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### BETWEEN RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN FREUD PERSPECTIVE

M. Nasir Budiman<sup>1</sup>, Saifullah Idris<sup>2</sup>, Masbur<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1,2,3</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh, Indonesia  
E-mail: <sup>1</sup>nasir\_budiman@ar-raniry.ac.id; <sup>2</sup>saifullahidris@gmail.com; <sup>3</sup>masbur\_nsb@yahoo.co.id

*This study focuses on religion and Education process of the internalization of democratic values, which are universal in nature and on ways to look at the nature of this process in detail. In addition, this study also focuses on the relevance of the internalization of the values in the Islamic education development. Researchers used a rationalistic approach that is the opposite of the philosophical of rationalism thinking and not simply think using the ratio, which is a qualitative research approach that emphasizes the rationalistic thinking patterns. The results showed that Freud apply ideas on family and social life. His idea also offers guidance for explanation of myths, fairy tales, and history. Then interpret the drama, literature, and art. He is always looking for new dimensions and wider application of the ideas among, i.e., unconscious, Oedipus complex, a mental disorder (neurosis) and three basic framework of human personality. Towards the end of life, he thought of the themes of death, human limitations and the boundaries of civilization. Although he lived in difficult times which lie between the two world wars, his commitment to psychology remains high, this process his confidence over the progress of science.*

**Keywords:** Religion, Freud, Education, Islamic Education

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The question of the nature of religion has long been talk of the philosophers, sociologists and theologians, including psychologists, but the conceptual debate about whether religion is still going on until now. The debate their discontent signify man in the search for truth, although the truth is sought is the truth that is relative.

In primitive societies, religion can be divided into three types, namely: Religion dynamism, animism and polytheism. Dynamism religion is a religion containing belief in mysterious supernatural force. Supernatural strength that there are good and there is evil. Animism is a religion that teaches that everything, whether animate or inanimate is to have the spirit. Spirits here are different from the intended spirit in modern society; the spirit that is composed of fine material that resembles a steam or air and has such as legs and armed. While religion is a religion containing polytheism belief in the gods (Harun Nasution, 1985:11-19).

In a society that has been developed, the religious affiliation is no longer religious dynamism, animism and polytheism but monotheism, the religion: monotheism. Monotheisms based his teachings on monotheism, which believes that humans came from God and will eventually return to God. Thus, monotheism is a religion that believed in the oneness of God who has all these nature.

Focus of discussion in this article are the views of the psychological aspect. In a psychological perspective there are also various views about religious figures such as

E. B. Tylor's view saying the religion as the "trust of spiritual things". Religion was born out of the efforts of the primitive philosophers to understand and understand their mental experiences. So here we can see this very definition an individualistic type, cognitive and rationalist, because no specific point at religious symbols or practices in relation to social organizations, and the definition of this criterion as science-science The West as a truth that could not be contested and is the only foundation of rationality (Bryan s. Turner, 2003:412-413).

Then the definitions of the various figures that there are similarities and differences. Therefore, that became a study in this research is the thinking of Freud on religion and its implications in the world of education.

#### 2. METHOD AND APPROACH

Epistemological rationalistic approach and methodological basis requires a holistic nature, the object under study with no escape from the ignorance. The most far investigated in focus and a certain accentuation, but the context is not eliminated. Demanded by the holistic nature of this approach is the use of construction on empirical sensuous meaning, logic or ethics (Neeng Muhadjir, 1996: 55-58). While this type of research used in this research is descriptive research.

The study design with this rationalistic approach, also departed from the theoretical framework, i.e. the theories known, the notion of experts constructed a one which contains a number of problematic that need further study.

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*by* Saifullah Saifullah

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<sup>1,2,3</sup> Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

E-mail: <sup>1</sup>[nasir\\_budiman@ar-raniry.ac.id](mailto:nasir_budiman@ar-raniry.ac.id); <sup>2</sup>[saifullahnadia@gmail.com](mailto:saifullahnadia@gmail.com); <sup>3</sup>[masbur\\_mb@yahoo.co.id](mailto:masbur_mb@yahoo.co.id)

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The study design with this rationalistic approach, also departed from the theoretical framework, i.e. the theories known, the notion of experts constructed a one which contains a number of problematic that need further study.

### 3. THEORETICAL BASIS

Freud was one of the founders of the concept of psychoanalysis. Connection with this writing is a new phenomenon in order to see Freud from the flanks, for a while in the view of the researcher, who hasn't much touched by other researchers.

This paper is trying to look at Freud's thinking from the perspective of theologians and those who know psychoanalysis not only as a work of literature, but they also participated in various plays an active role of the study of psychoanalysis and has tested the effectiveness of Freudian theories in the practice of psychoanalysis. And here seeks also to try to understand the figure of Sigmund Freud as a whole in accordance with the desired.

Peter Gay, in his work of Sigmund Freud: Civilization and its Discontents, translated by April Danarto titled Sigmund Freud: *Peradaban dan Kekecewaan-kekecewaan*. Writing deals with the essence of the thinking of Freud that discuss culture through the point of view of psychoanalysis. Civilization and various disappointments is a combination of many different things at once a flashback at a glance from the works of Freud, entitled *The Future of an Illusion*, who spoke about the inevitable tensions that more or less makes individuals become a public enemy, a mediation over the malaise-lethargy that seems to afflict so many human beings in modern civilization. But this is a book of psychoanalysis and stands as a testimony and recognition of Freud's theory of the last of the soul, that is called with the structural theory with the emphasis against acts of aggression, compulsion or stimulation of death, as the enemy heavy Eros.

### 4. FREUD'S THINKING AND IMPLICATIONS

Very few modern thinkers who could trigger a fierce debate as practiced by Freud, a psychologist from Austria, who at the turn of the 19th century have shocked the world of medicine and the public with a new analysis of human personality. Until this millennium was, almost everyone who heard of Freud will immediately connect the name with two things: psychology and sex therapy. Such understanding can be true as well, as long as seen from the results of the works of Freud, although in fact it is not so. Very hard to find people like Freud, who is always controlled and haunted by curiosity, extraordinary ambition and interest extraordinary intellectual (Daniel L. Pals, 1996: 54-55).

Freud was a physician, especially in the field of research on the human brain. But the more he wrestle her specialty, the more other fields that he concentrates. Research on neurological soon evolved into a variety of fields of study mental illness and other mind puzzles. Not long after he issued a provocative theory of human personality.

Based on this research, and have high confidence, he continued to move forward to investigate the psychological dimensions of almost all aspects of human

life. Starting from things that seem trivial, like a dream, jokes and behavior of someone who is rather unique, to the very complex emotions and depth control of interpersonal relationships and establish social customs.

Furthermore, the ability to turn Freud, he was always able to find another form of application of the ideas that could explain the questions about the nature of family and social life. His ideas also offer clues for explanation of myths, legends, and history. And he proposed a new interpretation of the drama, literature, and art. Freud and his followers felt he had found the golden key of the explanation of all things. Analyzes psyche has opened the curtain that covered the motives of mind and human behavior, from individual personality to the forces that reveal the secrets of one's heart and At the same time also provides a new perspective on the problems of human history, good people, moral , philosophy, no religion.

In his book *Group Psychology and the Analysis of the Ego* (1921), Freud developed the concept of libido or sexual desire by incorporating ideas more broadly about the spread of feelings of affection, such as those found in the family. Furthermore, he explained how an organized community, such as the church in the Christian religion, depending on the affection given their leader. Worship addressed to Christ or affection given to sisters prove this, where the diversity that exists in a community bound by a single solidarity.

#### a. Freud And Religion

Freud critique of religion in this stage is to look at the existing religions and how the situation in the future. This is different from the first phase, which focused on the past, into pre-history. In this second phase focuses on the ideas and beliefs of the rituals, especially belief in God. For Freud, the most good word to describe such a belief is illusion. Illusion different from delusions. Illusion is a belief that we catch hold of and should always be correct, as the belief someone will be successful in the future. Could someday become a reality this belief, although his reasons not believe it, but because it wanted to become a reality. While delusions is something that someone also to life, but everyone knows that it was not possible, as one says that someday will be 4 meters high, but nonetheless the growth is not likely to happen. So then he was under the illusion.

For Freud, the difference both are very thin, almost indistinguishable, as the teaching of religion cannot be proven so will ultimately boils down to a delusion as well. More Freud says religious teachings do not deserve our trust because it cannot be scientifically proven. And religious customs are her followers in describing their personal intuition and juice. Therefore, we give undue credence to religion, although his teachings can indeed serve humanity in the past (Daniel L. Pals, 1996:70-71).

If that is so in reality, then the question arises, are not religious ideas give great influence to human life?

And why do they believe in the forces of religion? To answer this question, it seems to be approached psychologically, that is the psychological roots of religion can explain the essence of this. Then Freud, in this case, to apply the religious phenomenon gratification expectation of a model found in dreams and neurotic symptoms, which is about the structure of the skin fold-mindless, instinctual structure and the structure of the dream. Thus, Freud said that the idea of religion is not a reflection of the experience or the end result of our thinking, but, as mentioned above, just in the form of illusion, namely the satisfaction of man's hope the deepest and most fundamental. Expectations here are the hope of childhood man unhappy for protection from the dangers of life, for the realization of justice in a society which is unjust, for the prolonged existence of the earth in the future life, and to know the origin of the world and the relationship between the fulfillment of physical and mental (Hans Kung, translation: Edi Mulyono, 2003:57-58).

#### b. Religion As Historical Truth

Freud's interest towards religion not only contains the fulfillment of expectations, as mentioned above, but also as a significant historical mementos. In other words, religion as religious doctrine gives the historical truth, so throughout the rest of his life, Freud made the rest of his thoughts concentrated against religious phenomena and problems that face humanity. But Freud's interpretation against the processes of history still contains contradictions, as well as its interpretation, unless it can only be understood if one can clear up what Freud understood (Daniel L. Pals, 1996: 74; see also Joachim Scharfenberg, translation Subhan Zaenuri et al, 2003: 234).

In his intellectual development, Freud never concern themselves with things like metaphysics a historically from the soul, he was more interested in his historicity and the changes that occur. As for Freud's man as the historical figure, so she filled her whole life with the human world and society are bound by time. Then in the early era, on the one hand Freud as a representation of the Enlightenment, that believe in the advancement of history as a continuous upward movement, the other hand Freud siding to the traditions, namely the idea of cyclical history.

Thus, Freud interpretation of history can only be described as a compromise between the elements that are ambiguous and contradictory. The second type of interpretation of history that dominates the latter years of his work, so in this case, Freud regarded as a conservative thinker. Because the future does not have the strength to overcome the past. Therefore, there is the slightest chance for radical changes in society. This, contrary to Marx, that the past is always contained a fetus future, while Freud, the only future is pregnant with their past (Joachim Scharfenberg, translation Subhan Zaenuri et al, 2003: 108-109). Based on the above reasoning, the Freudian interpretation of the history is as a necessity to repeat continuously, as the repeated recurrence of the oppressed

are always renewable, and this suggests that the adult human individual not a psychic, and in the course of development of the person never find anything new. This is called the developmental characteristics of neurosis, and this cannot be a general law of history.

Furthermore, with regard to this conversation, Freud threw ideas back controversy. In this case, Freud examined his ancestral religion, Judaism. Here he also demonstrated efficacy of psychoanalysis. End of the story about the monotheistic religion of Moses, and Moses killed by his followers, and then covered by a new form of worship dedicated to the god of a volcano named Yahweh. So the new religion of spirituality and moral replace the old purely religious rituals and superstitions bloody animal sacrifices that we find in people of Israel during the reign of the great Jewish kings. Thus, in Freud's view, here there is a semblance of psychological problems that occur in a person's personality throughout his life to those experienced by the entire society, like the Jews.

#### c. Freud and Education

##### 1) Psychoanalysis and Individual activity

Psychoanalysis Freud's theory focused on the importance of childhood experiences early. Because at this time, the seeds of psychological problems already invested in the early years of growth. Freud's view of sexuality of childhood is absolutely clear and controversial. Before Freud, children are seen as pure (innocent), free from sexual impulses. That is why children are often described and depicted in Renaissance without wearing clothes. Children do not experience lust, because it does not need to feel embarrassed. However, Freud argued that young children, even babies, are driven to seek pleasure by stimulating the areas of oral, and anal. To be more complete on Freud's view of personality, there are several points which need to be Freud's mind is described (Sigmund Freud, 1940/1964, Vol. 19:193).

First, Freud argued that the human mind consists of three parts: the conscious, preconscious, and the unconscious. Awareness refers to those mental experiences into consciousness now. Mental contents that now there is no consciousness, but it can easily fit into consciousness, is in the preconscious. The unconscious part of the mind is a repository of basic instincts, such as sex and aggression. Its content can reach consciousness with difficulty. Freud's ideas about the formation of personality grew directly from his experience in treating patients with neurotic. Like, he knows a lot of attitude and feelings expressed his patients cannot be derived from consciousness, but from the subconscious. His experiences later in therapy gives him confidence that unconsciousness is the deciding factor in the behavior of an important and dynamic.

Second, a mental Structure according to Freud, there are three, namely: id, ego, and superego. ID, is the mental structures that already exist from birth which is a biological impulse and thrust-are in the unconscious and

he operates according to principles of pleasure (pleasure principle) and find the satisfaction soon. The ego, is the thought that operates according to the principle of reality (reality principle) which satisfy a boost-boost id according to the ways of acceptable society. While the Superego, formed through the process of identification in Middle childhood, is part of the moral values and operating according to the principle of moral. Defense mechanisms, such as repression, protect the ego from anxiety and compulsions-unacceptable impulses from consciousness despite the use of defense mechanisms are normal, but when used in overuse can lead to abnormal behavior patterns.

Urges the inner (internal) individuals such as sex and aggression contrary to the rules of social and moral norms. The rules and norms are internalized as parts of the individual. Thus, the individual dynamic struggle into a conflict between internal forces opposite. At a certain moment the behavior of individuals who look and the mind and emotions are the result of a conflict in him The rules and norms are internalized as parts of the individual. Thus, the individual dynamic struggle into a conflict between internal forces opposite. At a certain moment the behavior of individuals who look and the mind and emotions are the result of a conflict in him The rules and norms are internalized as parts of the individual. Thus, the individual dynamic struggle into a conflict between internal forces opposite. At a certain moment the behavior of individuals who look and the mind and emotions are the result of a conflict in him.

And Third, Freud describes the five stages of psychosexual development associated with changes in the transfer of energy or libido of one of one another, namely: the oral stage, anal stage, phallic, latent stage and genital stages. Excessive dissatisfaction or satisfaction at certain stages can lead to fixation with the characteristics of the development of the properties associated with that particular stage. So here the importance of Oedipus complex and *electra* complexes which he happens to phallic. These conflicts are characterized incestuous desires to have parents who do not like and hate old people alike. Usually these conflicts is stopped by means of repressed desires incest and held a kind of identification with parents (Sigmund Freud, vol. 1940/1964.13:271-274).

In the field of psychology, particularly the psychology of personality or personality theory, the influence of psychoanalysis Freud that have been developed can be seen from the fact that most modern theorists in formulating his theory of behavior (personality) take part or at least question the ideas of Freud. Psychoanalysis itself has a personality theory called p<sup>1</sup>ersonality theory of psychoanalysis.

Freud's understanding of human personality based on his experiences with patients, analysis of his dreams, and he <sup>1</sup>ad very much about a variety of science and humanity. These experiences are the basic data for

the development of his theory. So the most important contribution of psychoanalytic theory and practice can be expressed as follows:

- a) Mental life of individuals can be understood and understanding of ordinary human nature.
  - b) Unknown behavior is often determined by unconscious factors.
  - c) The development of early childhood influence on personality in adulthood.
  - d) Psychoanalytic theory provides a valuable framework for understanding the ways in which individuals use to cope with anxiety by assuming their working mechanisms to avoid a surge of anxiety.
  - e) Psychoanalytic approach has provided a means to determine the unconscious through free association, dream analysis, resistance, and transference (Yustinus Semium, 2006: 43-44).
- 2) Psychoanalysis and Education

There are two aspects of psychology are receiving considerable attention in education: teaching and learning. The relationship between physiology education is how the values of society, culture, and moved or learned skills (learned), from the older generation to the younger generation so that the identity of the community is maintained. To the need to examine the psychological education in transferring these values. But psychology itself consists of several schools, and psychoanalysis is one of the schools of psychology. The school of behaviorism and the second is the third school of thought is humanistic-existential. Based on the exposure, then review the psychology is in the process of moving it, whereas what the contents are transferred or it is beyond the reach of his study. In other words, science, skills or values are transferred and how this proportion is not the study of psychology. It is the study of other sciences.

Freud was one of the first psychologists who emphasize aspects of personality and especially emphasized the decisive role of the early years of infancy and childhood in laying the basic nature of the basic personality structure.

Freud was one of the first psychologists who emphasize aspects of personality and especially emphasized the decisive role of the early years of infancy and childhood in laying the basic nature of the basic personality structure. Personality develops as a response <sup>9</sup> handle four principal sources: first, the processes of physiological growth. Second, frustrations. Third, conflicts, and the fourth, threats. As a direct result of the increased voltage generated by these sources, the personal was forced to learn new ways to reduce stress. The learning process is what is intended as a personality development.

## 5. CONCLUSION

According to Freud religion is derived from the universal obsession neurosis because people who are

similar to the patient's neurosis, mental disorders universal obsession. The resemblance is thought lies in the equally stressed ceremonial forms of doing things, and both will feel guilty if not perform these rituals perfectly.

The nature of religion for Freud was an illusion. Illusion different from delusions. Illusion is a belief that we catch hold of and should always be correct, as the belief someone will be successful in the future. Could someday become a reality this belief, although reason to believe is not it, but because it wanted to become a reality. While delusions is something that someone also to life, but everyone knows that it was not possible, as one says that someday will be 4 meters high, but nonetheless the growth is not likely to happen.

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