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THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL EXAMPLE ON THE FORMATION OF MORAL ASSOCIATION OF GRADE XI STUDENTS AT MAN 2 SUMEDANG

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Abstract

Character development is a primary goal in education. Amidst the rapid flow of information and the development of social media, students are faced with the challenge of being able to filter information wisely. One important virtue that needs to be instilled is social etiquette, which is a concept in Islam that governs how a Muslim should interact and socialize with others, whether in the family environment, friendships, or the wider community. This character is very important in maintaining the harmony of social relationships and preventing the emergence of conflict. Therefore, to achieve this, a parental example is needed, which is the good example shown by parents in their words, actions, attitudes, and way of thinking, which is then followed by their children. This research aims to determine the Influence of Parental Role Modeling on the Formation of Social Morality in 11th-grade Students at MAN 2 Sumedang. This research uses a quantitative approach, with the research subjects being the students of class XI at MAN 2 Sumedang in the 2024/2025 academic year, with a population of 100 people. The researcher took a sample of 20%, resulting in a sample size of 20 people. The research results show that the role modeling of parents of class The relationship between parental role modeling and the formation of students' social morals shows a moderately strong positive correlation (r=0.499), with a contribution of 20.2% (r2=20.2%). The influence of parental role modeling on the formation of social morals of class XI students at MAN 2 Sumedang is proven to be significant. This research is expected to contribute to the development of literature and insights in its field.

Keywords: Parental Example; Shaping Students' Social Morality

INTRODUCTION

Education is a basic human need, as it helps develop students' potential for good and improvement. Education extends beyond the school environment, as it is essentially a conscious effort to develop personality and abilities both inside and outside of school, lasting throughout life and implemented within the family, school, and community.

Education is the instilling of noble morals in a child's soul. Therefore, family education plays a crucial role in fostering noble morals in children. Within the family, children receive moral education from an early age from their parents through their role models and daily habits. Although children are born with an innate religious nature, they still need the guidance of others to help guide them in developing their potential and guiding them toward maturity. (S. Nizar, 2002)

Modeling in education is the most effective method among existing methods for shaping children's moral, spiritual, and social behavior. Therefore, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) succeeded in spreading Islam throughout his life. He always prioritized role modeling before translating it into verbal expression (words). Modeling was at the heart of the Prophet Muhammad's educational method. (M. Al-Ghulayani et al., 2003)

Here's a picture of parental exemplary behavior in setting an example for students. For example, during the day, a father doesn't want to be disturbed while sleeping. He tells his son, "Firm, if there are guests looking for Dad, just say Dad isn't home, okay?" This unintentional behavior will destroy the child's mental structure that we have long trained to be honest. One small mistake, because of the father's attitude, the child will think that his father has lied. Therefore, parental exemplary behavior can foster good morals in a child. (M. Firdaus, et al., 1999)

Morals play a crucial role in human life. Good morals distinguish humans as the most perfect creatures compared to other creatures. Morals are essential for consistently acting in a noble manner. Morals cultivate the habit of constantly embellishing oneself as a person with noble morals and distancing oneself from despicable morals in daily life. Scientific and technological advancements enable humans to improve their morals and become modern human beings. (Fina A. et al., 2024)

Social etiquette is an essential part of Islamic teachings, governing how a Muslim behaves and interacts with others. According to scholars, social etiquette reflects a person's character and personality and serves as a reflection of faith in social life. Imam Al-Ghazali, in his book Ihya' 'Ulumuddin (The Prophet's Prayer), explains that good social etiquette includes gentleness, patience, refraining from harming others, guarding one's tongue, and respecting the rights of others in social life. He emphasized the importance of husn al-khuluq (good morals) as the foundation of harmonious social relationships. (Al-Ghazali, 2021)

In this modern era, various issues related to the moral crisis have emerged, ranging from spiritual crises to social crises focused on the meaning of human life. The current situation, with the development of science and technology in society, has certainly added to the moral problems, with everything becoming easier and faster, a far cry from the past. However, the issue of morality remains an unresolved issue. (Fina A. et al., 2024)

Based on the reality in class XI MAN 2 Sumedang, parental role models are declining, especially among teenagers, especially in the school environment. This is evident in the aspect of students' social habits in the school environment. This is seen from aspects of bad behavior such as bullying towards peers, a lack of ethics in social interactions, and a lack of role models from the surrounding environment, especially in the school environment.

Thus, this study aims to examine "THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL EXAMPLE ON THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' SOCIALIZATIONAL MORALITY IN STATE MADRASAH 2 SUMEDANG". This study is expected to provide a clear picture of the importance of forming students' sociability in creating a generation that is not only intellectually intelligent but also superior in morals.

The problem formulation in this research includes the following:

1. What is the exemplary behavior of parents at MAN 2 Sumedang?
2. How is the social morality of students at MAN 2 Sumedang formed?
3. How does parental role model influence the formation of social behavior in class XI students at MAN 2 Sumedang?

The research objectives to be achieved in this research are:

1. Describing the exemplary behavior of parents at MAN 2 Sumedang
2. Describe the formation of social morals of students at MAN 2 Sumedang
3. Revealing the influence of parental role models on the formation of social behavior in class XI students at MAN 2 Sumedang

The benefits of this research are divided into two, namely theoretical benefits, namely a) researchers hope that this research can bring benefits and can have a positive impact on the development of science. b) Researchers hope that this research can be a reference for the development of further research. The practical benefits of this research are: a) For Schools: The results of this research can provide a positive contribution to the progress of schools and a conducive educational climate in schools. b) For Teachers: The results of this research can be used as a consideration for collaborating with parents in increasing student learning motivation. c) For Students: The results of this research can be used as material in improving the quality of education and student learning motivation. d) For Further Researchers: The results of this research are expected to be a reference for further research and can be developed to be more perfect.

Relevant research studies in this research include the following:

1. Nurul Maghfira Amiluddin's Thesis (2021): The Influence of Parental Exemplary Behavior on the Formation of Students' Morals in Karunrung Raya, Makassar City. Parental exemplary behavior in Karunrung Raya, Makassar City is good, as evidenced by the significant role of parents in providing examples of good deeds and role models for students. The morals of students in Karunrung Raya, Makassar City are good, as evidenced by the students' daily habits of respecting their parents, imitating the good morals of their parents, and maintaining their parents' good name. There is an influence between parental exemplary behavior on the formation of students' morals in Karunrung Raya, Makassar City. This means that if parental exemplary behavior is good, the formation of students' morals will also be good in accordance with the desired goals.
2. Khairani Nasution's Thesis (2014): The Influence of Parental Exemplary Behavior on Children's Personality in Neighborhood III, Sigalangan Village, Batang Angkola District. Parental exemplary behavior in Neighborhood III, Sigalangan Village, Batang Angkola District, which was measured by a questionnaire, turned out to be relatively sufficient, namely with an average value of 40.63 and a standard deviation = 3.96. Children's personality in Neighborhood III, Sigalangan Village, Batang Angkola District, which was measured by a questionnaire, turned out to be relatively sufficient, namely with an average value of 36.5 and a standard deviation = 4.61. Parental exemplary behavior influences children's personality in Neighborhood III, Sigalangan Village, Batang Angkola District. This is proven by the magnitude of the product moment correlation using the "r" value at the 5% significance level which is 0.344 and at the 1% significance level it is 0.442. If consulted with the interpretation table of the product moment person correlation coefficient, then the coefficient = 0.594 > r = 0.344 and 0.442 has a significant correlation between the variables of parental role models and children's personalities in Environment III, Sigalangan Village, Batang Angkola District.
3. Dwi Prayogo's Thesis (2020): The Influence of Parental Exemplary Behavior on Students' Religious Behavior at Muhammadiyah Muntilan Middle School. Based on the results of the study of Parental Exemplary Behavior and Students' Religious Behavior at Muhammadiyah Muntilan Middle School, it shows that there is a good educational process from parents, that the exemplary behavior of students' parents at Muhammadiyah Muntilan Middle School has a very good example, by providing positive examples in their respective families such as inviting children to be disciplined, worship and socialize. Even so, many parents are aware that there is not yet full supervision of children when outside of school, so it is very possible that there is still a negative influence on children's behavior that is not in accordance with what is expected. Meanwhile, for the Religious Behavior of Muhammadiyah Muntilan Middle School Students, it shows quite good behavior, meaning that only a small portion has good religious behavior, there are most of the students who have not fully reflected their parents' exemplary behavior well, and most of it is the result of external influences which in this study are called unknown variables. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between parental role models and students' religious behavior at Muhammadiyah Muntilan Middle School.
4. Leli's Thesis (2020): The Influence of Parental Exemplary Behavior on Religious Behavior of Students in Grade VIII at SMP Negeri 1 Turatea Jeneponto. Parental exemplary behavior is in the moderate category with a percentage of 72%, this shows that there are 36 parents who provide good examples to their children. Student religious behavior is in the moderate category with a percentage of 74%, this shows that there are 37 students whose religious behavior is good. The influence of parental exemplary behavior on religious behavior at SMP Negeri 1 Turatea Jeneponto shows that the Sig. value is 0.000 <0.05 and the results of Tcount> Ttable, namely 5.352> 4.043, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of Parental

Exemplary Behavior on student religious behavior. With this, we can know that the role of parents is very important in shaping their children's religious behavior.

5. Asmuni Journal, Toto Dwi Pamudi, Nanang Abdul Jamal (2023): The Influence of Parental Exemplary Behavior on the Morals of Students in Banjar Mulia Village, Baradatu District, Way Kanan Regency. The exemplary behavior of parents of students at Al-Fallah TPA, Banjar Mulia Village, Baradatu District, Way Kanan Regency is good. It can be explained Based on the frequency distribution, it can be seen that of the 30 parents who are the research population, there are: a. Good: 56.67%, b. Sufficient: 23.33%, c. Less: 20%. 2) The morals of students at Al-Fallah TPA, Banjar Mulia Village, Baradatu District, Way Kanan Regency are good. It can be explained Based on the frequency distribution table, it can be seen that of the 30 students who are the research population, there are: a. Good: 53.33%, b. Sufficient: 30%, c. Less: 16.67. 3) There is an influence of parental exemplary behavior on the morals of students at TPA Al-Fallah, Banjar Mulia Village, Baradatu District, Way Kanan Regency, which can be seen based on the calculation results X2 = 9.5295, for significant criticism 5% = 0.297 and for significant criticism 1% = 0.711. Thus, the working X2 is 0.711 < 9.5295 > 0.297, meaning that there is an influence between variable X (parental exemplary behavior) and variable Y (student morals). The magnitude of the influence is through the equalization of the values in the r table above, which is in the position between 0.400 and 0.600, which is a Low Number.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative methods because the data is in the form of numbers. This aligns with Sugiyono's opinion, stating that quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine specific populations or samples. Data collection utilizes research instruments, and data analysis is quantitative/statistical in nature, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses. (Sugiyono, 2013)

The population in this study was all 11th-grade students at MAN 2 Sumedang. This is in accordance with the principle that if the subjects are less than 100, it is better to take all of them, so that the study can be considered a population study. The sample in this study was all 20 11th-grade students at MAN 2 Sumedang.

This study used a questionnaire to collect data, so the data source was the respondents, or people who responded to the researcher's statements in writing. The respondents in this study were all 11th grade students at MAN 2 Sumedang, using a random sampling method.

Data collection techniques in this study include the following, a) Observation is used to find out about the general situation and condition of MAN 2 Sumedang, statistical data of the relevant educational institution such as the number of students, teachers, and so on. Documentation is used by researchers to collect data by examining and recording existing documents related to the research, and as additional and supporting evidence such as the number of students and others.

A questionnaire was used to collect data on parental role models and the formation of students' social behavior. The instrument used in this study was a Likert scale, which is used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of an individual or group of people regarding social phenomena. The answer categories and points determined by the researcher were Always (SL), Often (S), Sometimes (KD), Ever (P), and Never (TP).

1. Instrument Validity Test is a measure that shows the levels of instrument validity with the following product moment correlation formula:

$$rxy = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2 (N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

2. An instrument's reliability test is a measure of how reliable an instrument is to use it as a data collection tool. To test the instrument's reliability, the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient formula can be used, as follows:$r_{11} = \left(\frac{k}{k-1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\sum \sigma t^2}{\sigma t^2}\right)$

Data analysis in this study used the SPSS application.

The data analysis techniques used are as follows:

1. The description of the percentage isThe data from the questionnaire in the research is quantitative data which will be analyzed descriptively as a percentage using the formula:
   DP = x 100%.$\frac{n}{N}$
2. The normality test is used to determine whether a regression model has a normal distribution. The assumption of normality is a crucial requirement in testing the significance of regression coefficients.
3. Simple linear regression analysis is used to determine the direction of the relationship between variables. Furthermore, regression analysis is useful for determining the influence of predictor variables on the criterion variable. In this study, to measure the influence of parental role models on the formation of students' social behavior, the linear regression equation for Y against X is formulated as follows:
   y = a = bx.
4. Simple Correlation Coefficient Analysis is used to determine the closeness of the relationship between two variables and to determine the direction of the relationship that occurs. Therefore, the calculations used in this study are the Pearson correlation coefficient (r) and the coefficient of determination (r square). The Pearson correlation coefficient analysis (r) is used to measure the closeness of the relationship between two variables whose data is in the form of interval or ratio data, which is formulated as follows: $r\frac{n\sum xy-(\sum x)(\sum y)}{xy\sqrt{[n\sum_{x^2}-(\sum x)^2][n\sum_{y^2}-(\sum y)^2]}}$..
5. Analysis of the coefficient of determination or coefficient of determination (r squre) is used to determine the magnitude of the contribution of the dependent variable, if the correlation coefficient is squared, it will become the coefficient of determination (KP) or coefficient of determination, which means the cause of changes in variable Y that come from variable X, is the square of the correlation coefficient with the formula KD = R = (KK)² x 100%.
6. Hypothesis testing, also known as the t-test, is also known as a partial test. It examines how each independent variable individually influences the dependent variable. The formula used is as follows:
   $=t_{hitung}\frac{r\sqrt{n}-2}{\sqrt{1}-r2}$.

RESEARCH RESULT

Based on the results of the instrument validity test using SPSS, the results of Variable X (Parental Exemplarity) were obtained at a significance level of 0.05 and r table = 0.444. The highest r count value was 0.851 and the lowest r count was 0.566, thus all questions could be said to be valid. The reliability calculation obtained 0.899 was in the interval 0.800 – 1.000, indicating that the results of the reliability test were very strong.

The validity test of the instrument of Variable Y (Students' Social Moral Formation) at a significance level of 0.05 and rtable = 0.444. The highest rcount value is 0.860 and the lowest rcount is 0.466, thus all questions can be said to be valid. The reliability calculation of 0.865 is in the interval of 0.800-0.1000, indicating that the results of the reliability test are very strong.

Recapitulation of Parental Exemplary Behavior Questionnaire Results Variable (X)

No Item	Answer Score					Sample	Total Score	Presentation	Criteria
	5	4	3	2	1				
P1	12	7	1	-	-	20	91	91%	Very good
P2	12	8	-	-	-	20	92	92%	Very good
P3	10	9	1	-	-	20	89	89%	Very good
P4	13	6	1	-	-	20	92	92%	Very good
P5	10	9	1	-	-	20	89	89%	Very good
P6	11	7	2	-	-	20	89	89%	Very good
P7	10	8	2	-	-	20	88	88%	Very good
P8	14	4	2	-	-	20	92	92%	Very good
P9	10	9	1	-	-	20	89	89%	Very good
P10	13	6	1	-	-	20	92	92%	Very good
Amount							903	903% (Average 90.3)	Very good

Overall Percentage of Variable X

The total score obtained is 903 while the highest ideal score is:

Formula = (number of respondents × total items × 5)

= 20 × 10 × 5

= 1,000

If presented then:

P = × 100% = 90.3%$\frac{903}{1.000}$

Recapitulation of Questionnaire Results on the Formation of Students' Social Morals (Y)

No Item	Answer Score					Sample	Total Score	Presentation	Criteria
	5	4	3	2	1				
P1	12	8	-	-	-	20	92	92%	Very good
P2	14	6	-	-	-	20	94	94%	Very good
P3	11	9	-	-	-	20	91	91%	Very good
P4	11	7	2	-	-	20	89	89%	Very good
P5	11	9	-	-	-	20	91	91%	Very good
P6	13	7	-	-	-	20	93	93%	Very good
P7	15	5	-	-	-	20	95	95%	Very good
P8	11	8	1	-	-	20	90	90%	Very good
P9	14	5	1	-	-	20	93	93%	Very good
P10	12	8	-	-	-	20	92	92%	Very good
Amount							920	920% (Average 92)	Very good

Overall Percentage of Variable Y

The total score obtained is 920, while the highest ideal score is:

Formula = (number of respondents × total items × 5)

= 20 × 10 × 5

= 1,000

If presented then:

P = × 100% = 92%$\frac{920}{1.000}$

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test Results

One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		20
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	.0000000
	Standard Deviation	3.21476016
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.187
	Positive	.085
	Negative	-.187
Test Statistics		.187
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.066c
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	26,305	7,221		3,643	.002
	Exemplary Parenting	.436	.159	.543	2,740	.013
a. Dependent Variable: Formation of Students' Social Morals						

Based on the table above, it is known that the value of Constant a is 26.305 while the value of the regression coefficient b is 0.436 so that the regression equation is as follows:$y = 26{,}305 + 0{,}436$

Person Correlation Coefficient Analysis (r)

Correlations			
		Exemplary Parenting	Formation of Students' Social Morals
Exemplary Parenting	Pearson Correlation	1	.449*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.047
	N	20	20
Formation of Students' Social Morals	Pearson Correlation	.449*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.047	
	N	20	20
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).			

In the table above, the correlation coefficient (r) between parental role models (Variable X) and the formation of students' social behavior (Variable Y) is 0.449. According to Sugiyono, the value of 0.449 is in the fairly strong category. This means that the closeness of the relationship between parental role models (Variable X) and the formation of students' social behavior (Variable Y) is quite strong.

Coefficient of Determination (r square)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjustment Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	.499a	.202	.157	3.30285

a. Predictors : (Constans), VX
b. Dependent Variable: VY

Based on the table above, the R square obtained is 0.202. The detailed calculation is as follows:

a) R-Square = 0.202
b) Contribution percentage of X with Y = R-Square × 100
So, the percentage contribution of X to Y is 20.2%

t-Test Results

Coefficientsa						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	25,579	9,601		2,664	.016
	Exemplary behavior Parent	.451	.212	.449	2,133	.047
a. Dependent Variable: VY						

Based on the t-count value (2.133) when compared with the t-table (1.724) which means t-count > t-table, it can be interpreted that parental role models (Variable X) have an effect on the formation of students' social morals (Variable Y). Based on the regression coefficient value (0.451) which is positive, it can be interpreted that parental role models (Variable X) have a positive effect on the formation of students' social morals (Variable Y), which means that the more parental role models (Variable X), the more it will increase the formation of students' social morals (Variable Y), and vice versa. Based on the significance value (Sig = 0.047), it can be interpreted that parental role models (Variable X) have a significant effect on the formation of social morals (Variable Y).

DISCUSSION

The main problem of this research has been described in the problem formulation, namely, is there a significant influence between parental role models on the formation of social behavior in grade XI students at MAN 2 Sumedang in the 2024/2025 academic year. After conducting the research, namely calculating validity, reliability, correlation coefficients, and hypothesis testing, sufficient information was obtained. Data collection in this study was through a questionnaire. The following is the data processing:

1. From the results of the Validity Test calculation, the validity test of the Parental Exemplary Instrument was obtained, as many as 10 (ten) instruments used to measure/test variable X were all valid with a moderate diversity of interpretations of 1 (one), strong 6 (six), and very strong 3 (three). A total of 10 (ten) instruments used to measure/test variable Y were all valid with a moderate diversity of interpretations of 2 (two), strong 7 (seven), and very strong 1 (one).
2. From the calculation resultsInstrument Reliability Test was obtainedThe results of the reliability test of variable X (Parental Exemplary Behavior) using the Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient arer_{11}0.899 if you look at the instrument reliability criteria table, the value of 0.899 is in the interval0.800-1.000 which states that Parental Exemplary Behavior (Variable X) in the reliability test results is very strong. WhereasThe results of the reliability test of variable Y (Formation of Students' Social Morals) using the Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient arer_{11}0.865 if you look at the instrument reliability criteria

table, the value is 0.865is in the interval 0.800-1.000 which states that the Formation of Students' Social Morals (Variable Y) in the reliability test results is very strong.

3. From the results of the percentage calculation, it was obtainedThe percentage data per item can be expressed as a percentage of 90.3% in the percentage range of 80-100%, which is included in the very good classification. So it can be said that (Variable X) Exemplary Parental Behavior of Class XI Students of MAN 2 Sumedang is in the very good category. While the percentage data per item can be expressed as a percentage of 92% in the percentage range of 80-100%, which is included in the very good classification. So it can be said that the Formation of Social Morals of Students (Variable Y) of Class XI Students of MAN 2 Sumedang is in the very good category.
4. The results of the data normality test analysis showed a Sig. value of 0.066, indicating that the data used in this study were normally distributed. Data is considered normal if Sig. >0.05.
5. From the data from the Simple Linear Regression Analysis, the results of the simple linear regression analysis with a regression coefficient (b) of 0.436 (positive) can be interpreted that the relationship between variables X and Y has a unidirectional relationship, meaning that if the variable increases/better/higher, so does the variable Y. These results show that the pattern of variables X and Y can really be predicted based on the problems found at that location.
6. The correlation coefficient (r) between parental role models (Variable X) and the formation of students' social morals (Variable Y) is 0.449. The value of 0.449 is in the fairly strong category. This means that the close relationship between parental role models (Variable X) and the formation of students' social morals (Variable Y) is quite strong.
7. From the data from the analysis of the coefficient of determination or coefficient of determination (r^2), the results of the calculation of the coefficient of determination (r^2) for the variable of the role of parents (variable X) with a contribution to the variable of Motivation to Learn Islamic Religious Education and Character Education (variable Y) are20.2% with good criteria.
8. From the data from the Hypothesis Test Results, the hypothesis (Ha) can be accepted, namely that Parental Exemplary Behavior (Variable X) has an influence on the Formation of Students' Social Morals.(Variable Y).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study on the Influence of Parental Exemplary Behavior on the Formation of Social Morals of Grade XI Students at MAN 2 Sumedang, it can be concluded that: Parental Exemplary Behavior of Grade XI Students at MAN 2 Sumedang, produces a percentage of 90.3%, which is in the range of 81-100%. If seen from table 3.9 the categorization of answer scores is included in the Very Strong criteria. This means that Parental Exemplary Behavior of Grade XI Students at MAN 2 Sumedang is classified as "Very Strong". The Formation of Social Morals of Grade XI Students at MAN 2 Sumedang, produces a percentage of 92%, which is in the range of 81-100%. If seen from table 3.9 the categorization of answer scores is included in the Very Strong criteria. This means that the Formation of Social Morals of Grade XI Students at MAN 2 Sumedang is classified as "Very Strong". The results of the Influence of Parental Exemplary Behavior on the Formation of Social Morals in Grade XI Students at MAN 2 Sumedang were 0.202 or in percentage form, 20.2% with a low criterion. The remaining 79.8% was influenced by other factors including social media, free association, and students' daily habits.

Suggestions in this study are expected to be used as follows: a) For Schools, this study shows that Parental Exemplary can establish a more compact, close and stronger cooperation with parents in monitoring and guiding the development of both cognitive, affective and

psychomotor domains of students in various matters, especially in religious matters. b) For Teachers, it is hoped that they can be role models and can help in instilling the values of Islamic teachings in everyday life that are sourced from the Qur'an and Hadith, so that students can become a generation of faith, knowledge, piety and have noble morals. c) For Students, they should be able to make good use of support, direction, guidance and facilities from parents and make them a motivation to be more enthusiastic in learning.

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