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International Conference on Elementary and Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN : 978-602-98097-4-9 62 The Relationships Between the Parenting Model of the Parents, The Emotional Quotient, and The Spiritual Quotient and The Hindu Religious Behaviour of the Junior High School Students in Central Java Province Heny Perbowosari Institut Hindu Dharma Negeri Denpasar henysari74@gmail.com Abstract The standard quality improvement of the education is undertaken for the purpose of advancing the better growth and building of the human behaviour.

The better education is given in the family itself the better behaviour will develop. Thus, the good parenting model of the parents would seemingly grow the children to have good behaviour, as well as good emotional and spiritual quotient. Both are also likely to have a role in building the behaviour and the personality of the children.

This study aims at describing the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in the province of Central Java. In addition, it is also conducted to know whether there are relationships between those variables or not. The approach applied in this study was the quantitative designed for a correlation research as in this study the causal relationships emphasized on the correlated variables were tried to be understood.

The variables of the study were one dependent variable, the Hindu religious behaviour (Y), and three independent variables, namely, the parenting model (X1), the emotional quotient (X2), and the spiritual quotient (X3). The population of this study were all the Hindu students of the Junior High Schools, both of the public and private schools in Central Java province.

According to the analysis, the results of the study are as follows. (1) There is a relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious with

the correlation value of 0.509 and significance level of 0.05 where $0.000 < 0.05$ hence the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

(2) There is a relationship between the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour with the correlation value of 0.286 and the significance level of 0.05 in which $0.000 < 0.05$ thus the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. (3) There is a relationship between spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour with the correlation value of 0.424 and the significance level of 0.05 where $0.000 < 0.05$ therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

And (4) there are relationships between the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour with the correlation value of 0.622 and the significance level of 0.05 in which $0.000 < 0.05$ that means the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Keyword: parenting model of the parents, emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient
Introduction Background The standard quality improvement of the education is undertaken for the purpose of supporting the conception of holistic and integral human being. Through their teaching and education, both the teachers and the parents grow their children (students) to be good individuals who are considered having holistic and integral quality as human beings.

They also prepare the children to deal with the challenging future where they will be actively International Conference on Elementary and Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN : 978-602-98097-4-9 63 involved in making and organizing the community better with a hope that the children shall become wise individuals, have a better understanding about the world and able to solve the problems they face in their lives (DoniKusuma, 2009:16).

One of the recent problems gone through by the world of education is the declining of good manners, moral ethics, and religious behaviour in the social life practice at school which lead to the rampant irregularities in the implementation of the standard norms both of the religious and socio-cultural life of the community. This assessment emerges partly by considering the negative attitude and behaviour demonstrated in the everyday life of the children.

According to the Java community in general, those who behave badly (violating the code of ethics, good manners) is often said to be *oranjawani* or *durungnjawani*. Based on the field studies conducted, it can be identified some problems as follows: the

parenting models of the parents, the behaviour or way of life, the public mindset, the physical and mental changes, the intellectual quotient, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient.

These problems can influence upon the religious behaviour. In conformist with these earlier explanations, the focuses of this study include the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient. These provide important roles in building the religious behaviour. Problems of the Study 1.

How are the descriptions of the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, the spiritual quotient, and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province? 2. Is there a relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province? 3. Is there a relationship between the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province? 4.

Is there a relationship between the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province? 5. Is there a simultaneous relationship between the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province? Aims of the Study This study is conducted due to specific aims to understand: (1) the descriptions of the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, the spiritual quotient, and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province; (2) relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province; (3) relationship between the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province; (4) relationship between the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province; and (5) simultaneous relationship between the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province. Significances of the Study This study is intended to have significances both theoretically and practically.

The earlier deals with the expectation that this research would be beneficial information for the school as well as other parties who are involved in the field of religion education to enhance the emotional quotient and the spiritual quotient regarded having tight relation with the religious behaviour of the school students. This also could be a reference to developing both quotients International Conference on Elementary and

Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN :

978-602-98097-4-9 64 mentioned earlier through conducting a research to investigate variables that influence on the enhancement of the religious behaviour of the school students.

Practically, this study is hoped to have significances for (1) the students, to improve their emotional quotient and the spiritual quotient as well as the religious behaviour, (2) the school party, in particular the school principals and the Hindu religion teachers of the Junior High Schools in the province of Central Java, to have the insight and experience in educating the students for the sake of building their behaviour concerning the religious teaching, (3) the parents, to provide information about how to develop the emotional quotient, the spiritual quotient, the good parenting model, and to enhance the religious behaviour of their children.

Literature Review and Hypothesis Religious behaviour is the reflection of the attitudes or the behaviours of someone toward the religion and the belief he follows. The form of the religious attitude can be observed on how far the association between such components as cognition, affection, and conation are made and the issues concerning religion. Kohn (Monks, Knoers, and Haditono, 1994) states that parenting is the attitudes of the parents interacting with their children.

This attitudes include (1) the way the parents in providing rules, rewards, and or punishments; (2) how the parents show their authority; (3) the way the parents in giving attention and response to their children. Emotional quotient requires the efforts to learn how to recognize and appreciate the feelings of self and others as well as how to handle them appropriately, to apply the effective energy of emotions in life and daily activities.

Spiritual quotient is a concept related to how smart someone is in managing and utilizing the meanings, the values, and the qualities of his spiritual life. In this research, the hypotheses proposed can be observed in more detail as follows. 1. There is a significant relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province.

2. There is a significant relationship between the emotional quotient and the religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. 3. There is a significant relationship between the spiritual quotient and the religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. 4. There is a significant relationship between the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient simultaneously and the religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. Research Method Research Design This research was designed

as a correlational research.

The independent variables studied were the emotional quotient (X1), the spiritual quotient (X2), the parenting model of the parents (X3). And the dependent variable is the religious behaviour (Y). Research Population and Sample The population in this study were all the Junior High School students who follow the Hindu religion in Central Java Province.

The total number of the sample was of 177 people. The sampling technique utilized in this research was the proportional area sampling. It means that the sampling was based on the comparison of the classes found in the population (Hadi, 1980). International Conference on Elementary and Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN : 978-602-98097-4-9 65 Methods of Collecting the Data and Research Instrument In order to collect the data of the variables of the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, the spiritual quotient, and the Hindu religious behaviour, the questionnaire and the interview methods were applied.

The trial made to the instrument was conducted by involving forty samples of the Hindu students. Some tests were done to ensure that questionnaires composed met with the requirements of validity and reliability. After the validity test had been conducted, it was found that all of the items of the questionnaires were valid.

Whereas regarding the questionnaires related to the variables of the parenting model of the parents, it was obtained that the alpha coefficient was of 0,864, of the emotional quotient, the alpha coefficient was of 0,914, of the spiritual quotient that the alpha coefficient was of 0,893, and of the religious behaviour, the alpha coefficient was of 0,902.

Research Procedure In order to define the tendency levels of the emotional quotient, of the spiritual quotient, of the parenting model of the parents, and of the religious behaviour, the mean of the ideal score of all research subjects was compared with the mean score of the fact. Method of Analyzing the Data The requirement of the data analysis method must be proven analytically.

There were steps of the analysis requirement testing as follows: 1. Data Distribution Normality Testing The data distribution normality testing was conducted to determine whether the score frequency distribution of each variable score was normally distributed or not.

Therefore, the Kolmogorov – Smirnov test may be applied with the criteria: if $p > 0,05$, it

means that the data distribution was normally distributed. 2. Line of Regression Linearity Testing The linearity testing was performed to determine the relationship between the dependent variable and each independent variable. The directive to consider the linearity was the path of Dev.

From linearity examination from the module of MEANS, whereas to consider the significance of the direction of the regression, the linearity path was the directive. 3. Multicollinearity Testing Multicollinearity test was utilized to the independent variables. Multicollinearity means that between the independent variables, there is no factor of loading that is too high simultaneously. 4.

Heteroscedasticity Testing The heteroscedasticity testing was conducted to test the difference in the residual variance of an observation period to another. The heteroscedasticity of the residual variance that is not constant in the regression so that the accretion of the result prediction is doubt/ as the inequality variation of the variables emerges on all of the observations. There were several steps to test the hypothesis as mentioned below. 1.

First, Second, and Third Hypothesis Testing International Conference on Elementary and Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN : 978-602-98097-4-9 66 a) To find the correlation of x and the criterion of y based on the technique of the product moment correlation by Pearson. b) To test the hypothesis, if r_x , then there is a relationship between x and y, and vice versa. 2.

Fourth Hypothesis Testing To test the fourth hypothesis, the technique of correlation and multiple regression analysis was applied. Discussion Data Description Based on the calculations, it can be concluded that the variable of the parenting model of the parent of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province, 117 respondents or 66,1% tent to be in the good category, the rest of 52 respondents or 29,4% were in the very good category, and those which in the average category were 8 respondents or 4,5%.

According to the calculation, it may be concluded that the variable of the emotional quotient of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province, 145 respondents or 81.9% were in the good category, the rest of 25 respondents were in the very good category, and in the average category there were 7 respondents or 4,0%. Based on the calculation, it is concluded that the variable of the spiritual quotient of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province, 103 respondents or 58,2% were likely in the good category, while the rest of 74 respondents or 41.8% were in the very good category.

By the calculation conducted to the variable of the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province, 104 respondents or 58.8% were in the good category, then 72 respondents or 40,7% were in the very good category, and in the average category, there were only 1 respondent or 0,6%. Analysis Requirements Testing Based on the result, the data distribution normality testing obtained from the parenting model of the parents variable was statistically of 0,061 and its significance was of 0,200. Then, the emotional quotient variable was statistically of 0.053 and the significance was of 0,200.

Afterward, the spiritual quotient variable statistically was of 0,062 and its significance was of 0,090. And the Hindu religious behaviour variable was statistically of 0,061 and the significance was of 0,200. Thus, it was regarded that to all the variables, the Kolmogorov- Smirnov significance number was greater than 0,05.

This means that the scores of the parenting model of the parent, the emotional quotient, the spiritual quotient, and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province underwent normal distribution. Based on the result of the analysis conducted to the line of regression linearity testing, it was indicated that the Fcalculation linearity of the parenting model of the parents (X1), the emotional quotient (X2), and the spiritual quotient (X3) and the Hindu religious behaviour (Y) was with $p = 0,000$.

This means that the three independent variables (X1, X2, dan X3) and the dependent variable (Y) obtained the Fcalculation linearity that $p < 0,05$. In contrast, based on the result of the Fcalculation Deviation from Linearity on the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour it was obtained that $p = 0,295$. Then the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour variable was of $p = 0,297$.

And the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour variable was of $p = 0,482$. These results indicate that the Fcalculation Deviation from Linearity was with $p > 0,05$. Thus, it can be concluded that there was a linear relationship between the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. The analysis result of the multicollinearity testing, as which can be observed on the Table 4.7

above, shows that: (1) between the X1 and X2, the result of rcalculation = 0,126, (2) between the X1 and X2 the result of the rcalculation = 0,243, and (3) between the X1 and X2 the result of the rcalculation = 0,181. This indicates that all the correlations of

the independent variables were smaller than 0,800.

Thus, between the independent variables themselves the multicollinearity problem did not occur. The heteroscedasticity testing was done by using the graphic of the heteroscedasticity result. By the result of heteroscedasticity testing using SPSS for Windows 17,00 version there were points spreading randomly.

They did not form a specific clear and scattered pattern, both above and below the 0 on the Y-axis. This means that there was no heteroscedasticity on the regression model so that the regression model was reliable to be used to predict the Hindu religious behaviour in accordance with the input of the independent variables.

Hypothesis Testing The null hypothesis proposed was there is no relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. To test this hypothesis, the simple correlation technique supported by the SPSS for Windows of 17,00 version was applied.

Based on the simple correlation analysis, it was obtained the correlation value of (r_{xy}) was of 0,509 and the significance was of 0,000. By using the significance level of 0,05 ($0,000 < 0,05$) with the effective contribution of 21,2%, then the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province was rejected.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School student. The null hypothesis proposed says that there is no relationship between the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. To test this hypothesis, the simple correlation technique was utilized with the support of the SPSS for Windows of 17,00 version.

Based on the simple correlation analysis, it was obtained that the correlation value (r_{xy}) was of 0,286 and the significance was of 0,000. By using the significance level of 0,05 ($0,000 < 0,05$) with the effective contribution of 5,2%, then the null hypothesis which says there is no relationship between the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java province was rejected.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. The null hypothesis proposed states that there is no relationship between the

spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. To test this hypothesis, the simple correlation technique with the SPSS for Windows of 17,00 version was applied.

Based on the simple correlation analysis, it was obtained the correlation value (r_{xy}) was of 0,424 and the significance was of 0,000. By using the significance level of 0,05 ($0,000 < 0,05$) with the effective contribution of 12,3%, then the null hypothesis which says there is no International Conference on Elementary and Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN : 978-602-98097-4-9 68 relationship between the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province was rejected.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. The null hypothesis proposed states there is no relationship between the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of Junior High School students in Central Java Province.

To test this hypothesis, the multiple correlation technique with the SPSS for Windows of 17,00 version was applied. Based on the analysis, the result obtained by applying the multiple correlation value (R) was of 0,622, the significance was of 0,000, the F calculation was of 36.405, and the F significance was of 0,000.

By using the significance level of 0,05 ($0,000 < 0,05$), the null hypothesis which says there is no relationship of the emotional quotient, the spiritual quotient, and the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province was rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the emotional quotient, the spiritual quotient, and the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province.

Descriptive Analysis First, descriptively the result obtained was that 117 respondents or 66.1% gave the good assessment to the variable of the parenting model of the parents. It means that the Junior High School students in Central Java Province had felt that the parenting model given by the parents was regarded in conformity with the desired expectations. In addition, the parents have understood and paid attention to the personality, the temperament, and the character of their children.

Second, the emotional quotient of Junior High School students in Central Java Province, particularly those who follow the Hinduism indicated good results based on 145

respondents or 81,9%. This result means that the Hindu students in the Junior High School in Central Java Province had good emotional quotient. This fact will support the improvement of the religious behaviour. With such quotient, a person can control over his emotion, satisfaction, and mood.

Third, related to the spiritual quotient the data descriptively indicates, through 103 respondents or 58,2%, that this quotient had good result, while the remaining or 74 respondents or 41.8% said it was very good. It means that the level of the spiritual quotient of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province, especially those who follow Hinduism, was likely good.

It means that the students imposed positive thinking upon their life, heightened awareness, establishing good tolerance, and able to deal with suffering. Fourth, the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province, in particular those who follow Hinduism, tends to indicate that the 58,8 % respondents had good assessment and 40,7% of very good assessment.

Relationship between the Variables By the simple correlation analysis, it was obtained that the correlation value (r_{xy}) was of 0,509 and the significance was of 0,000. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. This finding confirms the research conducted by Lafore (in John W.

Santrock, 2008) which suggests that the democratic parenting model is characterized by highlighting the relation and the cooperation between the children and the parents, the parent-friendly attitude, being aware about the children, and the mutual openness. International Conference on Elementary and Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN : 978-602-98097-4-9 69 By applying the simple correlation analysis, the correlation value (r_{xy}) was of 0,286 and the significance was of 0,000.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. The students who have higher emotional quotient were able to have self-awareness, understanding about the suffering of others, the control of their attitude and behaviour or self-restraint, the patience and strength to deal with suffering, high motivation, and able to maintain good relationships with others.

This finding is in line with of Mayer (1993; in Goleman, 2002) who found that the self-awareness is the sensitivity regarding the mood, their clear thought concerning the emotion that they make as the foundation of their personality, such as being soulful,

positive argument about their own life. By the utilization of the simple correlation analysis, the correlation value (r_{xy}) was of 0,424 and the significance was of 0,000.

Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. It means that the students who have higher spiritual quotient would be able to foster themselves to behave positively because this is emanated by their power of faith. This study is in line with the research of Gina (2001) who found that the spiritual quotient is the quotient to establish the behaviour and life.

In addition, it is also the ability to give the spiritual meaning to the thought, behaviour, and activities. The result of the multiple analysis correlation confirms that the value (R) was of 0,622, the significance was of 0,000, the F calculation value was of 36,405, and the significance of the F was of 0,000.

Then, the conclusion can be drawn that there is a relationship between the emotional quotient, the spiritual quotient, and the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. Here, it is found that if the parenting model of the parents is better, the emotional quotient and the spiritual quotient are higher, then, the religious behaviour of the students would be fostered to be better.

This study confirms the research by Gina (2001), that in order to grow excellent generation, the intellectual, emotional, and spiritual quotient must be well combined. The emotional quotient and the spiritual quotient can synergize the heart, the mind, and physical greatness in an integral unity. Closing Conclusions According to the results of the descriptive analysis towards the variables, the research conclusions can be drawn as follows: 1.

The variable of the parenting model of the parents of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province includes 117 respondents or 66.1% tend to be in the good category, the rests, 52 respondents or 29,4%, are in the very good category, and those who are in the average category are 8 respondents or 4,5%. 2.

The variable of the emotional quotient of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province is considered mostly in the good category that consists of 145 respondents or 81.9%, then the rests are in the very good category of 25 respondents or 14,1%, and 7 respondents or 4,0% are in the average category. 3. The variable of the spiritual quotient of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province is also likely to be in the good category of 103 respondents or 58,2%, and the rests, 74

respondents or 41,8%, are in the very good category. 4.

The variable of the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province consists of 104 respondents or 58,8% are likely in the good category, then the rests are in the very good category consists of 72 respondents or 40.7%, and only 1 respondent or 0,6% is considered in the average category.

International Conference on Elementary and Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN : 978-602-98097-4-9 70 The conclusions of the study related to the analysis of the relationship are as follows: 1.

There is a significant relationship between the parenting model of the parents and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. This result indicates that the better parenting is given by the parents, the better religious behaviour the students would develop. 2. There is a significant relationship between the emotional quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province.

This indicates that the higher the emotional quotient the students has the better religious behaviour would be built. 3. There is a significant relationship between the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. It implies that the higher the spiritual quotient the students have, the better the religious behaviour would be established. 4.

There is a significant relationship between the parenting model of the parents, the emotional quotient, and the spiritual quotient and the Hindu religious behaviour of the Junior High School students in Central Java Province. This implies that if the parenting is better, the level of the emotional quotient and the spiritual quotient is higher hence the better religious behaviour would be achieved Implications of the Research Findings 1. The results of this study imply that the parenting model of the parents can improve the Hindu religious behaviour.

Therefore, it has to be well maintained and improved, either through the parenting given in the nuclear family as well as the extended family. As for the parenting to be done in the nuclear family are: 1) increasing the intensity of direct face to face communication. The communication is made directly with full of warmth, sense of openness, and mutual sense.

This may greatly influence on the development of the children; 2) the parents should instil their hope through heart-to-heart communication with their children. By this way the children will be grown and trained to be honest, critical, and open. Moreover,

encouraging children to behave nicely and protecting their children from the effects of bad values are the other responsibilities of the parents; 3) providing religious education for their children, as it is another duty beard by the parents i.e. teaching the doctrines about God as well as telling them to pray. 2.

The s thistudindithat emotnal ent y prothe religious behaviour. Therefore, the emotional quotient of students need to be kept and maintained in the family environment (at home) through such ways as: 1) teaching the children to socialize, 2) engaging children in some home-activities i.e. giving a chance for the children to give their opinion in the decision-making process.

This will bring them to have the sense of responsibility; 3) training the children to be able to control their emotions, although this is difficult but should be emphasized to children so that by controlling their emotions the wrong way of life can be avoided; 4) Giving reward if the children behave well; 5) giving advice if the children **do the wrong thing**.

In addition, the schools also must keep and maintain the emotional quotient of students through some ways as: 1) promoting the extracurricular activities, because this will assist the children in the real-life interactions between the students and their peers; 2) accustoming to teach using methods so that good behaviour may be built. 3. The results of this study give the sense that the spiritual quotient can enhance the religious behaviour.

The spiritual quotient thus needs to be maintained and improved. This condition must be made goodly conducive within the family, the schools, and the society. Some duties borne by the family are: 1) directing the children to think positively that will continuously stimulate their motivation and optimism in dealing with everything; 2) involving the children in the ritual activities, telling the children to pray before doing their International Conference on Elementary and Teacher Education (ICETE) 2016 Lombok, 22-23 October 2016 - ISBN : 978-602-98097-4-9 71 activities, doing charitable activities (yadnya); 3) training them to be patient and grateful, in this case, patiently withstanding in difficult situations (do not easily feel irritable, desperate, or broken heart, but keep calm) and to be grateful or thankful in every condition and situation. Meanwhile, the improvement of the spiritual quotient in schools include: 1) Creating religious culture in schools.

Making religion as a tradition, in particular by carrying out religious activities, instilling religious values into the students to enhance their attitude and behaviour. 2) Attempting to integrate the religious values into each subject. In addition to customizing religious

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