

STRATEGY OF ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION TEACHERS IN GROWING AWARENESS OF STUDENTS' SHARING CLOTHING

St. Rajiah Rusydi¹, Sri Astuti²

¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar
rajiah@unismuh.ac.id

²Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar
sriastuti18@gmail.com

Abstract. Dressing in accordance with Islamic law is expected to bring a good influence, especially for students, not only in the school environment but also in everyday life. The purpose of this study was to determine the strategy of Islamic Religious Education teachers in growing awareness of students' syar'i dress, students' dress appearance as well as supporting and inhibiting factors of Islamic Religious Education teacher's strategy in growing awareness of students' syar'i dress at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative, with the research instruments used are observation guidelines, interview guidelines, and documentation notes. And data collection techniques used include observation, interviews and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the strategy of Islamic Religious Education Teachers at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar is to work together with other teachers and the school, so that the school issues regulations for students' uniforms in accordance with Islamic law. The methods applied by Islamic Religious Education Teachers in growing awareness of students' syar'i dress are: 1). By holding regular studies every Friday specifically for students, 2). Exemplary and 3). Advice. The supporting and inhibiting factors in growing awareness of syar'i dressing of students at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar are the first supporting factors, including factors from teachers being role models, school regulations, and religion as well as inhibiting factors, namely the lack of awareness of students, family factors, and factors from the peer group.

Keywords: Islamic Religious Education Teacher, Dressed in Syar'i and Students

1. Background

Islam is a perfect religion, so Islam never allows any virtue and goodness to pass without an order to carry it out. Likewise, every badness or humiliation will not pass without an order to leave it. In terms of dress, for example, Islam is famous for a religion that upholds and respects the values of beauty, cleanliness, and tidiness. In fact, Islam always encourages its followers to always decorate and beautify themselves in a normal and natural way in order to worship and seek the pleasure of Allah.

Islamic law will not be lived and practiced by people if it is only taught, but must be educated through the educational process. The Prophet has invited people to believe and do good deeds and have good morals according to Islamic teachings with various methods and approaches. From one point of view, we see that Islamic education is more aimed at improving mental attitudes, which will be manifested in deeds, both in the needs of oneself and others in other respects.

Islamic education is not only theoretical but also practical. Islamic teachings do not separate faith and good deeds. Therefore education is at the same time faith

education and charity education. Because Islam contains teachings about personal attitudes and behavior of the community, towards the welfare of individual and collective life, Islamic education is individual education and community education.

There are so many rules contained in Islam which every detail discusses various kinds of problems in human life. One of these rules is about dressing and covering the genitals. Allah SWT says in Surah Al-A-raf verse 26 which means:

The translation:

"(O) son of Adam, verily We have sent down to you clothes to cover your nakedness and beautiful clothes for adornment and taqwa clothes, that is the best. That is part of the signs of Allah's power, Hopefully they will always remember."

Based on the verse above, the researcher can understand that the function of clothing is to cover the aurat for Muslims, both men and women. The meaning of the aurat itself is the part of the human body that cannot be seen. Aurat for men is between the navel to the knees. Whereas a woman's awrah is the whole body except the face and palms. So, a woman must cover her aurat when she comes out of her house or when seen by someone who is not her mahram.

Clothing must cover the genitals, loose, not forming curves and thick not showing what is behind it. The above fact is in line with the problem of the dress pattern of students (students) at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar. In fact, conditions on the ground show that some students at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar still wear clothes that are less Islamic. Such as the use of a headscarf whose hair is still visible, the use of tight clothes, or the use of short span skirts that do not cover the ankles.

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher considers it necessary to conduct research to see the strategies applied by Islamic Religious Education teachers in order to produce reliable outputs, especially in creating students with Islamic perspectives. as well as researchers specifically will examine the learning strategies applied by teachers in teaching Islamic religious education subjects as the main basis in realizing students with Muslim personalities.

2. Research Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Biklen, the characteristics of qualitative research are: (1) It is carried out in natural conditions, (as opposed to an experiment) directly to the data source and the researcher is the key instrument, (2) Qualitative research is more descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words or pictures, so it does not emphasize numbers, (3) Qualitative research emphasizes more on processes than products or outcomes, (4) Qualitative research analyzes data inductively, and (5) Qualitative research emphasizes meaning (data behind the observed). Research using a descriptive qualitative approach seeks to describe the attitude of a symptom, event, event that is happening now that focuses on the actual problem as when the research takes place.

This research was conducted at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar, the school is located on Jalan Muhammadiyah No. 51 B, Melayu, Wajo subdistrict, Makassar City, South Sulawesi 90171. The object of this research are students of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar. This research is focused on problems that include the Strategy of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Growing Awareness of Students' Syar'i Dressing at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar. The focus of this research are:

1. Strategy of Islamic Religious Education Teachers
2. Awareness of Students' Syar'i Dressing.

Data sources explain the sources of data acquisition, what data is collected, the way informants or a subject, and the way in which researcher data is obtained from observations, documentation and interviews. The data sources of this research are primary data and secondary data.

The research instrument is a tool used in the method of collecting data. The tools needed or used in collecting research data are:

- a. Observation Guidelines
- b. Interview guidelines
- c. Documentation Notes

To obtain the required data, the researcher used several data collection procedures in accordance with the research objectives, namely observation, interviews and documentation. In analyzing the data, the researcher used steps, namely data reduction, data presentation and data verification.

3. Results and Discussion

A. Strategies of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Raising Awareness of Students' Syar'i Dressing

In the educational process, it is necessary to calculate the conditions and situations in which the process takes place in the long term. With these calculations, the goals to be achieved become focused because everything is carefully planned. However, a good strategy is if it can produce a good method too, because the method is a way of implementing the strategy.

As stated by Mrs. Kasmawati who is also a teacher of Islamic religious education at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar, namely as follows:

"In raising awareness of students' syar'i dress, apart from the individual approach, we also conduct regular studies at school every Friday, especially for all female students, from grade 1 to grade 3. In this study we convey various religious materials, one of which is the other is about dressing according to syar'i, in class learning there is also material about dressing according to Islamic law."

So it can be concluded from the results of the interviews above that teachers have tried to teach students related to dressing in syar'i and students have been equipped with knowledge related to dressing according to Islamic law, from grade

one to grade three, with regular studies every day. Friday and the existence of learning materials about wearing syar'i clothing can make students understand how to dress syar'i in accordance with Islamic shari'a, and make habits in wearing syar'i clothes.

The teacher always supervises and re-evaluates what the students have done regarding syar'i clothing by means of a policy from the school regarding Muslim dress, that's where a teacher sees whether the student keeps his promise or otherwise violates the rules, if he violates he will be punished and punished. if not, it will be rewarded. So all of that will make students become disciplined and responsible at school and outside school.

B. Appearance Dressed Students (Students) At SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar

Much or little knowledge of students on how to dress in accordance with Islamic law greatly influences how they apply it in everyday life. If these students have a lot of knowledge about how to dress according to Islamic law, then they will cover their genitals by dressing according to Islamic law. In this study, the researchers found that the knowledge of students about dressing according to Islamic law was still small, this is in accordance with the statement of one of the students of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar, Reski Aulia in the following interview:

"The syar'i clothes that I know are loose clothes such as robes, skirts that are not tight and wearing a headscarf."

The statement that was also put forward by one of the students of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar, Mutia, was in the results of the interview as follows:

"Dressing in syar'i, which I understand, is neat and polite clothes"

As for the appearance of students' attire (Students) at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar, most of the students have applied Islamic dress, although there are still some students who do not heed the dress code of the school that is in accordance with Islamic law. Most of the female students at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar wore neat and polite clothes, and covered their genitals as researchers observed during research at the school, and based on the results of the researcher's interview with one of the students at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar, Mutia, as follows:

"I don't know whether my clothes are syar'i right now, sis, I still see my wrists, sometimes my hair still comes out, but so far I'm still trying to apply syar'i clothes, because this is a provision from school."

Reski Aulia also said this:

"Honestly, Sis, my clothes are not perfect now, not according to Islamic law, because my daily clothes outside of school are not like this, Sis, so when I entered this school I began to learn to cover my aurat".

The Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of the Strategy of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Growing Awareness of Dressing Students in Syar'i

1) Supporting Factors

The supporting factors in implementing the strategy in growing awareness of syar'i dress for female students.

a. Teacher Becomes an Example.

Basically the behavior that can be shown by students is influenced by the educational background and experience of a teacher. In other words, the teacher has an influence on student change, because the teacher is a representation of a group of people or society who is expected to be an example that can be nurtured and imitated.

b. School rules

The most important factor that can affect a child's personality, because the second education that children get is in the school environment and in general children spend more time in the school environment than at home. Thus, schools issue rules or regulations that aim to create an atmosphere in a safe and comfortable school environment. These regulations reflect positive values. If children go to school that does not require covering their genitals by dressing according to syar'i, then indirectly the children are also carried away not to dress according to Islamic law.

c. Religious

Islam is a religion that has an aqidah system that regulates all worship to Allah and fellow human beings. Of course, this includes the provisions for dress for Muslims, more specifically for Muslim women, and carrying out Islamic law, namely covering the genitals. In covering the genitals perfectly, namely by wearing syar'i clothing, namely dressing loosely, and not wearing tight pants, wearing a headscarf covering the chest that does not have a camel hump, and dressing not like the opposite sex.

2) Obstacle factor

In carrying out all actions there must be problems encountered, as well as in guiding and directing students in growing awareness of students' Islamic dress at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar, inseparable from the problems faced. Barriers have a very important meaning in carrying out a task or job. A task or job will not be carried out if there is an obstacle that interferes with a job. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers on the inhibiting factors in growing awareness of students' syar'i dress, namely the lack of awareness of students, family factors, and factors from the environment and peers.

a. Student Awareness

b. Family environment

c. Environmental factor

d. The Peer Factor

4. Conclusion

The results of research conducted at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar with the title Strategy of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Growing Awareness of Wearing Syar'i Students at SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar can be concluded as follows:

1. The strategy of Islamic religious education teachers in growing awareness of students' syar'i dress is by collaborating with schools, so that schools issue rules for students' dress code in accordance with Islamic law. The direction carried out by Islamic religious education teachers in growing awareness of students' syar'i dress is with an individual approach, and conducting regular studies every Friday which is attended by female students.
2. The appearance of syar'i attire for the students of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Makassar, most of the students have applied Islamic dress. although there are still some students who have not maximized their awareness of wearing syar'i clothing.
3. Supporting and inhibiting factors in growing awareness of syar'i dress, namely: a). Supporting factors: teachers are role models, school rules, and religion. Meanwhile, b). Inhibiting factors: lack of awareness of students, family factors, and factors from the environment and peers.

Bibliography

- Abdurrazak, M. (2020). Hubungan Antara Kesadaran Memakai Jilbab Dengan Perilaku Sosial dalam Pergaulan di SMP Negeri 3 Pemalang. *Indonesian Journal of Educationalist*, 1(2)
- Abidin Zainal, (2014) *Filsafat Pendidikan Islam*, Metro: Stain Jurai Siwo Metro.
- Afifuddin, H. Saebani Beni Ahmad, (2012) *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: CV Pustaka Setia.
- Al-Ghamidi Ali bin Sa'id, (2013) *Fikih Wanita*, Solo: AQWAM.
- A.M, Sadirman. (2012) *nteraksi dan Motivasi Belajar Mengajar*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Anggito, A., & Setiawan, J. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. CV Jejak (Jejak Publisher).Ardial, (2014) *Paradigma dan Model Penelitian Komunikasi*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara. Cet.1.
- Arikunto Suharsimi, (2013) *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- Azis, Rosmiaty. (2019). *Ilmu Pendidikan Islam*. Yogyakarta: Sibuku. Cet. II
- Badriyah. 2014. *Yuk, Sempurnakan Hijab!*. Kartasura: AISAR Publishing
- Baso Muthmainnah, (2015) *Aurat dan Busana*, *Jurnal Al-Qadau* Volume 2 Nomor2

- B, Uno Hamzah, Nurdin Muhammad. (2011). *Belajar Dengan Pendekatan Paikem*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara
- Danim Sudarwan. (2011) *Pengantar Pendidikan*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Darmadi, H. (2016). Tugas, peran, kompetensi, dan tanggung jawab menjadi guru profesional. *Edukasi: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 13(2)
- Daulay Haidar Putra, (2016) *Pendidikan Islam Dalam Perspektif Filsafa*, (Jakarta: Pernadamedia Group. Cet.II
- Elihami, E., & Syahid, A. (2018). Penerapan Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Dalam Membentuk Karakter Pribadi Yang Islami. *Edumaspul: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 2(1)
- Fuad Anis, (2014) *Panduan Praktis Penelitian Kualitatif*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu. Hawi
- Akmal, (2013) *Kompetensi Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam*. Jakarta: PT Grafindo Persada.
- Herdiansyah Haris, (2014) *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Untuk Penelitian Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*, Jakarta: Salemba Humanika.
- Kementerian Agama RI, 2014 *Al-Qur'an Terjemah dan Tajwid*. Bandung: Sygma
- Marno dan Idris, M. (2014) *Strategi, Metode, dan Teknik Mengajar*, Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- M.A, Walid M. & M. P. F. Uyun, (2012). *Etika Berpakaian Bagi Perempuan*. Jakarta: Uin Press.
- Nasharudin al-Albani Muhammad, (2015) *Kriteria Busana Muslimah*, Jakarta: Alfabeta.N.
- Nuraeni, (2014). Strategi pembelajaran untuk anak usia dini. *Prisma Sains: Jurnal Pengkajian Ilmu Dan Pembelajaran Matematika Dan IPA IKIP Mataram*, 2(2).
- Noor Juliansyah, (2011) *Metodologi Penelitian*, Jakarta: Kencana. Cet. 1
- Safitri Dewi, (2019) *Menjadi Guru Profesional*, Riau: PT Indagiri. Cet.1
- S., Handrianto, Alawiyah, B., & Rahman, I. K. (2020). Adab Berpakaian Wanita Muslimah Sesuai Tuntunan Syariat Islam. *Rayah Al-Islam*, 4(02), 218-228.
- Sopian, A. (2016). Tugas, peran, dan fungsi guru dalam pendidikan. *Raudhah Proud To Be Professionals: Jurnal Tarbiyah Islamiyah*, 1(1)
- Sudibyo Lies, dkk, (2013) *Ilmu Sosial Budaya Dasar*, Yogyakarta: CV Andi.
- Sugiyono, (2013) *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* Bandung: Alfabeta.

- Sukendro, Dkk, “Nilai Fetimisme Komoditas Gaya Hijab (Kerudung dan Jilbab) dalam Busana Muslimah”, Institut Teknologi Bandung 15, No. 2 (2016): h. 241-254.
- Tafsir Ahmad, (2013) *Ilmu Pendidikan Islam*, Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Tohirin, (2011) *Psikologi Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Wena Made. (2010). *Strategi Pembelajaran Inovatif Kontemporer Suatu Tinjauan Konseptual Operasional*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara
- Yusuf Muri, (2016) *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif & Penelitian Gabungan*, Jakarta: Kencana.
- Zuhairini, (2010) *Sejarah Pendidikan Islam*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.