



The Concept of Islamic Education In The Moral Construction of Participants Educated at SMKN 12 Kabupaten Tangerang

Hermanto^{1*}

¹Pascasajana Magister Pendidikan Agama Islam STAI NIDA EL-ADABI

Email : ¹hermantobram81@g mail.com

Received: 2023 - 11 - 22 ; Accepted: 2024 - 02 - 20 ; Published: 2024 - 02- 28

Abstract

The problem discussed was the concept of Islamic education in moral development of students of SMKN 12 Kabupaten Tangerang. The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of the concept of Islamic education in the moral development of students at SMKN 12 Kabupaten Tangerang, find out the factors that cause the moral crisis of students and the efforts made in relation to the moral development of students and the results of the implementation of the concept of Islamic education in the moral development of students of SMKN 12 Kabupaten Tangerang. To get answers to the above problems, the author conducted research using an Islamic education approach, and a pedagogical approach. This type of research is qualitative with data collection techniques in the form of observation, documentation and interviews. The data obtained is then analyzed continuously by reducing data, displaying data and verifying data. The results showed an increase in moral formation, which includes politeness, honesty and discipline. The implication in this study is, so that the concept of Islamic education can be applied, in order to be able to change moral formation for students. In addition, the efforts made by all parties in fostering the morale of students also need innovation by increasingly exploring the potentials of existing educational resources for sustainable development. Support for all aspects of education should be in line with the coaching program carried out by the SMKN 12 Kabupaten Tangerang school, the main tour of politeness, honesty and discipline.

Keywords: *Education Concept, Moral Construction, Educate Participants*



Copyright © 2024 Authors

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)

INTRODUCTION

Science and technology continue to develop in line with the development of human life. Life is shifting more and more to an increasingly advanced life. Problems that often arise in society revolve around adolescent problems, education, and community associations. In big cities, such problems are something that must be taken into account if you want a harmonious social life. Overwhelming concern and concern, especially when seeing a group of students in school uniforms in crowded centers whose purpose is not clear.

Today's adolescent life is often faced with a variety of complex problems that certainly need attention. One of these problems is the decline in social life manners and moral ethics of adolescents, students in life practices, both at home, school, and the surrounding environment, which results in a number of negative effects in society that have recently become increasingly troubling. This effect, for example, is the increasing prevalence of deviations in various norms of life, both religious and social, which manifest in forms of antisocial behavior such as brawls, theft, murder, drug abuse and persecution and actions that can harm society. The consequences caused are quite serious and can no longer be considered a simple matter, because these actions have led to criminal acts. This condition is very concerning for the community, especially parents and educators, because the perpetrators and victims are teenagers, especially students. (C.Asri Budiningsih, 2004)

METHOD

The methodology used in this study. As is known that the success or failure of objective and subjective research is determined by the method used by the researcher himself. So that what researchers use in this study includes; By determining the location of research, type of research, research approach, data source, research instrument, data collection technique, data analysis technique and data validity testing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The issue of adolescence was a topic of conversation in many countries, especially in 1985. The year has been designated by the United Nations as the International Youth Year. Until recently, trouble. Until now, the problem of adolescents still remains one of the focuses of attention for every nation in the world.² Juvenile delinquency, or juvenile delinquency, is one of the long-standing problems that always arises in society. These problems are evolving and have their own consequences over time. (Sahilun A. Nasir, 2002)

The delinquency of children as one of the social problems greatly disturbs harmony, as well as the integrity of all values and basic needs of human life. In reality, juvenile delinquency or juvenile delinquency undermines moral values, moral values, noble religious values, and some of the basic aspects contained therein, both written and unwritten laws. In addition to the basic values of social life, also the basic needs of social life are not spared from the delinquency disorder of children. Materially, communities and individuals are often forced to accept the burden of losses. This is along with immaterial things, society and individuals feel insecure, peace of life is not guaranteed, even peace is barely realized. (Sudarsono, 2005) The changing times have changed the lifestyle of teenagers, especially in big cities. Most teenagers are now very active in devouring the media. Do not be surprised if then media business people view the group of teenagers as a profitable target market.

The situation and environmental conditions of society, when viewed at this time, are very vulnerable to the growth of aggressive and deviant behavior among adolescents. In social reality, deviant behavior carried out by adolescents, such as the decline in social manners and moral ethics in the practice of life in schools and communities that leads to negative access, which in reality is now beginning to be felt weakening the example of educators and parents in the eyes of students, and adolescents, so they tend to look for identification in other sources to emulate and imitate. (Muhktar, 2003).

Adolescence and childhood disorders, which are referred to as childhood disorders and cause minor emotional suffering and other psychiatric disorders in the perpetrators which in the future can develop into juvenile delinquency. Crimes committed by young adolescents are essentially a product of the condition of society with all the social upheaval that exists in it. The crime of adolescence is referred to as one of the ills of society or social ills. (Kartini 2003)

According to Islamic provisions, education for children has started from cradle (birth) to liang lahat (death). In fact, Islam teaches that education begins before the two prospective spouses marry. People should think about the possibilities that will happen in the future. Therefore, religion teaches that the prospective husband determines that his future wife is really *mar'ah sha'liyah* (pious woman) and vice versa, the prospective wife determines the pious husband. In achieving the goals of Islamic education, namely towards the formation of perfect human beings, children must be able to perform worship, know ethics and morals, all of which are needed Islamic education in order to develop and perfect.

This development of religion in childhood occurs from the accumulation of life experiences since childhood, in the family, in school and society. The more

religious experience there is, the more religious elements one has. In this case it is a gift and trust from Allah swt., to humans who become their parents. Therefore, parents and society are fully responsible so that children can grow and develop into human beings who are useful for themselves, their families, communities, nations, countries and religions in accordance with the will of God their creator. Thus, Islamic education pays great attention to individual and social arrangements that bring its adherents to the comprehensive adoption and application of Islam. In order for its adherents to be able to bear the mandate desired by Allah, Islamic education must be interpreted in detail.

Therefore, the existence of references or sources of Islamic education must be the main source of Islam itself, namely the Qur'an and al-Sunnah. Islam has a clear view in the Qur'an which is the basis of a Muslim's life. It means that a Muslim is able to follow his warnings, and call for them carefully. Because only with the guidance of the Qur'an is able to give instructions for all human behavior and deeds. In societies that have been far removed from religion, the moral decline of man today is frequent. Bad behavior as happened in recent years, which hit the young generation of the nation who became hope in the future. If parents and others do not take preventive measures, it is difficult to manage and direct their children's behavior in an era full of challenges, obstacles and obstacles from all walks of life.

Islam has also offered the concept of aqidah that must be believed so that in humans embedded feelings that encourage normative behavior that is indifferent to Islamic Shari'a. The behavior in question is human servitude based on an understanding of the purpose of human creation itself, whether carried out individually or collectively. Aspects of faith and faith become the foundation of deep-rooted and integral aqedah, as well as motivators that inspire humans to be forward-looking, optimistic, earnest and conscious. Education is a conscious effort and aims to help students mature themselves as moral and responsible individuals. (Syaiful Sagala, 2010)

One of the goals of education is to form a moral human being. Muhammad Yunus in M. Bashori Muchsin, et al suggest that the purpose of education is to educate students to become true Muslims, have firm faith, charity and morals, so that they become one of the members of society who are able to stand on their own feet, serve Allah and serve their nation and homeland, even fellow human beings. (M. Bashori Muchsin 2010)

Departing from the above opinion about the purpose of education, it can be said that to achieve the goals of education, especially forming moral people, is certainly not an easy thing to do, but requires seriousness to lead humans in a better direction. This commitment is built while highlighting the human aspect

that shows overall value and strengthens the determination of urgency as a moral human being. In all Islamic teachings, morals occupy a special and very important position, so Islam makes morals as evidence and fruit of worship to Allah Almighty. (Yunahar Ilyas, 2009)

Morals are an inseparable part of human life, especially in the lives of children or students. Morals are the living pearls that distinguish human beings and animal beings. Man without morals will lose his humanity as the noblest creature of God. So important is morality in all aspects of human life that Allah Almighty. commanded as He said in Q.S. Al i 'Imran/3:104.

وَلْتَكُنْ مِنْكُمْ أُمَّةٌ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

And let there be among you a class of people who call upon virtue, command to do good and prevent evil and they are the fortunate ones.(Ministry of Religious Affairs, 2010)

The verse shows that doing ma'ruf is an act of drawing closer to Allah Almighty. Ma'ruf is moral to Allah Almighty. How important morals are so that Allah Almighty. Give luck to mankind on this earth because of the goodness they have. In the social life of humanity, education is not only an effort that gives birth to learning that intends to bring humans into intellectually potential figures. However, the process also has nuances in efforts to form a society that is characteristic, moral, ethical and aesthetic. Facing the development of the times that every time experience changes, attention to the moral development of students is increasingly urgent to do, seeing the moral values possessed by students today are decreasing and very concerning, both students who come from the public school environment and those who come from the religious school / madrasah environment.

The empirical facts found when researchers made initial observations were (1) there were still found students who had disrespectful behavior or disrespected each other; (2) dishonesty; and (3) undisciplined. A wise educator, of course, will continue to find solutions to anticipate this. Looking for more effective and efficient solutions in dealing with problems that occur that affect in preparing students mentally, morally and spiritually, so that students can reach perfect maturity, have good morals.

CONCLUSION

Scientific use, this research is expected to contribute thoughts about the concept of Islamic education in moral development of students. In addition, this research is expected to be a reference and comparison material for researchers who conduct similar research. For practical use, this research is expected to

provide constructive educational information to be taken into consideration, feedback or input for SMKN 12 Kabupaten Tangerang and in particular.

REFERENCES

- Abdul Rahman Saleh, (2005). Religious Education and National Character Development, Ed. I: Jakarta; PT. Rajagrafindo Persada
- Ahmad Tafsir, (1992). The Science of Islamic Education in an Islamic Perspective (Bandung: PT. Rosda Karya.
- C.Asri Budiningsih,(2004) Moral Learning Based on Student Characteristics and Culture, Cet. I; Bandung: PT. Rineka Cipta.
Cet. II; Jakarat: Kalam Mulia.
- Kartini Kartono, (2003). Social Pathology 2 Juvenile Delinquency, Cet. V; Jakarta: Rajawali Pres.
- M. Bashori Muchsin et al., (2010). Humanistic Islamic Education: Alternatives to Child Liberation Education, Cet. I; Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, (2010). The Qur'an and its Translation, Bandung: CV. Gema Risalah Press.
- Muhammad Faiz Almath, (2005). Gabesun Min Nuri Muhammad saw. Cet. II; Daarul Kutub Al-Arabiyyah.
- Muhktar and Ratih Kusuma Inten Pamastri, (2003). 60 Tips to Become a Millennium Teenager, Cet. II; Jakarta: Rakasta Samasta.
- Republic of Indonesia, (2011). Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Cet. IV; Jakarta: Sinar Grafika
- Sahilun A. Nasir, (2002) The Role of Religious Education in Solving Adolescent Problems,
- Sudarsono, (2005). Islamic Ethics on Juvenile Delinquency, Cet. V; Jakarta; PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Syaiful Sagala, (2010). Strategic Management in Improving Education Quality, Cet.IV;Alfabeta.
- Yunahar Ilyas, (2009). Kuliah Akhlaq, Cet. XI; Yogyakarta: LPPI UMY