

ABSTRAK

Ahmad Faisal, *Pengaruh Latar Belakang Pendidikan Siswa, Lingkungan Pendidikan Keluarga Dan Budaya Religius Sekolah Terhadap Perilaku Keagamaan Siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas di Kota Banjarbaru*. Dengan dosen pembimbing I, Dr. Hj. Nuril Huda, M. Pd., dan dosen pembimbing II, Dr. Hj. Salamah, M. Pd., Pada Pascasarjana UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, 2018.

Kata Kunci: Pengaruh, Latarbelakang Pendidikan, Lingkungan Pendidikan Keluarga, Budaya Relegius Sekolah, Perilaku Keagamaan Siswa.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi adanya sebagian siswa SMA di kota Banjarbaru memiliki perilaku keagamaan yang baik dan kurang baik. Hal tersebut menurut teori yang ada kemungkinan besar terjadi karena siswa memiliki latarbelakang pendidikan agama yang baik, kemudian lingkungan pendidikan keluarga siswa yang agamis serta budaya relegius sekolah yang kuat. Oleh karena itu, peneliti tertarik untuk membuktikan permasalahan diatas.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian *Asosiatif Kausal*. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan *Mixed Methode*. Model yang digunakan adalah *Concurrent Triangulation*. Populasinya sebanyak 2100 siswa, sedangkan sampelnya 15% dari jumlah populasi yaitu 318 siswa.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan, 1) Latarbelakang pendidikan siswa, pendidikan informal sekitar 86% orangtua siswa pernah melakukan pembinaan, baik itu iman, ibadah dan akhlak, pendidikan formal hanya 27% siswa pernah mengenyam pendidikan di lembaga pendidikan Islam sedangkan sisanya sekitar 73% mengenyam pendidikan di lembaga pendidikan umum, pendidikan nonformal sekitar 63% siswa. 2) Lingkungan pendidikan keluarga siswa, sekitar 69% orangtua mereka sering melakukan pembinaan akidah, sekitar 56% orangtua mereka sering melakukan pembinaan ibadah dan sekitar 62% orangtua mereka sering melakukan pembinaan akhlak. 3) Budaya relegius sekolah siswa sekitar 56% guru sering menebarkan ucapan salam, membaca *basmalah*, *hamdalah* dan doa, sekitar 70% siswa sering melaksanakan shalat berjamaah disekolah, sekitar 55% siswa sering melakukan kegiatan praktek ibadah di sekolah, sekitar 53% siswa sering melakukan tadarus Al-Quran disekolah, sekitar 43% siswa sering melakukan kegiatan silaturahmi di kalangan siswa dan guru. 4) Perilaku keagamaan siswa sekitar 97% siswa sering berperilaku baik kepada Allah Swt dengan menyakini rukun Iman, sekitar 43% siswa sering melakukan ibadah kepada Allah Swt, sekitar 53% siswa sering berperilaku baik kepada sesama makhluk. 5) Terbukti terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan ($Uji t = 5,335 > 1,960$) antara latar belakang pendidikan siswa terhadap perilaku keagamaan siswa SMA di Kota Banjarbaru dengan pengaruhnya sebesar 8,3%. 6) Terbukti terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan ($Uji t = 13,097 > 1,960$) antara lingkungan pendidikan keluarga terhadap perilaku keagamaan siswa SMA di Kota Banjarbaru dengan pengaruhnya sebesar 35,2%. 7) Terbukti terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan ($Uji t = 9,538 > 1,960$) antara budaya relegius sekolah terhadap perilaku keagamaan siswa SMA di Kota Banjarbaru dengan pengaruhnya sebesar 22,4%. 8) Terbukti terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan ($Uji F = 69,029 > 2,65$) antara latar belakang pendidikan siswa, lingkungan pendidikan keluarga dan budaya relegius sekolah secara bersama-sama terhadap perilaku keagamaan siswa SMA di kota Banjarbaru dengan pengaruhnya sebesar 39,7%.

ABSTRACT

Ahmad Faisal, *Influence Background of Student Education, Environment of Family Education and Religious Culture of School on Religious Behavior of High School Students in Banjarbaru City*. With Advisors I, Dr. Hj. Nuril Huda, M. Pd., And II, Dr. Hj. Salamah, M. Pd., On Graduate UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, 2018.

Keywords: Influence, Background of Student Education, Family Education Environment, School Religious Culture, Student Religious Behavior.

The research in this thesis is based on the existence of some high school students in Banjarbaru city have good and bad religious behavior. This is theoretically possible because students have a good religious education background, then the family's religious education environment as well as a strong religious school culture. Therefore, researchers are interested to prove the above problems.

The type of research used is Causal Associative research. The research approach used is Mixed Methode approach. The model used is Concurrent Triangulation. The population of 2100 students, while the sample 15% of the population of 318 students.

The results of this study indicate that 1) Background of student education, informal education about 86% of parents have done coaching, be it faith, worship and morals, formal education only 27% of students ever education in Islamic educational institutions while the rest around 73% education in public education institutions, nonformal education about 63% of students. 2) Student family education environment, about 69% of their parents often do guidance, about 56% of their parents often do religious coaching and about 62% of their parents often do moral character building. 3) Schools' religious culture around 56% of teachers often spread greetings, read basmalah, hamdalah and prayers, about 70% of students often practice praying in school, about 55% of students often practice religious activities in school, about 53% of students often do tadarus Al-Quran school, about 43% of students often perform silaturahmi activities among students and teachers. 4) Students' religious attitudes are about 97% of students often behave well to Allah SWT with beliefs of Faith, about 43% of students often do worship to Allah SWT, about 53% of students often behave well to fellow creatures. 5) Proven significant influence ($t \text{ test} = 5,335 > 1,960$) between the students' educational background on the religious behavior of high school students in Banjarbaru City with influence of 8.3%. 6) Proven significant influence ($t \text{ test} = 13,097 > 1,960$) between family education environment to religious behavior of high school student in Banjarbaru City with influence of 35,2%. 7) Proven significant influence ($t \text{ test} = 9,538 > 1,960$) between the school's religious culture on the religious behavior of high school students in Banjarbaru City with influence of 22.4%. 8) Proven significant influence ($F \text{ test} = 69,029 > 2,65$) between student education background, family education environment and school religious culture together on religious behavior of high school students in Banjarbaru city with influence of 39,7%.