

The Effect of Regular Congregational Prayer Practices on the Religious Attitudes of Students at SD Muhammadiyah 29 Surabaya.

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ABSTRACT

The formation of religious attitudes in elementary school aged children is a foundational aspect of personality development, cultivated through the habituation of regular worship practices within the school environment. This study aims to analyse the effect and the magnitude of the contribution of congregational prayer habits to the religious attitudes of students at SD Muhammadiyah 29 Surabaya. The research employed a quantitative associative causal approach with a population of 50 fifth and sixth-grade students. Data were collected using closed-ended questionnaires that had been tested for validity and reliability, and subsequently analysed using simple linear regression through SPSS version 26. The results indicate that congregational prayer habits have a positive and significant effect on students' religious attitudes, with a significance value of 0.000 (< 0.05). The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.639 shows that congregational prayer habits contribute 63.9% to students' religious attitudes, while the remaining percentage is influenced by other factors outside the scope of this study. These findings confirm that the consistent implementation of congregational prayer within the school environment is an effective strategy for fostering and strengthening the religious attitudes of elementary school students

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INTRODUCTION

The formation of religious attitudes in primary school-aged children constitutes an essential foundation for personality development, moral conduct, and spiritual character, which evolve through the integration of cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains within Islamic education. (Naima et al., 2024) Recent literature emphasises that Islamic education is not merely concerned with the transmission of knowledge, but rather prioritises the internalisation of values related to aqidah, worship, and morality through sustained habituation and the cultivation of a supportive school culture. (Candrasari et al., 2023) The habituation of collective religious activities, particularly congregational prayer (shalat berjama'ah), is regarded as an effective pedagogical instrument for fostering students' religious awareness, discipline, and social responsibility through contextualised and repetitive learning experiences. (Dewi, 2023)

In the context of the Islamic curriculum, religious practices are positioned as an integral component of the learning process, aimed at fostering students' religious attitudes and behaviours. A number of studies indicate that the internalisation of values through madrasah culture, teacher role modelling, and the integration of religious values across various subjects contributes significantly to the development of students' religiosity. (Hafizh & Salmiwati, 2022) However, empirical findings also indicate a decline in students' participation in collective religious activities, particularly in urban areas, suggesting a weakening of religious habituation due to the influences of modernity, the social environment, and family dynamics. This condition points to a gap between the planning of religious programmes and their implementation in students' daily practices. (Kamil et al., 2024)

Previous studies on the influence of congregational prayer on religious attitudes have yielded varied results and are strongly influenced by socio-cultural contexts. Therefore, this study is designed to address the research gap by quantitatively examining the effect of the habit of congregational prayer on the religious attitudes of students at SD Muhammadiyah 29 Surabaya. The novelty of this study lies in its empirical analysis of congregational worship practices within the context of an urban Muhammadiyah school. It is therefore expected to provide a theoretical contribution to the development of character education based on collective worship, as well as a practical contribution to strengthening religious culture in Islamic primary schools

METHODS

This study employed a quantitative approach with an ex post facto design to examine the effect of the habit of congregational prayer on students' religious attitudes. The research was conducted at SD Muhammadiyah 29 Surabaya during the first semester of the current academic year, with the population consisting of all upper-grade students, who were also used as the sample through a saturated sampling technique. Data were collected using a closed-ended questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability, and were then analysed using simple linear regression with the assistance of statistical software after fulfilling the prerequisite tests for analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

The research instrument was tested for validity and reliability prior to its use. The results of the testing indicated that all statement items were valid, with r-count values greater than r-table at the 5% level of significance, and were reliable, with a Cronbach's Alpha value greater than 0.70. Therefore, the instrument was deemed suitable for use as a data collection tool.

Tabel 1. Kolmogorov-smirnov

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normal Test Summary		
Total N		50
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.090
	Positive	.078
	Negative	-.090
Test Statistic		.090
Asymptotic Sig.(2-sided test)		.200 ^{a,b}
a. Lilliefors Corrected		
b. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Based on the results of the normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, it was found that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value for the Unstandardised Residual variable was 0.200. Given that this significance value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the regression residuals meet the assumption of normality, or that the data are normally distributed. Therefore, the data are suitable for use in subsequent statistical analyses.

Tabel 2. Anova

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sikap Religius * Kebiasaan Sholat Berjama'ah	Between Groups	(Combined)	1925.849	15	128.390	5.862	.000
		Linearity	1705.182	1	1705.182	77.859	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	220.667	14	15.762	.720	.740
	Within Groups		744.631	34	21.901		
Total		2670.480	49				

Based on the results of the linearity test presented in the ANOVA table, the Sig. Deviation from Linearity value was 0.740. As this significance value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between the variable of congregational prayer habits and religious attitudes. This indicates that the linear regression model meets the prerequisite assumptions for further analysis.

Tabel 3. Coefficients

Coefficients ^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12.873	5.101		2.524	.015
	Kebiasaan Sholat Berjama'ah	1.158	.126	.799	9.208	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sikap Religius

This analysis was conducted to determine the direction and magnitude of the effect of the congregational prayer habit variable (X) on religious attitudes (Y). Based on the output presented in the Coefficients table, the regression equation model was obtained as follows:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Alternatively, mathematically expressed based on the values in the Unstandardised Coefficients (B) column:

$$Y = 12,873 + 1,158X$$

Interpretation of the Regression Equation:

1. Constant (a) of 12.873: This value indicates that if the congregational prayer habit variable is assumed to be zero (non-existent or constant), the average value of religious attitudes is 12.783.
2. Regression Coefficient (b) of 1.158: The positive coefficient value indicates a positive relationship. This means that for every one-unit increase in the congregational prayer habit score (X), the religious attitude score (Y) is predicted to increase by 1.158 units.

Tabel 3. Coefficients

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	Kebiasaan Sholat Berjama'ah	1.158	.126	.799	9.208	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Sikap Religius

The t-test was conducted to examine whether there is a significant effect of the congregational prayer habit variable (X) on religious attitudes (Y). Based on the results of the analysis presented in the Coefficients table, the t-value was 9.208, with a significance level (Sig.) of 0.000. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a statistically significant effect of the congregational prayer habit variable on students' religious attitudes:

1. Significance Value: As the significance value of 0.000 is less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$), it can be concluded that the habit of congregational prayer has a positive and statistically significant partial effect on religious attitudes.
2. Hypothesis Acceptance: This indicates that the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted, meaning that every increase in the congregational prayer habit score is followed by a statistically significant increase in religious attitudes.
3. Interpretation of the Findings: These results strengthen the argument that the dimension of congregational prayer habits makes a positive contribution to the enhancement of an individual's religious attitudes in carrying out their duties and responsibilities.

Tabel 4. Anova

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1705.182	1	1705.182	84.791	.000 ^b
	Residual	965.298	48	20.110		
	Total	2670.480	49			
a. Dependent Variable: Sikap Religius						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Kebiasaan Sholat Berjama'ah						

Based on the results of the F-test presented in the ANOVA table, the calculated F-value was 84.791, with a significance level of 0.000. As the significance value (0.000) is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the congregational prayer habit variable has a statistically significant effect on the religious attitude variable. This indicates that the regression model developed is appropriate (fit) for use in explaining the phenomenon of religious attitudes in this study.

Tabel 5. Model Summary

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.799 ^a	.639	.631	4.484
a. Predictors: (Constant), Kebiasaan Sholat Berjama'ah				
b. Dependent Variable: Sikap Religius				

Based on the results of the analysis presented in the Model Summary table, the coefficient of determination (R Square) obtained was 0.639. This result indicates that the congregational prayer habit variable accounts for 63.9% of the variance in the religious attitude variable. Meanwhile, the remaining 36.1% is influenced by other factors beyond the scope of this study. In addition, the R value of 0.799 indicates a strong and positive relationship between students' level of congregational prayer habits and their level of religious attitudes.

DISCUSSION

The results of the normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov test indicated a significance value of 0.200 (> 0.05), indicating that the residual data were normally distributed. Therefore, the regression model met the assumption of normality. In addition, the results of the linearity test showed that the relationship between congregational prayer habits and religious attitudes was linear, thus simple linear regression analysis was appropriate for use.

The regression analysis results showed the equation $Y = 12.873 + 1.158X$, indicating a positive effect of congregational prayer habits on religious attitudes. The positive regression coefficient indicates that the higher the level of congregational prayer habits, the higher the students' religious attitudes.

The results of the t-test showed a calculated t-value of 9.208 with a significance level of 0.000 (< 0.05). This demonstrates that congregational prayer habits have a statistically significant effect on students' religious attitudes. These findings are consistent with Islamic educational theory, which states that the habituation of worship, particularly congregational prayer, plays an important role in shaping students' religious attitudes, discipline, and spiritual awareness.

Furthermore, the results of the F-test yielded a calculated F-value of 84.791 with a significance level of 0.000, indicating that the regression model as a whole is statistically significant and appropriate for use. The coefficient of determination (R Square = 0.639) indicates that congregational prayer habits contribute 63.9% to students' religious attitudes, while the remaining 36.1% is influenced by other factors beyond the scope of this study. The correlation coefficient (R = 0.799) indicates a strong and positive relationship between the two variables.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that congregational prayer habits have a positive and statistically significant effect on students' religious attitudes. The regression model used met the statistical assumptions and was deemed appropriate. Congregational prayer habits contribute 63.9% to the enhancement of students' religious attitudes; therefore, the habituation of collective worship within the school environment plays a strategic role in strengthening students' religious attitudes. These findings affirm that the consistent implementation of collective worship practices in schools constitutes an effective strategy for fostering students' religious attitudes, particularly through the internalisation of values.

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