

# Islamic Education Concept

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## Abstract

*Islamic education is an education that is aware and purposeful, Allah has compiled a clear educational foundation for all human beings through Islamic law. The concept of education in Islam is, First, Education is an activity that must have clear goals, objectives and targets. Secondly, the true and absolute Educator is Allah SWT, He is the Creator of fitrah, the Giver of talent, the Maker of various sunnahs of development, improvement, and interaction of fitrah just as He also established rules in order to realize the perfection, benefit and happiness of the fitrah. Third, education demands the realization of tiered programs through increased educational and teaching activities in line with child development. Fourth, the role of an educator must be in accordance with the purpose for which Allah Almighty created him.*

**Keywords:** *Concept of Education, Islam*

## A. Introduction

Education in Islam is a series of processes of human empowerment towards maturity, both logically, mentally and morally, to carry out the functions of humanity carried out as a servant before his Khaliq and also as a *Khalifatu fil ardhi* (preserver) in this universe. Thus, the main function of education is to prepare the next generation (students) with the abilities and expertise (skills) needed to have the ability and readiness to enter the middle of the community environment armed with the Qur'an and as-Sunnah.

Education as stated on various occasions in this paper is a system that contains aspects of vision, mission, goals, curriculum, teaching materials, teaching and learning process, teachers, students, management, infrastructure advice, costs, environment, and so on. The various components of education form a system that has a distinctive construction or building. In order for the construction or educational building to be solid, it must have a foundation, fundament or principle that supports and supports it, so that the educational concept building can stand firm and can be used as a reference in educational practice.<sup>1</sup> The base is the place where things stand. The basic function is to give direction to the goal achieved and at the same time as the foundation for the establishment of something. Each Country has its own educational basis. It is a reflection of the philosophy of life of a nation. It is based on that basis that the education of a nation is compiled.<sup>2</sup>

## B. Result and Discussions

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<sup>1</sup> Abudin Nata. Islamic Education, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group. 2012. P.89

<sup>2</sup> Ramayulis. Islamic Education, Jakarta: Kalam Mulia, 2012. P.187

Basic Understanding of Islamic Education (Conceptual) In the General Indonesian Dictionary the word basic has many meanings including base or foundation, principal or base.<sup>3</sup> According to Abudin Nata, the basis of education is everything that is conceptual, thoughts and ideas that underlie, underlies and underlies education.<sup>4</sup> Thus the basis of Islamic education is everything that is conceptual, thoughts and ideas that underlie, underlies and underlies Islamic education. According to Abdul Mujib and Jusuf Mudzakkir, the basis of Islamic education is the operational basis used to realize the ideal basis/source of Islamic education.<sup>5</sup> However, this opinion was rebutted by Abudin Nata, he argued that the basis of education is not an operational basis, but rather a conceptual basis. Because the basis of education does not directly provide the basis for the implementation of education, but rather provides the basis for the preparation of educational concepts.<sup>6</sup> And according to the author himself, Abudin Nata's opinion is more correct.

Understanding the Principles of Islamic Education In the Indonesian General Dictionary, the word principle means a truth which is the basic principle or basis of thinking (opinion).<sup>7</sup> It is also stated that there is a principle vocabulary which means the word principle, so it can be said that principle is the same as principle. This what is meant by the principle of Islamic education is the principle of Islamic education, namely the truth which is used as the basic principle in formulating and implementing Islamic education. The principles of Islamic teachings are used in formulating and implementing Islamic teachings. These principles are permanent, because they are teachings, and therefore cannot be removed or changed, because when these principles are removed or changed, the nature and character of Islamic education is lost.<sup>8</sup>

#### *Differences in Principles and Basics of Islamic Education*

Starting from the origin of the word principle and basis which in its origin is the meaning, where the word principle is an absorption from Arabic whose meaning is basic, but differs in definition. The principle is the truth which is the basic principle or the basis of thinking (opinion) while the basis is everything that is a concept, thought and idea that underlies, underlies and bases. The difference between the basic principles of Islamic education and the basics of Islamic education is clearly explained by Abudin Nata, he emphasized that the word basis is used as a place that is used as a backbone or footing in building something or as a basis used to develop concepts or theories. The word principle has the same meaning as principle, namely the truth that is used as the basis for thinking and acting. The word principle or principle is the operational basis or basis for action.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> W.J.S. Purwadarm. Indonesian General Dictionary, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka. 2001. P.267

<sup>4</sup> Abudin Nata. Islamic Education, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group. 2012. P.90

<sup>5</sup> Abdul Mujib, Jusuf Mudzakkir. Islamic Education. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media. p.44

<sup>6</sup> Abudin Nata. Islamic Education, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group. 2012. P.90

<sup>7</sup> W.J.S. Purwadarm. Indonesian General Dictionary, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka. 2001. P.63

<sup>8</sup> Abudin Nata. Islamic Education, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group. 2012. p.102 [9] Ibid, p.101 [10] Ibid, p.106 [11] Ibid, p.90-99

<sup>9</sup> bid, p.101

### *Various Principles of Islamic Education*<sup>10</sup>

Referring to the sources of Islamic teachings, be it the Koran, al-Hadith, history, the opinions of friends, the problems of *murshalah* and *uruf*, several educational principles can be found as follows:

1. Compulsory Principles Learning and Teaching (operational basis)  
The principle of compulsory education is a principle that emphasizes that every person in Islam feels that increasing self-ability in the field of developing knowledge, skills, experience, intellectual, spiritual, and social is an obligation that must be implemented. With this principle, Islamic education does not require stupid people, because stupid people not only make it difficult for themselves, but also make it difficult for others.
2. The Principle of Education for All (education for all) The principle of education for all is a principle that emphasizes that in education there is no unfair treatment, or discrimination. Education must be given to everyone without discriminating because of ethnic background, religion, nationality, social status, gender, place of residence, and so on. With the reason, if there are people who do not have education (stupid), then that stupidity is not only detrimental to himself, but also detrimental or will be a burden to other people. That is why, everyone must be educated, so that each one can carry out their roles and responsibilities, can solve their own problems and not be a burden to others. This principle must be applied in formulating policies and practicing Islamic education.
3. Principles of Lifelong Education (Long Life education). Long Life education. The principle of lifelong education is a principle that emphasizes, so that everyone can continue to learn and improve themselves throughout their lives. study even though they already have a bachelor's degree. This was done, for several reasons. First, any knowledge learned will one day be lost or forgotten from memory, because it is never learned again. Second, that science is always developing, updating, and even changing, bearing in mind that the data used by that science has changed. Therefore, if he does not continue to learn, he will be left behind from developments, and the knowledge he has cannot be used anymore, because it is no longer relevant.
4. The Principles of Education with a Global and Open Insight (Think globally act locally) think globally even though they move locally. In Islam, one must have *manna'ah*: immunity (immunity power). own country. In addition, education has a global perspective, emphasizing that education is aimed at the interests of all human beings in the world, and also uses standards that apply throughout the world.
5. Principles of Integralistic and Balanced Education The principle of integralistic education is a principle that integrates religious education

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid, p.106

and general education, because as described above, that religious and general science both ontologically (source), epistemologically (method), and axiologically (benefits) both come from Allah *subhanahuwata'ala*. (Non Dichotomous).

6. Principles of Education in Accordance with Human Talents Principles of education that are in accordance with human talents are principles related to planning programs or providing teaching in accordance with human talents, interests, hobbies and tendencies according to the level of development of their age.
7. Principles of Education Based on Research and Plans (University by research) latest! Using research, or analysis. The principle of research-based education means that education is carried out and developed based on the results of in-depth research and studies, and not based on guesswork. The principle of planned education is education that is carried out based on careful planning supported by the results of in-depth studies and research.
8. Principles of Superior and Professional Education (quality; combined language) quality education. The principle of superior education is the principle of education which upholds and prioritizes the quality of superior graduates and is supported by various other excellent educational components as well. The principle of professional education is the principle that assigns duties and responsibilities in managing education to people who are experts in their fields. The principle of superior and professional education is a principle which sees that the task of educating is a mandate that cannot be handed over to just anyone.
9. Principles of Rational and Objective Education (Democratic; objectively rational both can propose) The principle of rational education is a principle that emphasizes that all policies pursued in the field of education can explain the reasons and arguments, so that the policy can be accepted with full awareness and understanding, and not because of coercion. The principle of objective education is the principle that emphasizes that all policies or practices carried out in the field of education are based on real facts and reasons, not because of the interests and intentions of a person or certain group. With this principle, education will be avoided from coercion and abuse by various internal and external unexpected.
10. Principles of Community-Based Education The principle of community-based education is a principle that emphasizes or idealizes full and strong participation and initiative from the community. Education as a system or process is an activity that requires the assistance of all disciplines, expertise, and various other things: infrastructure, teaching equipment and media, human resources, safety and comfort of the environment, financing, graduate users, and so on. All of these educational needs will only be realized if they get support from all parties.

11. The principle of education in accordance with the development of the times "does not justify what is forbidden" does not have to be followed. principle. This principle is emphasized, because the main task of education is to deliver or prepare humans so that they can live and exist according to their era. Education must produce graduates that are needed by the times in a positive sense.
12. Principles of Education from an Early Age The principle of education from an early age is a principle that emphasizes that everyone is not late in giving education to their children, and also means a principle that emphasizes that early age is the best age to start education. Learning at a young age is like carving in stone. Awareness of the importance of education from an early age is starting to be realized, after there are a number of facts showing that a person's behavior in adulthood is largely determined by the education they receive in childhood.
13. Principles of Open Education The principle of open education is a principle that emphasizes that in managing education, people are always open to conveying suggestions, input, ideas, and thoughts needed for the advancement of education. The principle of open education is also emphasized, so that schools and communities complement and complement each other and access each other, bearing in mind that one another needs one another. On the one hand, the existence of education because it meets the needs of society, while on the other hand, the existence of society is also determined by the style of education it receives.

#### *Types of Basic Islamic Education*<sup>11</sup>

According to Hasan Langgulung, that there are six basic types of Islamic education, namely historical, sociological, economic, political, administrative, psychological and philosophical. Hasan Langgulung's opinion, according to Abdui Mujib and Yusuf Mudzakir, is considered to be secular, because apart from not including a religious basis, it also becomes philosophy as the mother of all foundations. According to Abdul Mujib and Jusuf Mudzakir, that in Islam, the operational basis of everything is religion, because religion is the frame for every activity that has an Islamic nuance. With religion, all educational activities become meaningful, color other foundations, and have *ubudiyah* value. Therefore, it is necessary to add a seventh basic operational basis of education to the six above, namely religion.

Furthermore, axiologically, both science, philosophy and religion depend on those who use it. If these three things are used for good, it will be good, and if used for bad, it will be bad. Based on this analysis, in this paper, the basis of Islamic education is divided into three parts, namely religious basis, philosophical basis, and scientific basis. The description of these three basic types can be stated as follows:

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p.90-99

1) Religious Basis

The religious basis as stated by Abdul Mujib and Jusuf Mudzakir is the basis derived from religious teachings. The purpose of religion is to maintain the human soul (hifdz an-nafs), maintain religion (hifdz al-din), maintain reason (hifdz al-'aql), protect offspring (hifdz an-nasl), maintain property (hifdz al-maal). This opinion says that the essence of religious teachings is the formation of noble character which is based on a harmonious relationship between humans and God, and between humans and humans. In the Qur'an, humans are introduced to the attributes and power of Allah with the aim that humans realize that they are very indebted to Him, and at the same time that humans imitate Allah's characteristics. In addition to the Qur'an, there are stories of prophets and Muslim leaders in the past, the intention is to follow their good traits and avoid their bad ones. Likewise in the Qur'an, there are orders to perform acts of worship such as prayer, fasting, zakat, and pilgrimage. All these worship orders to form noble morals. Furthermore, in the Qur'an there are also

2) Basis of Islamic Philosophy

Philosophy is the basis excavated from the results of speculative thinking (interpretation of the Qur'anic hadith), in-depth, systematic, radical and universal on various matters which are then used as the basis for the formulation of the concept of Islamic education.

In Islamic philosophy, there are discussions on matters of divinity, the universe, humans, society, science, and morals. In the philosophy of God, there is an in-depth description of the attributes and actions of God and their relation to human nature and actions. In it there is a description, that Allah is characterized by all the characteristics of perfection, and it is impossible to be characterized by all the characteristics of deficiencies. These qualities of God must be imitated by teachers and students according to their respective abilities.

3) Psychology. Psychology is the study of psychological symptoms, talents, interests, character, motivation and innovation of students, educators, educational staff, and other human resources. Information about these symptoms is needed to determine the level of educational material that needs to be given to students, the methods and approaches to be used, and in motivating them to achieve teaching and learning achievements. In addition, information on mental symptoms is also needed to distribute teaching assignments to educators, and assign administrative and management tasks to administrative staff and others. By considering these psychiatric symptoms, the subject matter provided, the methods and approaches applied, the assignments in teaching and managing education will be appropriate and in accordance with the psychiatric symptoms so that they will work effectively.

4) History. History is the study of various past events, both in terms of time, place, actors, background, goals and factors that influence them, which are arranged systematically, and are supported by data and facts that can be accountable and valid. By studying history, we will know

the progress and setbacks of an activity, to be used as input in order to predict and design the future. In history there is information about educational activities that have existed in the past, both in terms of institutions, goals, materials, curriculum, teaching materials, teachers, students, environment, and various other aspects of education. This information is not only as knowledge to broaden horizons, but also as input material for the preparation of educational plans in the future.

- 5) **Social and Cultural Sciences** Social science is the study of social phenomena and the relationship between one symptom and another in society. The science of culture is the science that studies the results of creativity and the creations of the human mind, both physical and non-physical, such as writing, inscriptions, house buildings, educational institution buildings, art, literature, handicrafts, clothing, customs, and so on. In the typology of society, for example, there are societies that are agrarian, industrial, urban, information-based societies, and so on. In terms of structure, there are societies that are based on religious structures, culture, customs and so on. In terms of levels, there are modern, traditional, and transitional societies. Information about various aspects of society is needed in order to formulate the concept of education. Furthermore, in the science of culture, various kinds of cultural typologies can be identified that are adapted to the typology, structure, progress and decline of society. There is a rural community culture, an industrial society culture, a transitional society culture, and so on. Various information about the condition of society and culture is very necessary in designing educational science buildings, so that the concept of education based on social and cultural sciences can be formulated.
- 6) **Economics.** Economics is the study of sources, how to obtain, manage and develop an economy that is arranged systematically using certain methods. This basic economics is needed in order to provide a perspective on financial potentials, explore and manage resources, and be accountable for education plans and budgets. Economics which is regulated based on Islamic teachings is needed to finance the implementation of education. Such as to build buildings and infrastructure, infrastructure, salaries of educators and education staff. Procurement of praga tools, stationery and so on.
- 7) **Political Science** Political science is the study of goals, ideals and ideology to be fought for, ways to gain, manage, use and maintain power. Political science is very necessary for educational activities, because it will provide guarantees and support for the ongoing educational activities, in accordance with the ideals and ideology to be fought for. With political science, various laws, regulations and policies can be formulated regarding various aspects of education, such as financing, curriculum, procurement of teachers, procurement of textbooks, procurement of educational buildings and infrastructure, and so on.

- 8) Administrative Science Administrative science is the study of how to plan, organize, implement, supervise, evaluate and improve an activity. This knowledge is needed as a basis for planning various aspects related to education. With the basic knowledge of administration, systematic and planned management of infrastructure, finance, staffing, teaching and learning activities and so on can be carried out.

### **C. Conclusion**

The basis of Islamic education is everything that is in the nature of concepts, thoughts and ideas that underlie, underlies and underlies Islamic education. The principle of Islamic education is the principle of Islamic education, namely the truth that is used as the basic principle in formulating and implementing Islamic education.

The difference between the principles and foundations of Islamic education and the basis of Islamic education is that the basic word is used as a place that is used as a backbone or foothold in building something or as a foundation used to develop concepts or theories. The word principle has the same meaning as principle, namely the truth that is used as the basis for thinking and acting. The word principle or principle is the operational basis or basis for action.

Various principles of Islamic education include: the principle of compulsory learning and teaching; the principle of education for all (education for all); the principle of lifelong education (long life education); the principle of education with a global perspective and openness; the principle of integralistic and balanced education; the principle of education that is in accordance with human talent the principle of fun and uplifting education; educational principles based on research and planning; educational principles based on research and plans; the principle of superior and professional education; rational and objective educational principles; the principle of community-based education; educational principles that are in accordance with the times; the principle of education from an early age; principles of open education.

Based on the analysis of science, religion and philosophy which have different ontological, epistemological and axiological foundations, the basis of Islamic education is divided into three parts, namely the religious basis, the basis of Islamic philosophy and the basis of science. Basic knowledge includes: Psychology, History, Social and Cultural Sciences, Economics, Political Science, Administrative Science.

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