

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN WORSHIP AND MORALITY EDUCATION: An Islamic Perspective on the Role of Parents

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ABSTRACT

"This study aims to analyse children's rights to worship and moral education from an Islamic perspective, focusing on the role of parents in fulfilling these rights. Using a literature review method, the research explores primary Islamic texts, such as the Qur'an and Hadith, alongside Indonesia's legal framework, particularly the Child Protection Act. The study emphasises the parental obligation to instil values of tawhid (monotheism), worship, and noble character as the foundation for shaping children's morals and spirituality. The findings reveal that early education in worship and morality forms a crucial basis for nurturing devout and ethically upright Muslim generations. Additionally, the study highlights the synergy between Islamic principles and Indonesia's legal obligations, offering an integrative approach to guide parents in navigating the challenges of globalisation and digitalisation. By providing practical insights for parents, this research contributes to the development of Islamic parenting strategies that are both contextually relevant and effective in fostering morally resilient and spiritually aware future generations."

Keyword: *Children's Rights, Worship Education, Morality, Parents, Islam*

INTRODUCTION

Education serves as the cornerstone for individual and societal development, functioning as a structured process to prepare individuals for their roles as stewards (khalifah) on Earth (Alavi & Rahman, 2019). In Islam, the education of children encompasses tauhid (faith in Allah), ibadah (worship), and akhlaq (ethics), forming the foundation for holistic character development. Parents bear the primary responsibility for instilling these values, as underscored in Qur'anic verse QS. At-Tahrim: 6, which commands believers to protect their families from moral and spiritual harm.

In contemporary contexts, Muslim families face significant challenges in fulfilling this responsibility. Globalisation, digitalisation, and the pervasiveness of secular values often conflict with Islamic principles, creating tensions in upholding religious education. Statistics indicate that 40% of families in Indonesia struggle to implement faith-based education at home due to a lack of understanding or access to supportive resources (Santoso et al., 2020). This issue is further complicated by the demands of modern life, such as dual-income

households, which limit the time available for meaningful engagement in moral and spiritual teaching.

Indonesia's legal framework, specifically the Child Protection Act No. 23 of 2002 (amended by Act No. 35 of 2014), mandates parents to provide moral and spiritual education for their children. This legal requirement aligns with Islamic teachings, which regard children as an amanah (trust) from Allah, obliging parents to nurture their physical, intellectual, and spiritual well-being. However, while both Islamic principles and statutory laws emphasise the importance of moral and spiritual upbringing, the gap between these frameworks often creates practical difficulties for families.

For example, many parents lack awareness of the overlap between religious obligations and legal responsibilities, leading to inconsistent application of Islamic principles. Furthermore, rural families, particularly those in underprivileged areas, often face limited access to religious education or legal resources, exacerbating disparities in moral and spiritual development. This gap is further widened by the influence of unregulated digital content, which exposes children to values that may undermine their faith.

Existing studies have explored moral education within Islamic frameworks (Abdullah, 2017) and Indonesia's child protection laws (Rahman et al., 2020). However, these studies often treat religious and legal domains as separate entities, neglecting the potential synergy between the two. This oversight raises critical questions: how can Islamic values and legal obligations be integrated into practical parenting strategies? And how can families navigate the tensions between religious ideals and the demands of modern life?

This study addresses these gaps by analysing the role of parents in fulfilling children's rights to worship and moral education, integrating Islamic teachings with Indonesia's legal mandates. By offering a holistic approach, this research aims to equip Muslim families with practical tools to balance their religious duties with contemporary challenges, fostering morally resilient and spiritually conscious generation

The primary aim of this study is to analyze the role of parents in fulfilling children's rights to worship and moral education within an Islamic framework. Specifically, it seeks to: (1) examine parental obligations as outlined in Islamic teachings, (2) explore the alignment between Islamic principles and child protection laws in Indonesia, and (3) offer recommendations for effective parenting practices that foster children's moral and spiritual growth. By addressing these objectives, this study not only contributes to academic discourse but also provides actionable strategies for parents, educators, and policymakers in nurturing future generations.

METHOD

This study employs a library research method to explore the integration of Islamic values and legal obligations in the moral and spiritual education of children. The approach involves analysing primary sources such as the Qur'an, Hadith, and classical Islamic literature, including Al-Ghazali's works. Additionally, the study incorporates Indonesian legal documents, particularly the Child Protection Act No. 23 of 2002 (amended by Act No. 35 of 2014), to examine the synergy between religious principles and the national legal framework.

The data used in this study are categorised into two main groups. The first group comprises primary sources, including religious texts and classical interpretations by renowned Islamic scholars. The second group includes secondary literature, such as academic articles, books, and policy documents. These sources were accessed through academic databases like Google Scholar and ProQuest, as well as institutional libraries. Inclusion

criteria were based on the relevance of the materials to the research topic, academic validity, and their contribution to the analysis of moral and spiritual education.

Thematic analysis was applied to examine the collected data and identify key patterns. This process involved three main steps: (1) an in-depth reading of the sources to understand core concepts such as tauhid (monotheism), ibadah (worship), and akhlaq (morality); (2) coding the data based on emerging themes, such as parental roles and the challenges of modern education; and (3) grouping these themes to synthesise findings relevant to the integration of Islamic values and legal obligations. This method ensures that the analysis reflects the interplay between religious principles and statutory requirements.

To enhance the validity of the findings, this study employed triangulation by comparing insights from the literature with expert interpretations in the fields of Islamic education and law. This process included academic discussions with scholars to verify the alignment of the analysis with Islamic principles and the national legal framework. Such validation ensures the practical applicability of the research findings for Muslim families.

While the library research method is highly effective for conceptual and theoretical exploration, certain limitations must be acknowledged. This study does not incorporate empirical data, such as interviews or surveys, making its conclusions primarily theoretical. Consequently, future research combining library research with empirical methods is recommended to test the practical application of these findings in modern societal contexts (Creswell & Miller, 2000; Randolph, 2009; Saldana, 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Role of Parents in Islamic Teachings

In Islamic teachings, parents are entrusted with the profound role of being primary educators responsible for nurturing their children's moral, intellectual, and spiritual development. This is grounded in the Qur'anic verse QS. At-Tahrim: 6, which commands believers to safeguard themselves and their families from sin, thereby emphasizing the necessity of moral and religious guidance within the family unit. Classical scholars like Al-Ghazali (2008) emphasize that Islamic education takes an integrative approach, addressing the spiritual, emotional, intellectual, and physical dimensions of human development. This view of education reflects the holistic nature of Islamic parenting, where parents must model and impart values that align with divine principles.

The parenting role is deeply intertwined with the concept of *tawhid* (monotheism), which serves as the foundation for Islamic education. Parents are tasked with inculcating a worldview centered on divine unity, integrating spirituality into the child's daily actions and decision-making processes. This approach aligns with Abdullah et al. (2018), who highlight that Islamic parenting fosters not only personal piety but also a sense of social accountability, with parents acting as stewards (*kehalifah*) responsible for guiding their children toward holistic development. This dual emphasis on spirituality and community highlights the unique value of Islamic parenting frameworks in shaping individuals and society.

Islamic parenting frameworks stand in contrast to secular models of parenting that often compartmentalize moral education and spiritual growth. Secular approaches frequently emphasize individual autonomy and self-expression as paramount, focusing less on collective responsibilities or spiritual obligations. By comparison, Islamic parenting views children as *amanah* (trust) from Allah, whose upbringing must fulfill divine mandates while equipping them to contribute positively

to societal welfare. This integration of spiritual objectives with practical responsibilities aligns with findings by Ismail et al. (2021), who argue that Islamic parenting creates a strong ethical foundation rooted in *akhlaq* (ethics) and *ibadah* (worship).

Additionally, Rahmatullah et al. (2020) observe that secular parenting often struggles to address existential and moral dilemmas faced by children, as these frameworks lack a cohesive spiritual anchor. Conversely, Islamic parenting provides a clear sense of purpose through its grounding in Qur'anic principles. For instance, QS. Luqman: 13–19 outlines specific parental duties, including instilling belief in Allah, teaching gratitude, and promoting humility, which form a comprehensive guide for nurturing character. These elements are often absent in secular frameworks, which prioritize individual freedom over spiritual or communal responsibilities.

The role of parents in Islamic teachings can be further analyzed through Bronfenbrenner's (1979) Ecological Systems Theory, which highlights the interplay between a child's immediate environment (*microsystem*) and broader societal influences (*macrosystem*). In the Islamic context, the family serves as the primary *microsystem* where values, beliefs, and behaviors are imparted. Islamic parenting practices, such as modeling prayer or teaching Qur'anic stories, provide the foundational experiences that shape a child's moral compass.

Empirical studies support the efficacy of this approach. Research by Jamil et al. (2021) demonstrates that children raised in households where Islamic values are consistently practiced exhibit higher levels of moral reasoning and social empathy compared to their peers in non-religious households. Similarly, findings by Fatimah et al. (2022) reveal that integrating Islamic principles into daily parenting practices significantly enhances children's resilience and sense of purpose.

Table 1. Comparison of Islamic Parenting and Secular Parenting

| Dimension | Islamic Parenting | Secular Parenting |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Worldview | Grounded in <i>tawhid</i> (monotheism) | Individual autonomy and relativism |
| Purpose of Education | To fulfill divine mandates and prepare for the hereafter (<i>akhirah</i>) | To enable self-expression and personal success |
| Moral Framework | Ethics derived from Qur'an and Sunnah | Often lacks a cohesive moral anchor |
| Integration | Combines spiritual, moral, and practical guidance | Often compartmentalized |

Despite the strengths of Islamic parenting, modern challenges, such as globalization and digital exposure, pose significant threats to its application. As noted by Abdullah et al. (2021), parents often struggle to balance traditional values with contemporary influences, such as unregulated digital content that conflicts with Islamic teachings. This underscores the importance of proactive parenting, where parents act as mediators, filtering external influences while reinforcing Islamic values at home.

Another challenge is the socioeconomic disparity that limits access to religious education in underprivileged areas. Research by Santoso et al. (2020) highlights that families in rural settings often face difficulties integrating Islamic principles due to financial constraints or limited institutional support. Addressing these gaps requires collaborative efforts between religious institutions and policymakers to create accessible and affordable Islamic education programs.

Recommendations for overcoming these challenges include:

- a. Parental Education Programs: Providing training for parents to enhance their understanding of Islamic parenting principles.
- b. Community Engagement: Encouraging collaboration between families, mosques, and schools to create a supportive network for moral and spiritual education.
- c. Digital Literacy for Parents: Equipping parents with tools to manage and regulate their children’s exposure to online content in alignment with Islamic values.

The role of parents in Islamic teachings transcends mere caregiving, positioning them as moral educators and spiritual guides. Rooted in the principles of *tawhid*, *akhlak*, and *ibadah*, Islamic parenting offers a holistic framework that integrates divine purpose with everyday life. By emphasizing character development, worship practices, and moral responsibility, Islamic parenting provides a comprehensive model for nurturing ethically and spiritually grounded individuals. However, contemporary challenges necessitate adaptive strategies to ensure that these principles remain relevant and impactful in modern contexts.

2. Synergy Between Islamic Teachings and Indonesian Child Protection Laws

The alignment between Islamic teachings and Indonesian child protection laws reflects a unique synergy that blends divine mandates with statutory obligations. The Indonesian Child Protection Act No. 23 of 2002, as revised under Act No. 35 of 2014, requires parents to provide moral and spiritual education for their children. This aligns with the Islamic perspective, which views children as an *amanah* (trust) from Allah, necessitating holistic nurturing of their physical, intellectual, and spiritual well-being (Government of Indonesia, 2014).

In Islamic teachings, this responsibility is rooted in *tawhid* (monotheism), which positions parents as stewards (*khalifah*) entrusted with raising children who embody moral and spiritual excellence. Research by Santoso et al. (2020) underscores the importance of integrating Islamic values into Indonesia's legal mandates, noting that this strengthens parenting practices by codifying moral and spiritual obligations. The statutory framework ensures that the core principles of Islamic parenting—such as nurturing *akhlak* (ethics) and promoting *ibadah* (worship)—are reinforced through enforceable mechanisms, creating a robust system for protecting children’s rights.

Both Islamic teachings and Indonesian laws aim to safeguard children’s holistic development, albeit with distinct approaches. Islamic teachings emphasize spiritual accountability (*akhirah*), where parenting is seen as an act of worship (*ibadah*) that contributes to a parent’s success in this life and the hereafter. In contrast, Indonesian child protection laws operate within the framework of temporal accountability, mandating parental responsibilities to ensure children's rights are fulfilled.

Table 2. Comparison of Islamic Teaching and Indonesian Laws

| Framework Comparison | Islamic Teachings | Indonesian Laws |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Foundation | Spiritual accountability (<i>akhirah</i>) | Legal accountability (temporal consequences) |
| Scope | Holistic moral, spiritual, and intellectual education | Protection of children’s moral and spiritual rights |
| Motivation | Divine mandate (<i>ibadah</i>) | Codified obligations with enforceable mechanisms |

This shared focus on moral and spiritual education highlights their complementary nature. Ismail et al. (2016) argue that integrating Islamic principles into national policy reinforces the centrality of families in moral and spiritual development. However, while laws provide structure and enforceability, Islamic teachings enrich this framework with intrinsic spiritual motivation, encouraging parents to fulfill their responsibilities as part of their faith.

Despite the conceptual alignment between Islamic teachings and child protection laws, significant challenges arise in translating these principles into practice. Research by Rahman et al. (2020) highlights regional disparities in the implementation of child protection policies, particularly in rural areas where access to legal resources and religious education is limited. Similarly, interviews with legal scholars reveal that many parents, especially in economically disadvantaged regions, lack awareness of their legal responsibilities. This gap between policy and practice undermines the effectiveness of both frameworks.

Globalization and modern societal pressures further complicate this landscape. Exposure to secular ideologies and unregulated digital content often conflicts with the values embedded in Islamic parenting. Abdullah et al. (2021) argue that this tension necessitates innovative strategies to bridge the gap between parental obligations and contemporary realities, including public education campaigns and community-based initiatives.

Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts between religious institutions, policymakers, and educators. Programs such as *Bimbingan Keluarga Islami* (Islamic Family Guidance) exemplify how religious principles can be harmonized with statutory obligations to support parenting practices (Hasanah et al., 2022). These programs provide parents with practical guidance on fulfilling their dual responsibilities, ensuring that both legal and religious requirements are met.

Community-based initiatives have proven effective in narrowing the gap between policy and practice. For instance, parenting workshops led by religious scholars can help parents contextualize their obligations within both Islamic and legal frameworks. As highlighted by Yusof et al. (2022), such programs foster a deeper understanding of Islamic teachings while equipping parents with tools to navigate contemporary challenges.

While the integration of Islamic principles into Indonesian child protection laws is commendable, some scholars argue that statutory laws may inadvertently oversimplify the nuanced teachings of Islam. Rahmatullah et al. (2021) caution that legal frameworks, while essential for enforcement, may prioritize compliance over genuine understanding and internalization of Islamic values. This highlights the importance of balancing legal mechanisms with religious education to ensure that parenting practices remain aligned with Islamic ethics.

Additionally, the pluralistic nature of Indonesian society presents unique challenges in harmonizing diverse cultural and religious practices within a unified legal framework. Santoso et al. (2020) emphasize the need for contextual adaptation to ensure that child protection policies remain inclusive while upholding Islamic principles.

The synergy between Islamic teachings and Indonesian child protection laws illustrates a powerful model for contextualizing universal values within a national framework. This alignment addresses the study's second objective by affirming the shared goal of fostering moral and spiritual growth in children. However, achieving this

requires effective implementation strategies that address disparities in resources and awareness.

From a theoretical perspective, this integration challenges the dichotomy between religious and secular frameworks, demonstrating that divine principles can coexist with legal structures to create a comprehensive approach to parenting. By elevating parental responsibilities to an act of worship, Islamic teachings provide intrinsic motivation for compliance, enriching the legal framework with spiritual depth.

Indonesia's approach offers valuable insights for other Muslim-majority countries seeking to align traditional values with contemporary legal standards. Comparative studies reveal that countries such as Malaysia and Saudi Arabia face similar challenges in integrating religious principles into national policies. For instance, Yusof et al. (2022) highlight Malaysia's success in leveraging religious education programs to complement child protection laws, while Rahmatullah et al. (2021) note that Saudi Arabia emphasizes Sharia-compliant parenting guidelines. These examples underscore the importance of context-specific strategies in achieving synergy between religious and legal frameworks.

To enhance the synergy between Islamic teachings and Indonesian child protection laws, the following recommendations are proposed:

- a. Public Education Campaigns: Increase parental awareness of legal responsibilities through targeted media campaigns and workshops.
- b. Community-Based Programs: Establish parenting support networks that provide guidance on integrating religious and legal principles.
- c. Collaboration with Religious Institutions: Partner with mosques and Islamic schools to disseminate information about parental obligations.
- d. Digital Literacy Training: Equip parents with tools to manage and regulate their children's exposure to online content.
- e. Contextual Adaptation: Develop localized strategies to address regional disparities in the implementation of child protection policies.

The integration of Islamic teachings into Indonesian child protection laws represents a significant step toward fostering holistic parenting practices that prioritize moral and spiritual growth. While challenges persist in ensuring effective implementation, collaborative efforts between religious institutions, policymakers, and communities hold the key to bridging the gap between policy and practice. By harmonizing these frameworks, Indonesia offers a model for other nations seeking to align traditional values with contemporary legal systems, reaffirming the central role of families in shaping morally resilient and spiritually conscious generations.

3. Effective Parenting Strategies: Integrating Islamic Teachings with Modern Realities

Parenting in Islam is a sacred responsibility, emphasizing the holistic development of children's spiritual, moral, and intellectual capacities. Islamic teachings view children as an *amanah* (trust) bestowed by Allah, making parents responsible for nurturing their faith, character, and knowledge. The Qur'an, particularly in QS. At-Tahrim: 6, commands believers to protect themselves and their families from wrongdoing, indicating the comprehensive role parents must play in guiding their children. Classical scholars like Al-Ghazali (2008) further highlight parenting as a spiritual practice that integrates *tawhid* (monotheism), *akhlak* (ethics), and *ibadah*

(worship). These principles provide a timeless foundation for Islamic parenting, but adapting them to modern challenges requires strategic adjustments to remain effective.

Modern realities such as globalization, digitalization, and shifting family dynamics have introduced new complexities to the parenting process. Globalization exposes children to diverse cultural norms, some of which may conflict with Islamic teachings, while digitalization introduces the pervasive influence of technology, including unregulated access to media and social platforms. Additionally, dual-income families often face time constraints, limiting meaningful engagement with their children. These challenges necessitate innovative approaches that integrate Islamic teachings with practical strategies tailored to the demands of contemporary life (Rahmat & Yusof, 2021).

The integration of Islamic principles with modern parenting begins with a strong foundation rooted in *tawhid*, *akhlak*, and *ibadah*. *Tawhid* aligns all aspects of life with submission to Allah, instilling purpose and accountability in children. *Akhlak* emphasizes character development through values such as honesty, empathy, and patience, while *ibadah* disciplines children spiritually and physically through acts like prayer and fasting. These foundational principles are timeless, but their application must evolve to remain relevant. For example, parents can incorporate discussions about *akhlak* into routine activities like mealtimes, using examples from everyday life to contextualize Islamic ethics (Ismail et al., 2021).

Globalization challenges parents to strengthen their children's Islamic identity while fostering respect for diversity. Parents can achieve this by exposing children to their Islamic heritage through storytelling, emphasizing moral lessons from the Qur'an and Hadith. For instance, stories of Prophet Yusuf's patience and Prophet Muhammad's compassion provide ethical guidance while reinforcing pride in their faith. These narratives serve as moral anchors that equip children to navigate the complexities of a globalized world without compromising their values (Hassan et al., 2022).

Digitalization presents both opportunities and risks for Islamic parenting. Technology can be leveraged to introduce children to Islamic educational content, such as Qur'an apps or interactive storytelling platforms. However, unregulated access to digital media can expose children to harmful influences. Parents must actively guide their children's digital interactions by curating content, setting screen time limits, and engaging in discussions about ethical technology use. Teaching children to approach media critically, grounded in Islamic principles, helps them navigate the digital world responsibly (Rahmat & Yusof, 2021).

Time constraints in dual-income families require creative solutions to ensure Islamic teachings are seamlessly integrated into daily routines. Participatory learning, where children are actively involved in family worship, charity activities, or storytelling, is an effective approach. For example, families can allocate weekends for community service, linking *sadaqah* (charity) with social responsibility. This not only teaches Islamic values but also strengthens family bonds. Similarly, incorporating family prayers or Qur'anic recitation into daily schedules fosters spiritual growth and unity within the household (Fatimah et al., 2022).

To adapt Islamic teachings to contemporary needs, parents must contextualize concepts like *tarbiyah* (nurturing) and *shura* (consultation). *Tarbiyah* involves modeling ethical behavior, with parents demonstrating patience, kindness, and discipline in their actions. *Shura*, or mutual consultation, encourages children to participate in family decision-making processes, teaching accountability and collaborative problem-

solving. These practices ensure that Islamic values remain practical and relatable, allowing children to internalize them naturally (Yusof & Hassan, 2022).

One of the most powerful tools in Islamic parenting is storytelling. Qur'anic narratives and Prophetic traditions provide timeless examples of virtuous behavior that children can emulate. For instance, Prophet Ibrahim's unwavering faith and Prophet Muhammad's humility offer valuable lessons that transcend time and context. Adapting these stories to modern scenarios helps children understand how Islamic values apply to their own lives. Research shows that storytelling is particularly effective in building moral foundations, as it connects abstract principles to relatable experiences (Ismail et al., 2021).

Family worship serves as another critical strategy for integrating Islamic teachings into daily life. Activities like praying together, reciting the Qur'an, or discussing its meanings create opportunities for spiritual bonding and moral instruction. Shared worship fosters accountability, as children see these acts as communal responsibilities rather than individual tasks. Additionally, these practices strengthen family ties, creating a sense of unity rooted in faith. Parents who model consistent engagement in worship set an example that children are likely to follow throughout their lives (Rahmat & Yusof, 2021).

Emotional well-being is an often-overlooked but essential component of Islamic parenting. Values such as *sabr* (patience), *shukr* (gratitude), and *tawakkul* (trust in Allah) provide children with tools to manage stress and adversity. Parents can encourage children to reflect on their blessings through gratitude journaling or engage in mindfulness practices like reflective *dua* sessions. These activities help children develop resilience and emotional intelligence, equipping them to navigate challenges with confidence and faith (Fatimah & Hasanah, 2022).

The effectiveness of these strategies depends on their adaptability to diverse family contexts. Urban families, for instance, might rely more heavily on digital tools like Islamic apps or online storytelling resources, while rural families may prefer traditional verbal storytelling or community-based activities. Regular feedback and evaluation allow parents to refine their methods, ensuring that strategies remain effective and aligned with their children's needs. Testing and adjusting strategies also help bridge the gap between traditional values and modern realities (Hassan et al., 2022).

The culmination of these efforts is a holistic Islamic parenting framework that integrates spiritual, moral, and practical dimensions. This framework emphasizes the interconnectedness of *tawhid*, *akhlak*, and *ibadah*, while addressing challenges like globalization, digitalization, and changing family structures. By combining timeless values with contemporary strategies, parents can nurture children who are spiritually grounded, morally upright, and socially responsible. This approach ensures that Islamic teachings remain relevant and impactful in shaping the next generation (Rahmat & Yusof, 2021).

To visualize the strategic flow of Islamic parenting in the modern context, here is a systematic theoretical framework:

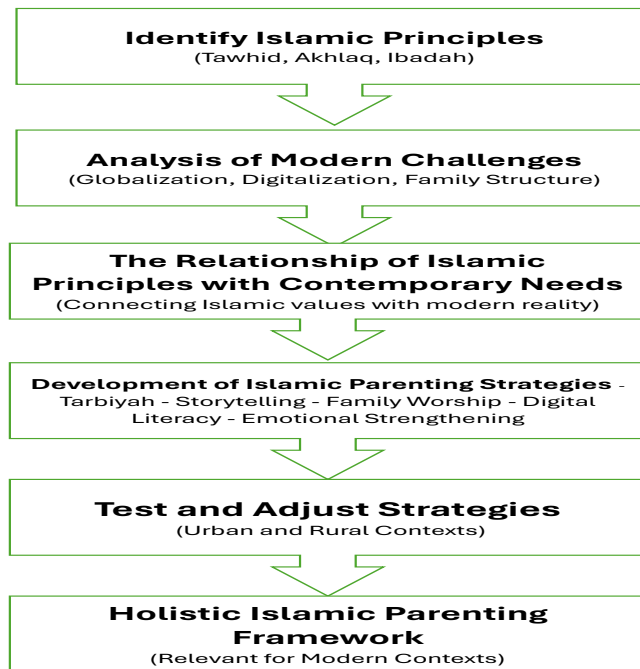


Figure 1. strategic flow of Islamic parenting in the modern context

By integrating Islamic teachings with modern realities, parents can create a dynamic and flexible approach to nurturing their children. Grounding parenting practices in *tawhid*, *akhlaq*, and *ibadah* ensures a strong spiritual foundation, while addressing challenges like globalization and digitalization equips children with the skills to navigate contemporary complexities. Role modeling, storytelling, family worship, and emotional strengthening are effective strategies that align with both Islamic values and the demands of modern life. This holistic framework offers a comprehensive guide for families seeking to balance tradition and modernity, fostering the next generation of ethical, resilient, and spiritually conscious individuals.

CONCLUSION

This study underscores the critical role of parents in fulfilling children's rights to moral and spiritual education, emphasising the integration of Islamic teachings with Indonesia's legal framework. The findings demonstrate that the synergy between tauhid, ibadah, and akhlaq, when aligned with child protection laws, offers a robust model for addressing modern parenting challenges. Unlike prior studies that focus solely on either religious or legal perspectives, this research bridges the gap by providing a dual framework that equips parents to navigate the complexities of globalisation and digitalisation. Practical recommendations, such as leveraging Islamic storytelling or implementing digital literacy programmes, provide actionable insights for families. Future research should explore the empirical validation of these findings through field studies to ensure their broader applicability in diverse contexts."

Islamic teachings emphasise *tawhid* (faith in Allah), *akhlaq* (morality), and *ibadah* (worship) as the cornerstones of a holistic education that parents are mandated to provide. Through verses like QS. At-Tahrim: 6 and QS. Luqman: 13–19, the Qur'an underscores parental responsibilities in guiding children towards righteousness and protecting them from harm. This religious obligation is reinforced by the Indonesian Child Protection Act No. 23 of 2002 (amended by Act No. 35 of 2014), which mandates moral and spiritual education,

reflecting the harmony between religious and legal frameworks. Together, these perspectives form a robust foundation for safeguarding children's rights to moral and spiritual growth.

Despite this strong conceptual alignment, the study identifies several challenges in the practical application of these principles. Issues such as globalisation, digitalisation, and socioeconomic disparities often hinder parents from consistently implementing Islamic education. Children's exposure to non-Islamic values through unregulated digital content and the pressures of dual-income households require innovative approaches to parenting. Additionally, limited access to religious education in rural areas exacerbates disparities in moral and spiritual development. Addressing these gaps necessitates collaborative solutions, including community-based programmes, digital literacy training, and parental education initiatives to empower families in fulfilling their obligations effectively.

This study concludes that the integration of Islamic teachings with Indonesia's legal framework provides a comprehensive approach to fulfilling children's moral and spiritual rights. By contextualising timeless Islamic principles for modern challenges, parents can nurture morally resilient and spiritually conscious children who are well-prepared for contemporary realities. The proposed framework offers practical strategies, such as storytelling, family worship, and role modelling, which balance religious duties with real-world complexities. These insights serve as a valuable resource for parents, educators, and policymakers aiming to develop a generation that embodies both Islamic ethics and adaptability in a globalised world.

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