

# GOALS OF MODERN EDUCATION IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAM

Mahdee Maduerawae<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammadridwan Lehnuh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fatoni University, Thailand

<sup>3</sup>Songklah University, Thailand

\* [maduerawaemahdee@gmail.com](mailto:maduerawaemahdee@gmail.com)

## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history

*Received January 16, 2023*

*Revised April 29, 2023*

*Accepted April 30, 2023*

**Keywords:** *Goals, modern education, islamic education*

## ABSTRACT

Education is a cultural procedure to raise the degree and position of a human being that lasts a lifetime. Education will develop and always be directed at the transition period. Therefore, education must be designed in tandem with the rhythm of change and the development of the times. And to run with this, what are the goals of modern education today from an Islamic point of view? The purpose of this study is to analyze the objectives of modern education from the perspective of Islam in Indonesia. The method applied in this article is the library research or literature study method, in which the researcher examines relevant journals, notes, books, and literature and also reviews the results of available studies and other significant data. The results of the study show that the goals of modern education can answer the demands and needs for quality education. The quality of education can be measured by its contribution to solving problems that exist in society in a factual and real way so that the community can feel its impact.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The main role of education is to make people knowledgeable and cultured. However, in reality, half of society only understands something that has to do with education. Education often grows and is often encountered in the development of a period. Therefore, agree or disagree that education must be designed in line with these developments (Tilar, 1998), if education is not designed according to the flow of development, then education will be very far behind the progress of the times.

National education functions to develop capabilities and shape dignified national character and civilization in the context of educating the nation's life, aiming at developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens (Sukring, 2013). In Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system, it has been regulated regarding the direction and method of implementing national education, which contains the objectives and functions of education (Kholis, 2014). With the goals and functions of education that have been broken down in the law, the direction of education can be seen clearly: education aims to prepare a better generation for the nation (Sujana, 2019).

In general, Islamic education is an educational system based on Islam (Zulkarnain, 2008). Therefore, Islamic education must be based on the Qur'an as-Sunnah (Widiani, 2018). Islamic education is "complete human education: heart and mind, body and soul, character, and expertise (Maksum, 1999). The idea of reforming Islamic education has a relationship with responses to the "modernism" of Islamic ideas and institutions as a whole. The modernization of Islamic education is a prerequisite for the progress of Muslims today.

Previous research that is in line with the research of my article is from (Zakiyah, 2013); (Abidin, 2021); (Susiyani, 2017); (Widiani, 2018); and (Hamid, 2009). In this study, no one has conducted research with the title Aims of Modern Education from the perspective of Islam. This is based on a search that researchers conducted through publish or perish from 2015 to 2023 with the keywords "modern education goals from an Islamic perspective." So what is new in the research that researchers conduct is that it is related to the goals of modern education from the perspective of Islam.

From the explanation above, we can understand that, with the development of an increasingly advanced era, education must remain based on Islamic provisions, based on the Koran as well as the Sunnah. In this modern era, education from an Islamic perspective also has its own goals. And I, as a writer, am interested in discussing this to be able to find out about the goals of modern education from an Islamic perspective. Meanwhile, the formulation of the problem in this article is how the goals of modern education are viewed from an Islamic point of view.

## 2. METHODS

The method used is the library research and literature study method (Evanirosa & et al., 2022), in which the author examines notes, books, journals, and so on that have nothing to do with numbers. Library research is a method of research that is used to obtain data from studying literature, journals, books, and so on that are related to the problem to be solved. By using the literature method, secondary data is obtained by reviewing journals and books, dissecting the results of previous research, and other significant data. The data analysis technique used in this study is descriptive-qualitative by reducing data, collecting data (Wijaya, 2020), presenting data, and drawing conclusions (Helaluddin & Wijaya, 2019). To prevent disinformation or misunderstanding, content analysis must be checked and the theory and data used reviewed (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018).

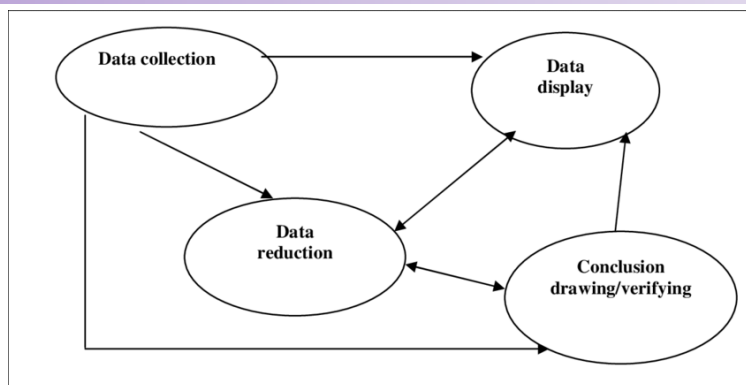


Figure 1 Data analysis technique

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Modern Education In An Islamic Perspective

According to the KBBI, education originates from the main word "student" (educate), which means to maintain and help guide (teaching, leadership) regarding intelligence, thought, and morals. In language, education starts with the word learner; the meaning of bina gets the prefix pen-, the suffix, which is essentially the nature of the act of teaching or advancing. And in terms of terminology, education can be defined as formation, coaching, educating, directing, and training directed at all students in non-formal or formal ways with the aim of leading to maturity.

Meanwhile, according to Achmadi, the notion of Islamic religious education is an effort that is specifically directed at cultivating a religious nature so that humans can advance, absorb, and carry out Islamic teachings. In addition, religious education is what prepares students to operate their roles, which encourages the possession of distinctive insights into related religious teachings (Khoeroni, Islam and Social Hegemony, 2002).

The difficulty of explaining the meaning of education is due to two factors. First, there are various types of activities that can be regarded as educational. Second, the many scopes formed by education Education must be in the form of sequential efforts aimed at developing all the abilities of students in various aspects, both affective, cognitive, and psychomotor, and the ultimate goal is whole life (Engku, I., & Zubaidah, 2014). In addition, Islamic education is an effort to understand in an orderly manner that requires ongoing learning efforts as well as continuous self-adjustment regarding cultural values and the aspirations of citizens based on Islamic norms (Damopolii, 2011).

In view of the increasingly rapid growth of technology and science, Islamic education is asked to try and make reforms in education. And in order for Islamic education to be more advanced and to remain in sync with technology and scientific developments, a combination of modern Islamic education and traditional Islamic education is needed. As well as needing to restore the pattern or learning method used in Islamic education. It is hoped that this will be able to comply with the wishes

of today's children, who are often critical and forward-thinking compared to the ancient children, who tend to obey and follow what is given by Islamic education educators. They must prioritize applied science, which is applied not only in religious knowledge but also in religious knowledge Technology.

With this validity, Islamic education materials must be designed to be able to assist discussions related to human needs, namely advancing skills and knowledge, technology, art, and culture, ultimately being able to produce meaningful human beings proficient in skills and knowledge and good in morals. which is based on Islamic values, such as the creation of Islamic education. With a different language of education on this issue, Islamic education will give birth to scientists who are not only good in science but also scholars who know their duties as caliphs in the world and who believe in Allah SWT. They will also do what is instructed and avoid what is forbidden.

### **Goals Of Modern Education From The Perspective Of Islam**

In the analysis of education and discussing the objectives of education, there are elements of the science of education that are structured. The purpose of this education is none other than human beings who are pious and believe in the Creator, are healthy, have noble character, have feelings, are intelligent, are able to work, are able to fulfill various needs normally, are willing, and are able to control their passions, personality, community, and culture.

Meanwhile, Hasan Langgulung stated that the goals of religious education must be able to connect the three main functions of religion (Hasan Langgulung, 1995), including spiritual functions related to faith and belief, psychological functions related to personal behavior, including moral values that elevate human status to a more special position, and social functions related to the rules that link humans to one another (Abuddin Nata, 1997). In addition, Ali stated that Islamic religious education has significant charity because it can develop people's Islamic knowledge so that they can understand and deepen religious traditions, which will later lead us to the best practice (Ali Yafie, 1997). Meanwhile, the aim of Islamic education is to form human beings as servants of Allah SWT who have passionate, creative, and active judgments and often view their activities for the peace of the people based on sincere devotion to Allah SWT (Syahidin, 2009).

For example, the purpose of Islamic education is to foster students' understanding, faith, experience, and inspiration regarding the Islamic religion so that eventually they become Muslim humans who are pious and believe in Allah SWT, with noble behavior in their own lives, in society, and as a nation. While the goals of modern education from an Islamic perspective must be able to meet the demands of the times, Which aims to contribute to society, including solving problems that exist in society.

So it can be concluded that the universal goal of education and teaching in Islam is to make humans servants of Allah SWT. Islamic education aims to be in line with the goals of human formation, namely to grow human thinking and control behavior and feelings based on Islam. So the aim of Islamic education is to realize "ubdiya" to Allah SWT in the world, individually or in groups. And Islamic education is obliged to share religious life guidelines, not only knowledge or science. Umar stated that Islamic education aims to realize a perfect human being in terms of form and knowledge and has kffa knowledge so that he is able to carry out the obligations of the caliphate, servanthood, and successor of the Prophet (Umar, 2010).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Islamic education is a phase of directing individual development involving the mind, heart, and body with the intention of guiding Islamic personality by transferring and deepening Islamic norms so that humans can live how they should carry out their obligations in the world by being a caliph and worshiping. While the goal of Islamic education is the same as the goal of human formation, namely growing the human mind and controlling behavior and emotions based on Islam, And Islamic education is obliged to share religious life guidelines, not only knowledge or science.

#### 5. REFERENCES

- Abidin, Z. (2021). *Mencapai Tujuan Pendidikan Islam Di Era Modern Menurut Buku Filsafat Pendidikan Islam Karya Noor Amirudin, M.Pd.I*. eprints.umg.ac.id. Retrieved from <http://eprints.umg.ac.id/5298/>
- Abuddin Nata. (1997). *Filsafat Pendidikan Islam*.
- Achmadi. (2005). *Ideologi Pendidikan Islam*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, cet Ke-1, hal. 28- 29.
- Akhmad Aufa Syukron. 2018. Pendidikan Moral Kids Zaman Now Dalam Perspektif Islam. *J-PAI: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*. Vol. 4 No. 2.
- Ali Yafie. (1997). *Teologi Sosial*.
- Anggito, A., & Setiawan, J. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Suka Bumi: CV. Jejak.
- Damopolii, M. (2011). (2011). *Pesantren Modern IMMIM Pencetak Muslim Modern*.
- Dian Permana, Hisam Ahyani. 2020. Implementasi Pendidikan Islam Dan Pendidikan Multikultural Pada Peserta Didik. *Jurnal Tawadhu* v Vol. 4 no. 1.
- Engku, I., & Zubaidah, S. (2014). *Sejarah Pendidikan Islami*.
- Evanirosa, & et al. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan (Library Research)*. Bandung: Media Sains Indonesia.
- Heru Suparman. 2018. Konsep Pendidikan Modern dalam Perspektif Al-Qur' an. *IQ (Ilmu Al-qur'an): Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*. Volume 1 No. 01 2018, 61-83.
- Hujair A.H. Sanaky. 1999. Studi Pemikiran Pendidikan Islam Modem. *JPI FIAI Jurusan Mahdee Maduerawae (Goals of Modern Education in the Perspective of Islam)*

---

*Tarbiyah*. Volume V.

- Hamid, A. (2009). Pengertian , tujuan dan fungsi lembaga pendidikan islam pada masa modern. *Academia*. Academia.
- Ihlas. 2015. Konsep Pengembangan Pendidikan Islam Modern. *Jurnal Ilmiah "Kreatif"*. Vol. XII No.
- I Wayan Cong Sujana. 2019. Fungsi dan Tujuan Pendidikan Indonesia. *Adi Widya: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar*. Volume. 4, Nomor 1.
- Khoeroni. (2002). Islam dan Hegemoni Sosial. Jakarta: Media Cita
- Langgulung, Hasan. (1995). Beberapa Pemikiran tentang Pendidikan Islam, Bandung: PT. Al Ma'arif.
- Kholis, N. (2014). Paradigma Pendidikan Islam Dalam Undang-Undang Sisdiknas 2003. *Jurnal Kependidikan*, 2(1), 75.
- Maksum. (1999). *Madrasah, Sejarah dan Perkembangannya*.
- Moh. Khoiruddin. 2018. Pendidikan Islam Tradisional dan Modern. *Tasyri'*. Vol 25, Nomor 2.
- Mohamad Ali. 2016. Membedah Tujuan Pendidikan Muhammadiyah. *Profetika, Jurnal Studi Islam*, Vol. 17, No. 1.
- Nashir, R. (2010). Mencari Tipologi Format Pendidikan Ideal Pondok Pesantren di Tengah Arus Perubahan. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Nita Zakiyah. 2013. Hakikat, Tujuan Dan Fungsi Pendidikan Islam Di Era Modern. *As-Salam*. Vol III, No.1
- Sujana, I. W. C. (2019). Fungsi dan Tujuan Pendidikan di Indonesia. *Adi Widya: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar*, 4(1), 29–39.
- Sukring. (2013). Kedudukan Pendidikan Agama (Islam) Dalam Undang-Undang No. 20 Tahun 2003 Tentang Sisdiknas. *Jurnal Hukum 'Legitime'*, 58–60.
- Susiyani, A. S. (2017). Manajemen Boarding School dan Relevansinya dengan Tujuan Pendidikan Islam di Muhammadiyah Boarding School (MBS) Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Pendidikan Madrasah*. digilib.uin-suka.ac.id. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.14421/jpm.2017.22-08>
- Syahidin. (2009). *Menelusuri Metode Pendidikan Dalam al-Quran*.
- Tabrani. ZA. (2009). Ilmu Pendidikan Islam (Antara Tradisional Dan Modern). Malaysia: Al-Jenderami Press.
- Tatang Hidayat, Ahmad Syamsu Rizal, dan Fahrudin. (2018). Pendidikan Dalam Perspektif Islam dan Peranannya Dalam Membina Kepribadian Islami. *Jurnal Mudarisuna*. Vol. 8 No. 2.
- Tilar, .A.R. (1998). *Beberapa Agenda Reformasi Pendidikan Nasional Dalam Persepektif Abad 21*.
- Umar, B. (2010). *Ilmu Pendidikan Islam*.
-

- 
- Widiani, D. (2018). Konsep Pendidikan Dalam Perspektif Al-Qur'an. *Murabby: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 1(2).
- Wijaya, U. H. (2020). *Analisis Data Kualitatif Teori Konsep Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan*. Makassar: Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Jaffray.
- Zakiah, N. (2013). Hakikat , Tujuan Dan Fungsi Pendidikan Islam. *As-Salam*.  
ejournal.staidarussalamlampung.ac Retrieved from  
<http://ejournal.staidarussalamlampung.ac.id/index.php/assalam/article/download/27/85>
- Zulkarnain. (2008). *Tranformasi nilai-nilai Pendidikan Islam; Manajemen Berorientasi Link dan Match*.