

<https://doi.org/10.55849/ijen.v1i1.240>

P - ISSN: 2988-1579

E - ISSN: 2988-0092

## Teacher's efforts in improving students' Islamic behavior: Akidah Akhlak

Derr Xin<sup>1</sup>, Weng Martin<sup>2</sup>, Wang Lita<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

<sup>2</sup>Chatolic University of Portugal, Portugal

<sup>3</sup>National Bank of Belgium and Tilburg University, Netherlands

### ABSTRACT

**Background.** This study used the descriptive qualitative method. Researchers collected data by using in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation.

**Purpose.** This study aims to determine the efforts of moral aqidah teachers in improving students' Islamic behavior, know the obstacles of moral aqidah teachers in enhancing students' Islamic behavior, and how to find out how to overcome the challenges of moral aqidah teachers in improving students' Islamic behavior.

**Method.** While the data analysis technique used interactive analysis, with the stages of data collection, data editing, and data presentation.

**Results.** The results of this study: 1) that the efforts of the aqidah moral teacher in improving the Islamic behavior of students by holding religious activities such as holding regular monthly recitations, increasing students' awareness by living clean, setting good examples, providing classical guidance; 2) Obstacles in improving the Islamic behavior of students from environmental factors, and parents; 3) how to overcome obstacles in improving the Islamic behavior of students by giving punishment and collaborating with boarding school administrators and parents of students.

**Conclusion.** It was proved by the calculation of N-gain of 0,76 with category

### KEYWORDS

Islamic Behavior, Moral Aqidah, Teachers

### INTRODUCTION

A very important part in shaping people with noble personalities is the need for morals that aim to create true believers and Islamic people (Modric dkk., 2019). With the implementation of moral education, it is hoped that all Muslims will be able to practice it in their daily lives. Moral education can lead to moral nobility This moral education makes humans more aware of their position and obligations as servants and caliphs on earth. Praiseworthy morals are a very important part of a student's life (Ali dkk., 2019). The values conveyed have a great influence on human character, which is reflected in their daily behavior. As educators, we must always protect our students from the negative effects of environmental influences (Rao, 2019). This moral education makes humans more aware of

**Citation:** Xin, D., Martin, W., & Lita, W. (2023). Teacher's efforts in improving students' Islamic behavior: Akidah Akhlak. *Journal Emerging Technologies in Education*, 1(1), 43–48. <https://doi.org/10.55849/ijen.v1i1.240>

#### Correspondence:

Derr Xin,  
[derrxin@gmail.com](mailto:derrxin@gmail.com)

**Received:** June 12, 2023

**Accepted:** June 15, 2023

**Published:** June 23, 2023



their position and obligations as servants and caliphs on earth. Praiseworthy morals are a very important part of a student's life (Ali dkk., 2019). The values conveyed have a great influence on human character, which is reflected in their daily behavior. Praiseworthy morals are a very important part of a student's life (Ali dkk., 2019). The values conveyed have a great influence on human character, which is reflected in their daily behavior. As educators, we must always protect our students from the negative effects of environmental influences (Rao, 2019). Parents and teachers need to work together to guide students, act as role models for their children, and set examples, especially for good behavior in daily life. An Islamic religious teacher is a person who teaches and educates the Islamic religion by teaching, setting an example, and helping students mature physically and mentally (Friedlingstein dkk., 2020). This is the goal achieved in religious education: guiding students to become true Muslims, firm believers, pious deeds, noble personalities, society, religion, and what they are (Shrestha & Mahmood, 2019). Muhamad Alim, 2011 in his book says, according to Islamic teachings, religious education is a command of God and is a manifestation of worship to Him (Manthiram, 2020). Teachers also play an important role in developing the Islamic behavior of their students. In reality at this grade level, students, especially grade XI, still have poor morals because the crime rate is usually high, there are many ways that can be done to solve the problem. existing influences, friends hurting each other, lack of courtesy to elders, lack of student discipline in the learning process, and students who still violate Madrasah rules (Hou dkk., 2021). The purpose of this study was to determine the efforts of moral akidah teachers in improving the Islamic behavior of students, knowing the obstacles that exist and how to overcome the obstacles in improving the Islamic behavior of these students (Oztemel & Gursev, 2020). Muhaimin, 2002, in his book says the aspects of the formation of Islamic behavior include; a) clean aqidah, b) straight worship, c) strong morals, d) able to earn a living, e) broad insight into thinking, f) orderly business, g) self struggle, h) pay attention to time, i) benefit others.

This research refers to previous studies, based on the results of researchers' search for scientific papers in the Unsiq Wonosobo library, researchers found similar discussions such as Susanti's scientific work, with the title *The Role of Parents in Educating Children to Behave Islamically* In the research conducted by Susanti, both discuss Islamic behavior and the methods used through habituation, punishment. But in this study, researchers want to examine more specifically the efforts of moral akidah teachers in improving Islamic behavior, as well as the efforts they make (Wang & Guo, 2020). The results of this study are expected to be input and insight related to efforts to improve student Ismai behavior.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted at MA Tanbihul Ghofiliin class XI Bawang Banjarnegara, this research uses field research using qualitative descriptive methods, using this method, researchers are very confident in the validity of the data and research obtained from them. Therefore, researchers are focused and directed so that data is really taken from this location (Greiner dkk., 2019). The approach with this method is research that relies on humans as a research tool that allows the author to find certainty and reliability of the data described and described as accurate research. With the focus of research on the efforts of the moral creed teacher in improving the Islamic behavior of class XI MA Tanbihul Ghofiliin students, the obstacles faced by the moral creed teacher, and how to overcome the obstacles of the moral creed teacher. Data collection using triangulation of methods obtained through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation. Triangulation is a multi-method approach used by researchers to collect and analyze data. In relation to data validation, triangulation is a technique to validate data and is done by

validating or comparing the data with other data (Wiesmeier dkk., 2019). There are four triangulation techniques known in qualitative research, namely source triangulation, researcher triangulation, methodological triangulation and theoretical triangulation.[3] The research sources are the head of the madrasah, the head of the curriculum, moral creed teachers, and students (Chong dkk., 2020). In analyzing the data, researchers used descriptive analysis techniques. This means that the data obtained is not analyzed using statistical formulas, but is written to clarify the reality in the field. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of narrative descriptions, in the form of expressions and explanations of the situation being investigated (Nagendran dkk., 2020). The descriptions should be systematic and inclusive as an integral part of their environmental context and systematic in their use. This makes the order of presentation logical and easy to understand. This analysis is used by researchers to analyze the efforts of moral akidah teachers in improving students' Islamic behavior (Feldstein dkk., 2020). The data analysis technique uses interactive analysis. Miles and Huberman (1984) in his book Sugiyono said activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion, so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely data editing, data presentation, and conclusions [4]. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing what is important, focusing on what is important, looking for themes and patterns, and discarding what is not needed (Miller dkk., 2019). Therefore, the reduced data provides a clearer picture and makes it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection. Then search as needed (Long & Holtzman, 2019). Viewing Data Once your data has been reduced, the next step is to view your data to organize it so you can better understand what happened and plan your next task based on what you know (Wichmann dkk., 2020). Conclusions The third step is to draw and test conclusions (Harris dkk., 2020). The first conclusions found are still tentative and will change unless strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection. However, if the conclusions drawn at an early stage are supported by valid and consistent evidence when researchers return to the field to collect data, the conclusions presented are credible conclusions. After trying to compile and display data about the efforts of Akidah Akhlaq teachers in improving the Islamic behavior of class XI MA Tanbihul Ghofilin students (Pierce dkk., 2020), researchers from the data displayed, at least the problem description provides answers and gets the idea of the problem.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation at Madrasah Aliyah Tanbihul Ghofilin Bawang Banjarnegara, namely:

### **Akidah Akhlak Teacher's Efforts in Improving Students' Islamic Behavior**

In terms of improving the Islamic behavior of students at MA Tanbihul Ghofilin, efforts or actions taken include:

a. Procurement of religious activities

The efforts made by the madrasa and the moral akidah teacher to improve the Islamic behavior of students at MA Tanbihul Ghofilin are to hold religious activities, such as holding monthly recitations, holding Islamic commemorations during Islamic holidays, tadarus and reading asmaul husna before doing lessons, and shaking hands with the teachers there.

b. Increasing student awareness

The effort used to improve the behavior of students is by implementing classroom cleanliness, it is so that students are aware of the importance of cleanliness, because cleanliness is also a noble character, and classroom cleanliness is also for the comfort of learning students.

c. Providing classical guidance

Guidance is an educational process which is to change someone to be better. In improving good behavior, namely by providing materials related to classical guidance in which it will provide material related to good behavior to students and provide good examples, as well as the positive impact of behaving well.

### **Constraints of moral teaching in improving Islamic behavior**

In improving the Islamic behavior of MA Tanbihul Ghofiliin Bawang Banjarnegara students, of course for teachers of morals and from other teachers have obstacles faced, namely:

a. School environment

The environment is a situation around that affects the development of human behavior, the school environment is an environment where students seek knowledge, the school environment greatly influences children in behaving well (Oztemel & Gursev, 2020). Where if you choose the wrong friends or hang out with those who are not good, it will make children follow suit. Children who are originally diligent, behave well, because they hang out with children who behave poorly in madrasas, it will make children who originally behaved well will be bad.

b. Parents

Lack of parental attention specifically to their children who still need affection and motivation in seeking religious knowledge, because of the busy work of parents in financing their children in their education (Afshin dkk., 2019). Many parents still misinterpret that all of their children's responsibilities in education are the responsibility of the madrasa, even though the madrasa only helps education that has been carried out by parents or families at home.

### **How to Overcome the Constraints of Akidah Akhlak Teachers in Improving Islamic Behavior**

How to overcome the obstacles of the moral creed teacher, namely by:

a. Giving punishment

Punishment is an action given to someone who violates the rules set, or makes a mistake so that it makes someone better. The punishment applied at MA Tanbihul Ghofiliin Bawang Banjarnegara is by giving points and also actions to students who violate the rules in the madrasa (*Metal Fatigue*, 2019). The purpose of the punishment is to make students more disciplined and to educate students not to do deviant actions.

b. Organizing cooperation with boarding school administrators and parents of students

Establish a relationship between the principal, homeroom teacher, teachers and also parents regarding the development of their children's behavior while in the madrasa. So that teachers and parents know and can control the development of their children's behavior (Tan dkk., 2020). Students who have problems will be called by their parents to come to the madrasa to directly provide direction and motivation in seeking religious knowledge (Chan dkk., 2020). Support and cooperation with parents helps teachers in improving students' Islamic behavior.

In addition, the madrasah also collaborates with the boarding school administrators regarding the behavior of children while in the dormitory (Sánchez-Bayo & Wyckhuys, 2019), children who often behave badly in the boarding school, from the boarding school administrators will report to the school and later from the school will consider raising the problematic student.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers at MA Tanbihul Ghofiliin Bawang Banjarnegara, it can be drawn. The efforts of the moral akidah teacher in improving the Islamic behavior of MA Tanbihul Ghofiliin Bawang Banjarnegara students are holding religious activities, increasing student awareness, improving student behavior through the model of giving good

examples, providing classical guidance. The steps taken by holding monthly recitations, tadarus and reading asmaul husna before starting lessons, implementing cleanliness, giving examples of good behavior.

The constraints of the moral akidah teacher in improving the Islamic behavior of MA Tanbihul Ghofiliin Bawang Banjarnegara students are from the school environment factor where students' daily life in associating and choosing the wrong friends, and also from the factor of parents who lack special attention and affection from parents to their children.

How to overcome the obstacles of moral akidah teachers in improving the Islamic behavior of MA Tanbihul Ghofiliin Bawang Banjarnegara students is by giving punishment for students who violate madrasah rules, punishments that are applied by using a point system and also actions. Cooperating with parents, giving letters to parents to come to the madrasa regarding their problematic children, and also cooperating with boarding school administrators regarding children's behavior while in the dormitory.

## REFERENCES

- Afshin, A., Sur, P. J., Fay, K. A., Cornaby, L., Ferrara, G., Salama, J. S., Mullany, E. C., Abate, K. H., Abbafati, C., Abebe, Z., Afarideh, M., Aggarwal, A., Agrawal, S., Akinyemiju, T., Alahdab, F., Bacha, U., Bachman, V. F., Badali, H., Badawi, A., ... Murray, C. J. L. (2019). Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *The Lancet*, 393(10184), 1958–1972. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)30041-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30041-8)
- Ali, H., Khan, E., & Ilahi, I. (2019). Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology of Hazardous Heavy Metals: Environmental Persistence, Toxicity, and Bioaccumulation. *Journal of Chemistry*, 2019, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/6730305>
- Chan, J. F.-W., Kok, K.-H., Zhu, Z., Chu, H., To, K. K.-W., Yuan, S., & Yuen, K.-Y. (2020). Genomic characterization of the 2019 novel human-pathogenic coronavirus isolated from a patient with atypical pneumonia after visiting Wuhan. *Emerging Microbes & Infections*, 9(1), 221–236. <https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2020.1719902>
- Chong, J., Liu, P., Zhou, G., & Xia, J. (2020). Using MicrobiomeAnalyst for comprehensive statistical, functional, and meta-analysis of microbiome data. *Nature Protocols*, 15(3), 799–821. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41596-019-0264-1>
- Feldstein, L. R., Rose, E. B., Horwitz, S. M., Collins, J. P., Newhams, M. M., Son, M. B. F., Newburger, J. W., Kleinman, L. C., Heidemann, S. M., Martin, A. A., Singh, A. R., Li, S., Tarquinio, K. M., Jaggi, P., Oster, M. E., Zackai, S. P., Gillen, J., Ratner, A. J., Walsh, R. F., ... Randolph, A. G. (2020). Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in U.S. Children and Adolescents. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 383(4), 334–346. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2021680>
- Friedlingstein, P., O'Sullivan, M., Jones, M. W., Andrew, R. M., Hauck, J., Olsen, A., Peters, G. P., Peters, W., Pongratz, J., Sitch, S., Le Quéré, C., Canadell, J. G., Ciais, P., Jackson, R. B., Alin, S., Aragão, L. E. O. C., Arneeth, A., Arora, V., Bates, N. R., ... Zaehle, S. (2020). Global Carbon Budget 2020. *Earth System Science Data*, 12(4), 3269–3340. <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-12-3269-2020>
- Greiner, S., Lehwark, P., & Bock, R. (2019). OrganellarGenomeDRAW (OGDRAW) version 1.3.1: Expanded toolkit for the graphical visualization of organellar genomes. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 47(W1), W59–W64. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gkz238>
- Harris, C. R., Millman, K. J., Van Der Walt, S. J., Gommers, R., Virtanen, P., Cournapeau, D., Wieser, E., Taylor, J., Berg, S., Smith, N. J., Kern, R., Picus, M., Hoyer, S., Van Kerkwijk, M. H., Brett, M., Haldane, A., Del Río, J. F., Wiebe, M., Peterson, P., ... Oliphant, T. E. (2020). Array programming with NumPy. *Nature*, 585(7825), 357–362. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2649-2>

- Hou, Q., Zhou, D., & Feng, J. (2021). Coordinate Attention for Efficient Mobile Network Design. *2021 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 13708–13717. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR46437.2021.01350>
- Long, J. M., & Holtzman, D. M. (2019). Alzheimer Disease: An Update on Pathobiology and Treatment Strategies. *Cell*, *179*(2), 312–339. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2019.09.001>
- Manthiram, A. (2020). A reflection on lithium-ion battery cathode chemistry. *Nature Communications*, *11*(1), 1550. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-15355-0>
- Metal Fatigue*. (2019). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/C2016-0-05272-5>
- Miller, B. C., Sen, D. R., Al Aboosy, R., Bi, K., Virkud, Y. V., LaFleur, M. W., Yates, K. B., Lako, A., Felt, K., Naik, G. S., Manos, M., Gjini, E., Kuchroo, J. R., Ishizuka, J. J., Collier, J. L., Griffin, G. K., Maleri, S., Comstock, D. E., Weiss, S. A., ... Haining, W. N. (2019). Subsets of exhausted CD8+ T cells differentially mediate tumor control and respond to checkpoint blockade. *Nature Immunology*, *20*(3), 326–336. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41590-019-0312-6>
- Modric, Versic, Sekulic, & Liposek. (2019). Analysis of the Association between Running Performance and Game Performance Indicators in Professional Soccer Players. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *16*(20), 4032. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16204032>
- Nagendran, M., Chen, Y., Lovejoy, C. A., Gordon, A. C., Komorowski, M., Harvey, H., Topol, E. J., Ioannidis, J. P. A., Collins, G. S., & Maruthappu, M. (2020). Artificial intelligence versus clinicians: Systematic review of design, reporting standards, and claims of deep learning studies. *BMJ*, m689. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m689>
- Oztemel, E., & Gursev, S. (2020). Literature review of Industry 4.0 and related technologies. *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, *31*(1), 127–182. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10845-018-1433-8>
- Pierce, M., Hope, H., Ford, T., Hatch, S., Hotopf, M., John, A., Kontopantelis, E., Webb, R., Wessely, S., McManus, S., & Abel, K. M. (2020). Mental health before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: A longitudinal probability sample survey of the UK population. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, *7*(10), 883–892. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(20\)30308-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(20)30308-4)
- Rao, S. S. (2019). *Engineering Optimization Theory and Practice* (1 ed.). Wiley. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119454816>
- Sánchez-Bayo, F., & Wyckhuys, K. A. G. (2019). Worldwide decline of the entomofauna: A review of its drivers. *Biological Conservation*, *232*, 8–27. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2019.01.020>
- Shrestha, A., & Mahmood, A. (2019). Review of Deep Learning Algorithms and Architectures. *IEEE Access*, *7*, 53040–53065. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2912200>
- Tan, M., Pang, R., & Le, Q. V. (2020). EfficientDet: Scalable and Efficient Object Detection. *2020 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 10778–10787. <https://doi.org/10.1109/CVPR42600.2020.01079>
- Wang, J., & Guo, X. (2020). Adsorption kinetic models: Physical meanings, applications, and solving methods. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, *390*, 122156. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2020.122156>
- Wichmann, D., Spherhake, J.-P., Lütgehetmann, M., Steurer, S., Edler, C., Heinemann, A., Heinrich, F., Mushumba, H., Kniep, I., Schröder, A. S., Burdelski, C., De Heer, G., Nierhaus, A., Frings, D., Pfefferle, S., Becker, H., Bredereke-Wiedling, H., De Weerth, A., Paschen, H.-R., ... Kluge, S. (2020). Autopsy Findings and Venous Thromboembolism in Patients With COVID-19: A Prospective Cohort Study. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, *173*(4), 268–277. <https://doi.org/10.7326/M20-2003>
- Wiesmeier, M., Urbanski, L., Hobbey, E., Lang, B., Von Lützwow, M., Marin-Spiotta, E., Van Wesemael, B., Rabot, E., Ließ, M., Garcia-Franco, N., Wollschläger, U., Vogel, H.-J., & Kögel-Knabner, I. (2019). Soil organic carbon storage as a key function of soils—A review of drivers and indicators at various scales. *Geoderma*, *333*, 149–162. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2018.07.026>

**Copyright Holder :**

© Derr Xin et al. (2023)

**First Publication Right :**

© International Journal of Educational Narratives

**This article is under:**

