

Students in Islamic Perspective:

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Submission date: 10-Oct-2020 09:31PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1411074768

File name: Seminter_Student_in_Islamic.pdf (471.25K)

Word count: 3385

Character count: 18606



STUDENTS IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS FIGHTING TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

The recent cases of students fighting the teachers shock the education world in Indonesia. Teachers are the ones who educate and prepare students to be responsible for building quality civilizations in the future. On the other hand, students are individuals who are growing and developing physically, psychologically, socially, and religiously to face the worldly life and the hereafter. How did it happen? The purposes of this study are: 1) to examine the cause of why students fight the teachers. 2) to discover the solution to the cause of students' cases against the teacher. 3) to describe students from an Islamic perspective. The research method used was qualitative with a subjective approach. The data used were primary and secondary. Primary data was obtained through interviews with education practitioners. While secondary data, sourced from literature studies include journals, books, online media, and documents. Data were analyzed using the Miles & Huberman interactive model. The research findings show that based on Islamic perspective, students are individuals who are growing and developing psychologically and socially. There are two factors causing students to fight the teachers, called internal and external factors. The solutions provided in overcoming the problem involve parents, teachers and school. Parents should raise their awareness of their roles. Teachers and schools should provide good examples for students and be decisive in enforcing the rules, and be fair to all students.

Keywords: Students, Teachers, Islamic perspective

INTRODUCTION

Students in Islamic education are individuals who are growing and developing physically, psychologically, socially, and religiously to face the life in the world and the hereafter. The term 'learner' is not only for people who are not yet mature in terms of age, but also mature people, but in terms of mental, insight, experience, and skills, still need guidance. Students are one of the most important components in education because, without students, the educational process is not possible to happen.



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Humans are born in a state of *fithrah* (pure). This was explained by the prophet Muhammad PBUH in his hadith. "Every child is born pure; it is his/her parents who make him/her Jewish, Christian, or Magian". Some people understand this hadith just like they understand the *tabula rasa* from Jhon Locke, that the child is like a white paper which the parents or anyone else can write anything on it according to their wishes. (Dervish: 2019). Human nature is also called the basic potential; humans tend to have religion, do good deeds, search for knowledge, love the truth, beauty, and have innate talent inherited from their parents as well as humans have instincts (May: 2015). From these statement, it can be explained that humans, in this case, students tend to respect their parents and teachers. However, in this millennial era, there has been a surprising case, where students mistreat their teachers. This happened on 29 February 2019. Tribune News reported that there was the case where students were fighting their teacher when they were told not to smoke in the classroom. The same case also occurred in 2015. That time, students hacked their teacher with a revenge motive (Tribune News: 2019).

The cases above show that students have come out of their nature as human beings who tend to be religious, do good, like the truth and others. Why do students fight the teacher? This needs intense research; therefore, this study is entitled "Students in Islamic Perspectives."

THEORETICAL STUDY

Definition of Student

Etymologically, students are those who have knowledge. In terminology, students are individuals who experience changes, so that their development still requires guidance and direction in shaping the personality and some parts of the structural educational process. (Maragustam: 2004). In Arabic, three terms indicate the meaning of students, namely *murid*, *al tilmidz* and *al talib*. *Murid* comes from the word '*arada*, *yuridu*, *iradatan*, *muriditan*, which means people who want (willer). This definition shows that a student is a person who wants to get good knowledge, skills, experience, and to have a good personality for the happiness in the world and hereafter through



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serious learning. Based on the level of the word, *murid* refers to those who study in elementary school. Whereas *al Tilmidz* has no root words. *Al tilmidz* means student. This word is used to refer to students who study in high school. While *at talib* comes from the words *thalaba*, *yathlubu*, *thalaban*, *thalibun*, which means to look for something. This word is used to show students who study in college. It can be concluded that students are people who are looking for knowledge, experience, and skills. They also shape their personality for their future to be happy in the world and the hereafter. According to Abudin Nata, during classical and middle periods, the general term for students was *al muta'allim*. The word *al muta'allim* means all those who study at all levels, from the elementary up to college. (Abudin Nata: 2004). Meanwhile, Maragustan argued that students are members of the community who try to develop themselves through the process of education to become humans who have the knowledge, faith, and noble character. So, they can function as devotees/worship to God and as *khalifah* (leader). A student in the perspective of Islamic education are an object as well as a subject. Students are people who learn to obtain knowledge as Islam believed that knowledge only comes from God. Thus, a student must try to get closer to God by always purifying herself/himself and obeying His commands. However, to obtain knowledge, a student needs to learn from knowledgeable people, namely teachers or educators because students have a relationship with science in the context of an effort to obtain knowledge, then a student must be respectful to his teacher. That character certainly refers to the values contained in the Qur'an and Hadith. (Maragustam: 2004).

Thus, the term 'students' in Islamic education are people who need guidance and direction to improve their capacity and competence to get closer to God. These include those in primary and tertiary education level and all age level.

Code of Ethics of Students in Islamic Education

The characteristics and code of conduct of students are an obligation that must be carried out in the teaching and learning process, both directly and indirectly. Al Ghazali, quoted by Fathiyah Hasan Sulaiman, formulated the students' code of ethics as follows:



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1. Learning with the intention of worship in the context of *taqarub* (nearness) to Allah SWT, so that in everyday life, students are required to purify their souls from low morals and despicable characters and fill with commendable morals.
2. Reducing the tendency towards the worldly, meaning that learning is not solely to get a job for example, but also learn to strive against ignorance to achieve a high degree of humanity, both before humans and Allah SWT.
3. Being *tawadlu* (humble) by abandoning personal interests for the benefit of education.
4. Maintaining thoughts and contradictions arising so that they remain focused on learning.
5. Learning the good sciences (*mahmudah*), both for *ukhrawi* (afterlife affairs) and *duniyawi* (worldly affairs), as well as leaving the disgraced sciences (*madzmumah*). (May: 2015)
6. Thus, students should prioritize morality in carrying out the learning process, so that the knowledge taught by the teachers can be absorbed properly. The purpose of seeking knowledge is not solely for the worldly benefits but also the interests of the afterlife. In addition to having a code of ethics, students also have duties and responsibilities.

Duties and Responsibilities of Students

To be good students, they must carry out their duties and responsibilities. According to Al - Abrasyi, quoted by Al Rasyidin in Musaddad, the students' duties and responsibilities include:

1. Before starting the learning activities, students must first cleanse their hearts of bad traits, because teaching and learning is a worship activity, and it should be done with a clean heart and body.
2. Students should fill their souls with various virtues to get closer to God.
3. Willing to seek knowledge to various distant places even though they have to leave the hometown, family, relatives and even parents.
4. Don't exchange teachers too often, and one should think long before exchanging teachers.



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5. Be respectful to the teachers, praise them because of God and try to please them in a good way and in a way blessed by God.
6. Students should not bother the teachers, walk in front of them, sit in their seat, and should not start talking before it is allowed.
7. Students should not reveal the secrets to the teachers, or ask the teachers to reveal their secrets and should not deceive them.
8. Being serious and diligent in learning.
9. Love the fellow students.
10. Learners must first greet the teachers and reduce the conversation in front of them.
11. Learners should always learn, both at dusk and before dawn or between isya time and suhoor time. (Musaddad: 2016)
12. From the above explanation, it can be concluded, that in Islamic education, students are shaped to draw closer to God by using a humanist approach.

Factors Influencing Learners in Learning

There are several things that affect the students' learning process, including:

1. External influence

External influence are factors that influence from outside the individual, which can influence the learning process of students. External influence consists of the social environment and non-social environment.

What is meant by the social environment is the association of students with those around them. The social environment consists of the social environment of the students, the school, the community, and the family.

Parents influence the social environment of students in learning. The characteristics of parents, family management practices, family tensions, all of which can have good and bad effects on learning activities and the learning outcomes

The social environment of the school consists of teachers, administration staff and classmates. These three factors can affect a student's learning process. A harmonious



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relationship between the three can be a motivation for students to study in school. The sympathetic and exemplary behaviour of a teacher and administration can be a stimulus for students.

What is meant by the social environment of the community is the environmental conditions of the community where students live. Slum area, major unemployment, and neglected children also affect student learning activities. For example, students will have difficulty when they need a study or discussion partner, or when they need to borrow learning tools.

Furthermore, the social environment of a family greatly affects the family. Family tensions, parental traits, family demographics (home location), and family management can affect the family activities and harmonious relationships between family members, parents, and siblings will help students learning.

a. Non-social Environment

Non-social environment covers:

1). Natural Environment

The natural environment is the environment where students live. In this case, the humidity of the air greatly affects children's learning. Students will learn better when they are in a place where the air is fresh

2). Instrumental factor

The instrumental factor includes learning tools. Learning tools can be classified into two types: hardware - such as school buildings, learning equipment, learning facilities, sports fields, etc. and software such as school curricula, school rules, manuals, syllabus, etc.

3). Concerning the subject matter factor, this factor should be adjusted to student development age, as well as the teaching methods of the teacher. Therefore to be able to make a positive contribution to student learning activities, the teachers must master the learning materials and possess good teaching methods (Bahri Damaramar: 2002, 143) (Putri: 2017)



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RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The researcher used informants as sources of data to obtain information. The informants were education practitioners consisting of teachers and lecturers, and they were chosen randomly. Data was collected through interviews and literature study. As for data analysis, the researcher used a qualitative data analysis technique developed by Miles and Huberman called interactive model of analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

M. Darwis Hude, a PTIQ lecturer, said that children or students have had potential since they were born and if they are not given the opportunity to actualize their potential properly, they will not develop optimally. The role of parents and the environment is very critical to realize and develop the potential that exists in children. Potentials that must be developed in children include spiritual, emotional, intellectual, social and physical potential.

Spiritual potential. This potential is often ignored by our society, and defeated by the intelligence potential, even though the spiritual potential should be built earlier, and even becomes the basis for developing other potentials. Spiritual potential includes the ability to thank God, present Him in every activity, do good for God, discipline in worship, be patient in pursuing an effort, and so on. From an early age, children need to receive religious stimulation in line with their development. Religious stimulation must be given since the child can interact with his environment, even before they start kindergarten.

Emotional Potential. Emotions here are not emotions in everyday conversation or are identified with anger. Emotional Potential or feelings that need to be developed include the ability to control emotions, to understand the feelings of others, and to adjust behaviour and empathize. The ability to work with others from various



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backgrounds, be patient in various situations, and have a stable personality should also be developed. The basic emotions agreed upon by the experts consist of being happy, sad, afraid, angry, while the rest is mixed.

Intelligence Potential. The culture in society places intellectual potential as a force capable of changing everything. Children who have intellectual intelligence will usually get more attention and even tend to be spoiled. In fact, success in life is not always determined by a high IQ. Aspects of intelligence potential that need to be developed include verbal ability, counting, spatial, differentiating, making a priority list, generalizing, analyzing various problems, and so on. The roles of thinking at least include the ability to make timely decisions, to solve problems, and to discover new things creatively.

Social Potential. Humans are social creatures who need help from others. Social aspects that must be developed include happy to communicate, make friends, cooperate, help others, respect the opinions of others, have fun and so on.

Physical Potential. The Prophet's Hadith says "Strong and healthy believers are loved by Allah more than the weak". Some considerations in developing physical potential include: being healthy, resistant to various weather conditions, being persistent, accustomed to sports, avoiding anything that damages the body. Preparing for a healthy physical strength is the same as preparing a defence and is an order. (M. Darwis: 2019)

The current events, where there have been cases where students oppose their teachers, are closely related to the above theory. The workload of parents has eroded the role of parents to develop their children's potential. Therefore, children do not get sufficient attention, and consequently, they seek attention from other sources, one of them is through gadgets. Gadgets become a means to silence the children. There is less control over the use of gadgets by the parents so that they might watch contents that are not appropriate to their development phase. According to the results of an interview with one of FKham Uhamka's lecturers, there are two factors responsible for students fighting teachers cases. They are internal and external factors. Internal factors include



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family factor where there is a mistake in parenting. One of the reasons is that the parents are too busy working so that they do not provide knowledge and insights on how to behave properly. Besides, they do not have the time to teach good manners, and they only care financially. They think giving enough money to children is adequate. Unfortunately, children need not only money but also guidance and affection. Also, some parents think that ethics should only be taught in school. The external factors include the environment in which the child lives, school friends, strict and sometimes inconsistent school rules, friends in the community, and social media. These external factors greatly influence the behaviour of children. Still, according to Uhamka's lecturer, he said the way to deal with children who like to fight with teachers is that school and parents should work together. Parents must be given awareness or be reminded about their roles and duties. Children need good parenting. Good parenting is one that can provide comfort and security to children so that they feel satisfied.

This is not much different from the results of an interview with an Islamic religion teacher in a private school. He said that among the factors contributing to students fighting teachers was the low level of awareness about religion, unwise use of gadgets, influence from classmates and schoolmates, and lack of attention from parents. The way to overcome this is to take a persuasive approach. The teacher should try to make the students their friends. In addition, parents must increase their awareness. They need to adjust their parenting style according to the needs of children since children not only need materials but also need attention and affection.

Thus, to prevent students from conflicting with the teachers, the teachers must set good examples for the students. Students will pay attention to the teacher's behaviour, words and attitude. Teachers and schools must be consistent in implementing the rules. And no less important is the teacher and school must be fair to all students.

CONCLUSION

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that students in the perspective of Islam are individuals who are growing and developing physically, psychologically



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and socially, and they have great potentials. The potentials must be actualized well to develop optimally. The role of parents, teachers, and the environment is very large to realize and develop students' potentials.

The causes of students who fought the teacher are caused by ⁸ two factors, namely ⁵ internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include family factors and social media. If students in their families are accustomed to rebelling and fighting against parents, of course, at school, they will do the same. Social media also greatly influences student behaviour and is effective in changing children's behaviour. Therefore the role of parents is very big to guide children not to use gadgets for things that are not good. The external factors consist of the environment, both the school environment and the community environment. The school environment and the community environment are no less great in influencing the behaviour of students. Several things can be done to deal with students who are against teachers, including giving awareness to parents about their roles. Teachers and schools can also set good examples for students, being strict in enforcing rules, and being fair to all students.

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