

Sociological Approach to the Role of the Family in Religious Values Internalisation

Gunawan¹, Muhammad Rifai², Maulida Masyitoh³, Kurnia Asni Sari⁴, Ade Maulidya⁵

*Correspondence:

Email:
gunawan@fisip.unsri.ac.id

Authors Affiliation:

¹²³⁴⁵ Universitas Sriwijaya

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Abstract

Religion is one of the important aspects of human life that can affect a person, be it the way they think, act, and interact with the surrounding world. Religious education begins with the education obtained in a family. Therefore, this research aims to see how a family, which is the smallest unit in society, provides religious education for children. One of the novelties of this research is that the author explores the research findings more broadly and deeply, and gives emphasis to the socialisation process in the family. This research employed the literature study research method. This method was chosen. It can answer the questions posed more comprehensively because it refers to several scientific quantities that have been published previously. The theory used to analyse the findings is Functional Structural Theory. This theory was chosen because it is relevant to explain how a structure carries out its functions and roles, to be able to achieve a goal. The results showed that a family has a big responsibility in instilling religious values in a child. This responsibility is carried out in the form of socialisation and interaction between family members. How the family transforms religious values for each child is one of the fundamental things that will affect a child's religious understanding. The family, as the smallest structure in society, has a great function and role in shaping a child's character, including the cultivation of religious values.

Introduction

Religion as a guiding principle in life plays a crucial role in shaping human existence. It offers clear guidelines for humans in their relationship with God and in their interactions with others. Religion acts as a protective shield for individuals facing various challenges. Therefore, it is important to actively cultivate strong religious values, starting from the most isolated community environment—the family (Davidman et al. 2022). This should be done in hopes that these values will serve as a reminder, especially for children, helping them avoid mistakes or delinquent behavior.

The family is an environment for children, the smallest environment where children are born, raised, and nurtured. The family is called a system because it is a unit consisting of individuals who are interconnected and interacting (Ramdani et.al. 2023). The socialization that occurs in the family is reciprocal, that is, parents socialize with children in the same way children socialize with parents. Dad will socialize with Mom, and vice versa (Purwasih 2021). In simple terms, we can understand that the family is the initial environment in which a person learns many things, including learning about character and identity. Family is the initial foundation for teaching about religion for a child, which will then later affect how their religious identity is formed (Anggraini and Mardhiah 2023).

Religion is one of the most critical aspects of human life that can profoundly affect a person, influencing the way they think, act, and interact with the world around them. In

the social context, religion is not only a personal aspect but also an integral part of a broader social system, encompassing the family, society, and other institutions. Religious identity, as an essential part of personal identity, is formed through a long process influenced by a variety of external and internal factors (Ramdani et.al. 2023). In Indonesia, religion has a status regulated in the constitution and the country's legal system. Based on the 1945 Constitution Article 29 paragraph 2, it is stated that "The State guarantees the freedom of every citizen to embrace religion and worship according to his religion". The freedom to practice this religion led to Indonesia having several recognised national religions.

In addition to religion, the socialization process that occurs within a family and society is also an exciting topic to discuss. This is because socialization is, in principle, a reasonably necessary process in the formation of individual character in society (Ramdhini and Afrizal 2024). During the process of socialization, individuals learn the values, norms, and social roles that shape their identity and behaviour, including their religious identity. The pattern of communication and socialization that occurs within the family involves socialization between parents and their children, where each family member has a distinct role that influences the others (Andele and Wirdanengsih 2022). Meanwhile, in broader society, the process of socialization becomes more complex because it involves a greater number of people with diverse personalities and backgrounds.

Internalization is a deeper process than socialization, where social values and norms are not only understood cognitively, but also become part of the individual's self, forming automatic attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors (Ni'mah et.al. 2024). In other words, we see that the religious values taught are not only obeyed due to social pressure but have also become inherent and serve as a guideline for children's lives, consciously and consistently. Family, religion, and socialization are fundamental aspects that significantly influence a child's development within the family. The question is, how are religious values taught to a child through socialization processes that occur naturally in a family? The family acts as an institution that teaches religious values directly and continuously, and this is done in various ways (Hanifah and Farida 2023). This process will later help a child integrate spiritual values into his life.

This research aims to investigate the role of the family in instilling religious values in children. Nowadays, life is becoming increasingly advanced, and the education provided by parents to their children seems to focus more on the science required for employment, such as mathematics, English, and Art, among others. Research related to the role of the family has been conducted by many researchers before. However, some of the sources the author reads do not contain research that explicitly examines how the process of transmitting religious values through the smallest institution in society (the family) is affected in this modern era. This study will look at how a family plays a role in instilling

religious values in a child, with a focus on how religious values are for a child, with a focus on how religious values are transmitted through these smallest social institutions, and how the family influences the development of individual attitudes and behaviors toward religion throughout life. This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of the process of interaction and socialization within a family, instilling religious values in children and thereby serving as a guide or limit in their daily lives.

Research Method

This study employs a qualitative research method, utilizing a literature review approach. This method was chosen because it was considered capable of answering the questions asked. How, then, does the wealth of research that has been carried out before becoming the primary source of data in this research? This research method involves collecting, analyzing, and summarizing information from written sources relevant to the research topic. Be it from books, scientific articles, journals, research reports, theses, and other documents that have been published before (Fadya 2024). In this study, the first step is to identify relevant literature on the topic being discussed. The researcher used keywords such as "Family role, socialization, religious values, children's character, education in the family" to search for academic portal sources, including Google Scholar and other relevant databases. Each abstract of the manuscript is read first to ensure that the content is appropriate to the topic. After the documents are collected, the researcher reads and analyses their contents to identify patterns and relationships between them. In this study, the author has read and analyzed at least 20 articles.

Data from various sources is compared to confirm the suitability or differences in the information in it. Information that has the same theme is then grouped to make it easier to understand. To maintain accuracy, researchers cross-referenced (comparing sources) to ensure the information was correct. Different types of sources are used to broaden the view, and each source is critically evaluated to identify any potential bias. All the data that has been collected is then analyzed using the Functional Structural Theory of Talcot Person. In simple terms, Functional Structural Theory is a sociological approach that views society as a system that consists of several parts that work together to achieve a single goal (Ichsan 2018). As an analogy, this theory views society as akin to the human body, where every organ (social institution) has a specific function to keep the body (society) alive and healthy. This theory was chosen because it is considered relevant to explain how a structure carries out its functions and roles to achieve a specific goal. This theory can analyse and answer how the function and role of agents in a family structure are determining factors for the success of the family in achieving its goals (Akerlind 2024).

Family as a Medium of Values Internationalization

The family, as the first social unit individuals encounter, is often the first place where religious values are instilled. Meanwhile, society through wider social interaction also influences the development and expression of one's religion. Through the process of socialization, they identify with the teachings and religious practices that exist around them. The family functions as a miniature society that socializes the values of life in society, and its members must carry out these values (Nuroniya 2019). The existence of a family will ultimately help a person learn many things. How, then, the socialization process that is still happening in the family gives each member a very vital role in the family (Ihromi 2004).

In simple terms, we can understand that the family is the first place for a child to socialize. The socialization in question is, of course, the process of child growth and development, through which a person learns and is taught fundamental values in life. The lessons encompass religious values, manners, karmic systems, and more (Ni'mah et.al. 2024). Socialization in the family is a process in which each family member (especially children) learns about what norms, values, habits, and ways of interacting in the family and in the life of society at large. The family is the initial environment that shapes a person's character and behavior. The process of socialization in the family can occur through various means, including communication, interaction, and daily learning, which significantly impact individual development (Dwi and Ella 2023).

The family, as the smallest social unit in society, plays a crucial role in instilling religious values in a child. How parents give lessons while setting an example for children, provide practice opportunities, and assign responsibilities according to their development are ways that instill values (including religious values) in children (Puspitasari 2022). Therefore, parents as leaders in a family cannot escape that responsibility. Not a few of us recognize that if the family structure does not function well, with agents not fulfilling their respective roles and functions, then the cultivation of religious values in a child will also be neglected.

Socialization within a family plays a crucial role in shaping a person's character and behavior. A person will then carry this character until they grow up. Additionally, it will also impact the way they interact with others outside the family. In the context of socialization, several key aspects must be understood about the family socialization process (Ummah 2025):

- a. Emotional Interaction: The family is a place where everyone first learns to analyze and manage emotions, whether through affection, attention, care, or conflict. This emotional interaction then helps a person to understand how to express or show their feelings towards something in a healthy way.

- b. **Teaching Values and Norms:** The family plays a crucial role in guiding moral, religious, and ethical values, as well as social norms applicable in the community. A family member (children) will learn about what is considered right and wrong, how to behave by appropriate values and standards, and also how to treat others with respect (in the context of a family, this is typically a parent).
- c. **Communication:** The process of communication within the family is crucial. This process then enables each member to understand one another, build strong relationships, and solve problems together. This communication process is one of the key determinants of whether a family is harmonious or not. This is because a family with good communication tends to be more harmonious, and vice versa. If the communication built is not in good condition, then conflicts will often occur within the family.
- d. **Identity Formation:** A family also has a vital role in the formation of a person's identity (especially children). Through the process of socialization within the family, a child learns about who they are, who the people around them are, their cultural background, and how to position themselves within the family and the wider society. This process of identity formation is the basis for a child to position himself amid the broader life of society.
- e. **Conflict Resolution:** This process can be considered a key indicator of a person's maturity. Initially, a child will often feel uncomfortable and reluctant to be blamed. However, in a family, a person learns how to solve problems, specifically how to handle conflict constructively. This pattern of problem – solving can then affect the way a person manages disputes within the family, and also in their social relationships outside the family.

Socialization that occurs within a family ultimately becomes a means for a person to learn about good and bad things. How, then, does the process of socialization in the family also influence a person to find their identity? What we know as multiculturalism is sometimes also taught in a family (Akeke et.al. 2025). Because, in addition to teaching religious values, every parent also teaches the importance of tolerance for differences, which is indeed a valuable trait in life. This will later help children develop a wise attitude towards dealing with diversity in society. How, then, does one understand that in social life, differences become something that must exist? Therefore, knowledge and awareness of this matter are necessary to respond to it effectively. The cultivation of values and awareness begins with the process of socialization within a family, which is then continued through other forms of education outside the family. The most essential thing in the socialization process is the cultivation of religious values, because basically, religion is the basic foundation for a person to behave (Fisseha 2024).

In fact, the family and society have their respective roles in the definition of a socialization forum. How then the family will play a role in at least three aspects, namely norms and ethics, social roles and character formation. Meanwhile, society has another role, namely learning social norms, understanding interactions between groups and developing social identity (Subianto 2013). The family serves as a primary forum for socialization, where a child is first taught and introduced to the concepts of good and bad behavior in society. A child's understanding of the actions they perform is typically evaluated as good or bad, which is often acquired within the family environment. In addition, within the family, a child is also introduced to various social roles, such as those of children, mothers, fathers, and others. In a broader sense, the family is the first place where a child forms their character and personality through the loving interaction and support of all family members (Rakhmawati 2015). This is certainly different at the societal level, where individuals learn to play a broader role, manage interpersonal relationships, and understand the differences among members of society.

In the context of a broader society, which consists of individuals from diverse backgrounds, cultures, and norms, the socialization process takes place through various social institutions, such as schools, media, workplaces, and so on (Sulistiawati and Nasution 2022). Socialization, which occurs in society, enables a person to learn how to adjust to the norms and rules that govern society. The community then becomes a forum, providing opportunities for everyone to interact with various social groups that represent the existing diversity. The entire process then enables individuals to understand and develop their social identity, including their religious identity.

Family and community ultimately cooperate as a forum for socialization for everyone. How, then, does the family become the first environment that shapes the character of individuals, while the community plays a role in expanding and strengthening the learning of social norms in a broader context? Both are very important in shaping individual behavior and identity in social life. During the process of socialization, a child will also acquire new knowledge and values in their life, including religious values (Santika 2019). This is important for a child so that they have provisions in place to at least avoid juvenile delinquency or receive a warning when they deal or interact with others.

The Role of the Family in Religious Values Internalization

The family has a vital role in instilling religious teachings as the basis of a child's moral and spiritual life. Religious education in the family is not only limited to how to teach religious rituals, but also includes the formation of attitudes, character, morals, and a deep understanding of religious values (Warsah 2020). In the process of religious education, parents have a significant responsibility to serve as role models for their children. The way parents live their daily lives, carry out worship, and teach love, honesty,

and mutual respect will affect the way children view religion. Therefore, religious education in the family must be carried out with patience, compassion, and real – life examples that can be accepted and understood by children according to their age and developmental stage. Thus, religious education in the family is not only a parent's duty, but also an effort to foster a sense of responsibility for children towards their religion, as well as to form a strong character and morals to face the challenges of life in the future (Ichsan 2018).

Actually, in addition to family, the community environment often plays a significant role in shaping a person's character. The environment in which individuals live also influences how they develop and shape their character, attitudes, and values. The social environment plays a significant role in shaping a person's mindset and behaviour, including their perspective on religion (Firdaus and Andriyani 2021). From the beginning of life, the influence of the community's environment can shape many aspects of a person's life, both positively and negatively. The surrounding environment can provide opportunities for a person to learn and adapt to applicable social, cultural norms, and various moral teachings. During the socialisation process, the community environment can present challenges, such as social pressure or negative influences, that can impact a person's decisions and actions (Ihromi 2004). In the context of responding to religion, for example, the community environment often plays a significant role in influencing a person's response to their religion. A common observation is that individuals living in a religious society tend to participate in that religiosity, and vice versa.

Religious education is something important for every child. How then does religion become one of the considerations that is always taken into account when wanting to make a decision (Achmad and Fikriyah 2021). Therefore, how the family transforms religion for each member is one of the fundamental things that will affect a child's religious understanding. A child gains a sense of religion through the socialisation process they undergo, both within the family environment and the wider community. Religion is one of the factors that influence a person to act (make decisions), because the role of religion is also vital in social life (Akeke et.al. 2025).

Religion and family are two things that are difficult to separate. This is because in a family, education about religion is a common aspect that is often conveyed through the socialisation process between family members (Mahoney 2015). Parents will always provide a good education to their children. Religious education within the family plays a crucial role in shaping a child's spiritual character. The family, which is the first forum where a child learns and develops, becomes the primary and initial setting in the socialization process carried out by a child, including in terms of religious learning. By receiving a good religious education, children can develop into individuals who not only possess noble morals but also have a strong understanding and knowledge of spiritual and religious

values that can serve as a guiding principle in their social life and society later (Santoso and Wisman 2020).

In the context of family sociology, we are familiar with the so-called Functional Structural Theory put forward by Parsons. In this case, the family plays a crucial role in providing religious education to the child (Puspytasari 2022). The family has a responsibility to transmit religious values, which are not only limited to forming a religious identity but also help them understand and play a broader role in society. Functional structure theory posits that the success of a child's religious education is determined by how each family member can fulfil their respective roles and functions (Sulistiawati and Nasution 2022). Some previous studies have also informed the power of this theory in family reading. How, then, do agents in the family structure fulfil their roles to achieve the goals that a family wants to achieve? For example, a child who has a role as a person must also be accompanied by the ability of parents to carry out the role of an educator who teaches religious knowledge to their children (Azizah 2023).

Through the theory of structural functionalism, Parsons seeks to view society as a system consisting of interrelated parts that serve a specific function, thereby maintaining social stability and order (Ummah 2025). Every social institution (family, education, religion, law) carries out its function to keep the system balanced. In the context of the family, this is particularly interesting to study, as the family structure serves as the initial forum for an agent to socialise and interact with others. In this context, each agent is taught to perform their respective functions and roles, enabling the family to achieve its goal (Yee and Tasir 2023).

The functional structural view sees that a family plays a role in educating children. This view highlights the significance of the family as the smallest social institution in society, which has specific functions that contribute to maintaining societal stability (Adji and Burhanusyihab 2023). In the context of children's education, for example, the family is the first unit where a person interacts, so it is expected to provide early socialization to children, teaching them values, norms, and social skills that will later be needed to interact with the broader community. Each Structure in the family has its role. How, then, do parents play the role of caregivers and educators, ensuring that the child's development runs smoothly, whether in physical, emotional, intellectual, or spiritual aspects, including their understanding of religious values? With a clear structure and role within the family, a child can develop a good sense of religion. Functional Structure recognizes that in a family, a harmonious relationship is necessary to support the achievement of broader goals (Anggraini and Mardhiah 2023). This can certainly be realized if each family member can carry out their respective functions and roles optimally.

However, what must also be considered is the ability of family agents to play a role, not only due to external impulses (family and societal structures), but also due to the

impulse and willingness from within the child (Hanifah and Farida 2023). In this view, the family and society not only limit the actions of an individual, but are also shaped through the actions of that person. Every individual or agent can constantly evolve, innovate, and change things through their actions. This then creates a dynamic where the family as a structure is also influenced by the movement of its members (Adji and Burhanusyihab 2023).

Apart from the ability of the role and structure of the family in carrying out their respective roles, the success of the family in providing religious education for a child must be fundamental (Dian and Fery 2023). The family is not the only forum that influences a child's understanding of religion; the wider community environment also plays a role. However, religious education will later guide a person as they grow up. The role and function of the family as a structure are what a child needs most when they want to learn about religion. Today, we see how religious education is critical for every child to get, so that they can sort out and choose which deeds are not worth doing (Santoso & Wisman, 2020). Although we must admit that these considerations are not always related to religion, at least to a child's strong understanding of religion, he can be more vigilant and consequential about any final choices that have been made (Gunawan 2024).

Conclusion

The role of the family is very fundamental in the inculcation of religious values in a child. The family is the initial forum for a child to socialize and be introduced to various kinds of knowledge, including knowledge about religion. The family is a structure that has the most significant influence on a child's early character, including its impact on religious values. A family has a great responsibility in instilling spiritual values in a child. This responsibility is carried out through a process of socialisation and interaction among family members. How the family transforms religion for each child is one of the fundamental things that will affect a child's religious understanding. The family must be able to fulfill its most significant role as a forum for early education for a child, so that the child receives a good early education, which will later enable them to contribute to the broader community's education.

Understanding religion is quite essential for a child. This is because a good understanding of religion will guide a person in their interactions with society. The role of the family is fundamental in instilling religious values in every new member. The instillation of these values is carried out through the process of socialisation and education in a family. Therefore, the cultivation of religious values through the socialisation process will shape the child's spiritual character, enabling them to position themselves effectively when they enter the wider society. Ultimately, the success of the family in instilling religious values in children will be directly proportional to the creation of the next generation of the nation, who can contribute to the nation and state. This is because a

good understanding of religion fosters a more profound love for one's nation and country (Hubbul Wathan Minal Iman).

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