education.

That religious education, either given by their parents or given by institution of religious education where they seek knowledge. The previous mentioned institution are built by the government and oriented to general education. Besides, there are many private institution basically religiousness education, as Al Qur'anic studies school for children and young people.

In a certain education institution, it is curriculum has important role where the achievement of the educational aim depended on, because curriculum as a component posses structure, organization, functions, and specific character. In education activity, curriculum is the spelling out from idealism, desire, social demand, or specific need. The direction, alternative, function, and output of education are depended and suspended to curriculum as the first component aim. The second component is the subject of education that is student. Student activity is not receptive and reactive only, but student activity is necessary to be grown and treated as active and creative subject. The third component is educator's personification. Educator's appearance has important meaning, it shows his ability and also develops his student. The educator's personification means that all of his teaching must be internalized with his soul, not the content only, but also the value of his teaching.²

² Prof. Dr. Noeng Muhajir, *Ilmu Pendidikan dan Perubahan Sosial, Edisi IV*: Rake Sarasin, Yogyakarta, 1993, p.4-5.

Based on these three components, automatically the attitude of educated adolescence and uneducated adolescence will be deferent, though only little difference, Allah said:

قل هل يستوي الذين يعلمون والذين لا يعلمون إنما يتذكر أولوا

الآلئاب

*Say (hey Muhammad): " are those equal, those who know and those who do not know? It is those who are endued with understanding that receive admonition."*³

The previous statement shows us that the education in the school is different from education that given by family and community. This is very interesting to study about the education in the school.

Turi is a village at Jetis Ponorogo district area. The inhabitants of Turi have different background of study, some of them has Elementary School (SD) only, and about 2/5 of them have the Yunior Secondary School (SMP), and the Senior Secondary School (SMU), and Academy. And the residues of them about 1/5 have no education. But there was similar implementation of religion between the educated adolescence and uneducated adolescence.⁴

Due to the above explanation, it is interesting to discuss about the correlation between education background and religious attitude among the adolescence of Turi.

³ *The Holy Qur'an English Translation, Fifteenth Revised Edition*, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, Published by Darussalam Publishers and Distributors, 1996, 39: 9.

⁴ Turi Documentation, year 2000.

B. Formulation of Study.

1. Is there the correlation between education background and religious attitude?
2. How is the correlation between education background and religious attitude among adolescence of Turi?
3. How far the correlation is?

C. Purpose Of Study.

1. To know the correlation between education background and religious attitude.
2. To know the attitude among adolescence of Turi based on their education.
3. To know how far is the correlation.

D. Reason of Taking the Study.

1. Some of adolescence in Turi is educated adolescence and the others are uneducated adolescence.
2. The religious implementation among adolescence of Turi seems similarly.
4. Education background some time has the contrary condition to the adolescence attitude.

E. Assumption.

1. All adolescence in Turi know about their religion.
2. Some adolescence at Turi are educated adolescence.
3. All school educate the students about religious attitude.

F. Hyphothesis.

1. Mayor Hyphothesis.

- i. Hypothesis. There is correlation between education background and religious attitude among adolescence of Turi
- ii. Null Hypothesis. There is no correlation between education background and religious attitude among adolescence of Turi.

2. Minor Hypothesis

- i. There is correlation between education background and faith attitude among adolescence of Turi.
- ii. There is correlation between education background and Islamic law attitude among adolescence of Turi.
- iii. There is correlation between education background and moral attitude among adolescence of Turi.

G. Importance of Study.

1. As contribution for all who are interested in reseachung the correlation between education background and adolescence attitude.
2. As contribution for the knowledge of education.

H. Operational Definition.

This paper is entitled "The Correlation Between Education Background and Religious Attitude Among Adolescence of Turi":

1. The original meaning of correlation is having connection between one and other in certain combination.
2. Background: The explanation about a phenomenon in social interaction to

complete the announced information before.⁵

3. The term of education derived from Greek language "pedagogy", means guidance for child. Then translated in English "Education" means developing or training. In Arabic term translated as "Tarbiyah." Education in Indonesian dictionary has widely meaning, including every dead and effort from old generation to transfer their knowledge, experiences, capabilities and creativity to young generation to prepare them.

The interpretation of education naturally concerned in an agreement as the first agreement, that education is a process to prepare the young generation to operate and fulfil their lives accordance with the effective and efficient life.⁶

4. Religious attitude. The term of attitude here is *an attitude of feeling*, but it is followed by the preference to agree with the objective attitude a while ago.⁷
And the purpose of religious attitude here is religious attitude in implementation of religious rituality in Islam religion, as faith, Islamic law, and moral attitude.
5. Adolescence: Every specialist has some review about adolescence. But according to theoretic and empiric of psychology aspect adolescence is a part of the way from someone life, that is the age between 12 or 13 until 21 or 22 years.⁸

⁵ *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Cetakan III*, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta, 1990. p.358

⁶ Prof. Dr. Azyumardi Azra MA., *Pendidikan Islam; Tradisi dan modernisasi menuju milenium baru*, Logos Wacana Ilmu. Jakarta, 1999. p.13

⁷ W.A. Gerungan Dipl. Psych., *Psikologi Sosial*, Eresco, Bandung, 1991, p. 149.

⁸ Andi Mappiare, *op. cit.* p.22-27.

I. System of Study

To make easy the discussion about the correlation between education background and religious attitude among adolescence of Turi problem, writer systemized discussion partially on five chapters:

Chapter one; This chapter is introduction. In this chapter writer give the general view about content of discussion including to: background, case formulation, purpose of study, reason of taking study, assumption, importance of study, variables, operational definition, and system of study.

Chapter two; This chapter is literary studies of theory. Here the writer presents some theories that are relevant with this study. The literary studies or theory consist of the definition of education, attitude, and adolescence, also about the influence factors of religious attitude as education institute, social environment, and family environment.

Chapter three; This chapter is methodology of study. In this chapter the writer explains the formula employed in this study for taking result. Methodology of study consist of design, population and sample, kind of data and its source, technique of collecting data, try out, and formula for analyzing data.

Chapter four; This chapter is data presentation and analysis. Here the researcher draws the result of data after taking them from respondent.

Chapter five; This chapter is conclusion of study, suggestion, and closing. After finishing the result of research here, the writer ends this study with some conclusion, suggestion, and closing.