



# Method Implementation Active Learning in the Learning of Islamic Religion Education

Weti Susanti<sup>1</sup>, Miftahul Jannah<sup>2</sup>, Latifah Khoiriyah<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Islamic Education STAI Yayasan Tarbiyah Islamiyah (YASTIS) Lubuk Bagalung Padang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Social Sciences Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Pengembangan Ilmu AlQuran (STAI-PIQ) Sumatera Barat, Indonesia

✉ [wetisusanti82@gmail.com](mailto:wetisusanti82@gmail.com) \*

## Article Information:

Received May 5, 2020

Revised June 18, 2020

Accepted July 10, 2020

**Keywords:** *Implications, active learning method, Islamic education*

## Abstract

This article will discuss how a teacher can create a conducive and pleasant classroom atmosphere by applying the active learning method for the creation of students who can think critically, and creatively and apply it in learning. The purpose of this article is to explain the implications of active learning methods to create a conducive and comfortable learning atmosphere for the creation of students who can think critically and creatively and apply them in learning. In general, the conclusion of this article finds that to carry out the learning process using the active learning method, it is necessary to go through twelve steps with five steps carried out by the teacher, namely, first, the teacher explains learning indicators, the second teacher checks student learning readiness, the third teacher motivates students, the fourth teacher Knowing the problems that exist in students, the five teachers actively scrape the answers to students' questions. There are seven steps of implementation carried out by students consisting of first, students discuss the material given by the teacher in the learning process, second, students read and look for relevant sources while the discussion is ongoing, third students think about solving problems about the material being studied, fourth students determine alternative problem solving from the material being studied, five students determine other alternatives in solving the problems being studied, six students can present the results of the ongoing discussions in class, seven students actively explain answers to other students' questions during the discussion.

## INTRODUCTION

Education plays an important role in developing human beings from various aspects of life, be it from the aspect of thought, morality, and body. This is because education is a conscious effort intended to lead students to achieve perfection of morals and character who are perfectly educated (Mustaqim, 2017; Soetari, 2017; Wahyudi, 2020). In the world of education, methods have a big enough contribution to achieving learning goals. Learning objectives will be achieved with the method in the teaching and learning process. The teaching and learning process will be carried out with a suitable method to increase students' learning motivation.

Efforts to increase student learning motivation are a necessity that cannot be separated from updating crucial aspects in the world of education (Febriani et al., 2020;

### How to cite:

Susanti, W., Jannah, M., Khoiriah, L. (2020). Method Implementation Active Learning in the Learning of Islamic Religion Education. *International journal of Multidisciplinary of Higher Education*, 3(3), 102-109.

### E-ISSN:

2622-741x

### Published by:

Islamic Studies and Development Center Universitas Negeri Padang

Syafril et al., 2020; Syarif & Moenada, 2020). Improving the quality of teachers, adequate facilities and infrastructure, as well as improving the curriculum, including the application of active learning methods, are the main foundations for creating an effective learning environment. Teachers, as role models, have a crucial role in inspiring and guiding students toward success (Slavich & Zimbardo, 2012; Morgenroth et al., 2015). Adequate teaching quality, accompanied by adequate facilities, creates a strong foundation for student learning motivation. A relevant and inclusive curriculum, which accommodates various learning styles, is also the key to stimulating interest and enthusiasm for learning (Paju et al., 2015; Gunn & Delafield-Butt, 2016). Thus, engaging students in active learning processes and providing meaningful learning experiences are important steps in realizing this goal (Rosita et al., 2016; Huda, 2017; Waldi et al., 2018; Suchyadi et al., 2019).

Syamsuddin, (2018) motivation is an impulse that arises both from internal and external within a person which can be seen by the desire, interest, encouragement, needs, hopes, aspirations, awards, and also respect. Muhammad, (2017); Mulyati, (2008) explained that motivation is a drive or cause for someone to carry out an activity to achieve a goal. Based on the expert opinion as stated above, in general, motivation is a condition or condition that encourages, stimulates, or moves a person to do something or the activity he is doing to achieve a goal, this encouragement can arise from within a person or is influenced by external circumstances or the surrounding environment.

One of the solution efforts is the learning method of active learning. Because method active learning is a tactic that is structured to stimulate student activity in learning to be more active, basically this method of learning is more focused on learning experiences that involve all the senses. According to Santoso, (2018); Shodiq & Zainiyati, (2020) method of active learning has the following advantages: i) Students can learn in a fun way, so that no matter how difficult the material is students will not find it difficult. ii) The activities engendered in active learning can improve students' memory because the movement can improve memory in long-term memory. Active learning can motivate students more optimally so that it can keep students from being lazy, sleepy, and daydreaming.

Emda, (2018); Siburian & Wicaksono, (2019) suggest that learning is a series of activities or human activities to obtain a change in behavior and increase knowledge as a result of individual experience in interaction with the environment concerning cognitive, affective, and psychomotor. In learning, students will gain experience in knowledge and will experience the process from ignorance to knowing. Hanafy, (2014); Simbolon, (2014) revealed that learning is a process of change, namely a change in behavior resulting from the interaction between himself and his environment in meeting his life needs. Following the complete understanding of learning, the notion of learning can be formulated as follows: "Learning is a process carried out by individuals or groups to acquire new knowledge and changes in behavior as a whole, as a result of individual and group experiences in interaction with their environment".

According to Arianti, (2019); Putri & Rifai, (2019), learning motivation is the tendency of students to carry out learning activities that are driven by the desire or desire to achieve the best possible learning achievements or results so as to get satisfactory results. Motivation is seen as a mental impulse that moves and directs human behavior, including learning behavior. In motivation, there is a desire to actively move, channel, and direct attitudes and behavior in individual learning (Varela-Candamio et al., 2018; Cantika et al., 2018; Syahrudin et al., 2019). To increase motivation to learn in the process of learning according to Nugraha, (2016); Lin et al., (2017), that can be done to increase learning motivation is to identify several indicators in certain stages. Indicators of motivation include i) Activity duration; ii) Activity frequency; iii) Persistence towards activity goals; iv) Fortitude, tenacity, and ability to face activities and difficulties to achieve goals; v) Devotion and sacrifice to achieve goals; vi) Level aspirations to be achieved with the activities carried out; vii) Level of achievement qualification.

Learning is an activity that is carried out consciously and deliberately in order to

achieve certain goals. The purpose of learning according to Sugandi is to assist students in gaining various experiences and with that experience behavior which includes knowledge, skills, and values or norms that function to control the attitudes and behavior of students.

In the learning process, of course, many factors influence the success or failure of learning. One of the factors that influence learning is divided into two groups, namely internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that exist within the individual who is learning, while external factors are those that are outside the individual or outside the student. Internal factors include physical factors (health and disability factors); psychological (intelligence, attention, interest, talent, motive, maturity, and readiness); and fatigue (physical and spiritual fatigue). Meanwhile, external factors include family factors (the way parents educate, relations between family members, home atmosphere, situation family economy, understanding of parents, and cultural background); schools (teaching methods, curriculum, discipline, learning media, lesson standards above size, condition of the building, teaching methods, and homework); and societal factors (student activities in society, mass media, associates, and main among progressive educators).

John Dewey views natural learning as an active process. Meyers and Jones stated that "active learning derives from two basic assumptions: (a) that learning is by its very nature an active process and (b) that different people learn in different ways "In other words, learning is basically an active search for knowledge and everyone learns in a different way.

Active learning (active learning) is a learning process with the intention of empowering students to learn by using various methods/strategies actively. In the process of learning activities are dominated by students using the brain to find concepts and solve problems being studied, besides that it is also to prepare mentally and train their physical skills. How to empower students is not only by using strategies or lecture methods, as has been used by educators (teachers) in the learning process. Educating with lectures means giving information through hearing, which only 20% of students' brains can digest. Even though the information students can learn from reading (10%), seeing (30%), seeing and hearing (50%), saying (70%), and saying and doing (90%). This is in accordance with the opinion of a Confucius philosopher that "What I hear, I forget" "What I see, I remember" and "What I do, I understand".

Based on this it is known that the application of method active learning this can motivate students to learn who have strengths. The advantages of this method are the enthusiastic attitude shown by students in the learning process. The feeling of pleasure shown by students while learning shows that there is success in applying this method, the enthusiasm of students in learning increases students who were initially lazy to start showing interest, and students begin to appear aware of submitting assignments on time in accordance with the agreement on the motivation of students towards religious science education Islam began to increase.

## METHODS

This study used a qualitative method with a content analysis approach, all data were taken from various sources from books, theories, journals, and opinions of Islamic education experts (Parry et al., 2014; Snelson, 2016; Renz et al., 2018). According to Zulmuqim, (2017), a research approach with a design like this can be carried out to discuss certain problems, issues, or topics sourced from various literature that has been collected as a whole to then take themes that are in accordance with the data needed. After all the author's data has been collected, the next step is to select the necessary data according to the issues raised in this article. The next step is to discuss the data that has been collected to be used as discussion themes, in this article what is meant is the theme of applying the method of active learning in Islamic Education which is the focus of the results and discussion. The method of discussing research results with these themes is also in accordance with the opinion of then also explains that discussion of research results with a content analyst approach can be carried

out by using themes or main reviews according to issues and problems discussed (Ganefri et al., 2017; Kasmar et al., 2019; Mukhlis et al., 2020).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Method Implementation Active Learning in Islamic Education Learning

In the process of teaching and learning very often students get bored learning so learning becomes a scary thing for students. As a professional teacher, appropriate strategies and methods are needed to overcome these problems. It is certainly the duty of a teacher to create a conducive and enjoyable learning atmosphere. In creating a conducive and pleasant atmosphere, it is necessary to have a suitable method so that learning becomes directed and smooth and provides optimal results. There are many ways that teachers can do in teaching. One of them is by adjusting the teaching materials with the methods used. Then to optimize learning a teacher must be able to manage class conditions to create a conducive and enjoyable learning atmosphere.

Method active learning is a teacher's method of motivating students to learn actively in class. In implying this method, steps must be taken. Steps of implementation that teachers can do in learning Islamic Education for students There are twelve steps of learning active learning. Twelve steps of learning active learning This can be seen in the picture below.

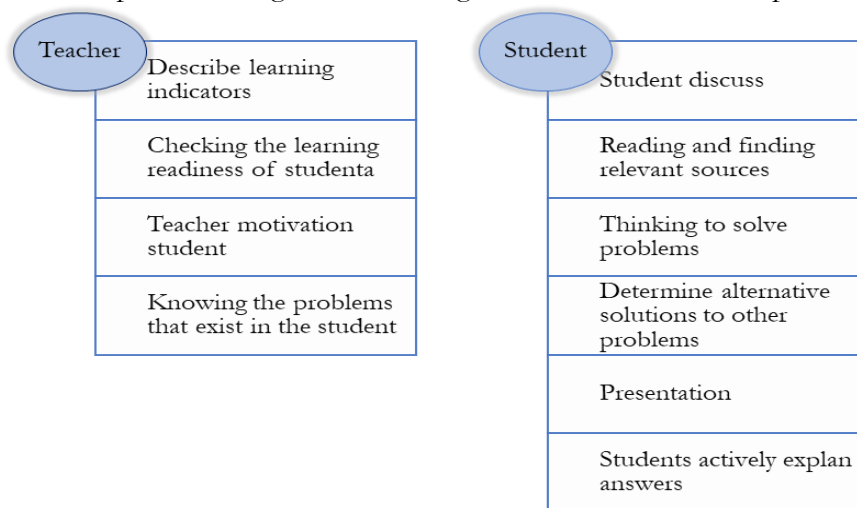


Fig 1. Learning Steps Using the Method of Active Learning

Based on Figure 1, the writer can explain that after the writer analyzes the various concepts sought from various sources, there are twelve steps to learning the method of active Learning In learning Islamic Education, five steps are carried out by the teacher namely first, the teacher displays learning indicators, second the teacher checks the learning readiness of students, third teachers motivate students, fourth teachers know the problems that exist in students, fifth the teacher actively corrects the answers to student questions. There are seven implementation steps carried out by students first, students discuss the material provided by the teacher in the learning process, second students read and look for relevant sources while the discussion is in progress, third students think about solving problems about the material being studied, fourth students determine alternative problem solving from the material studied, fifth students determine other alternatives in solving the problem being studied, sixth students are able to present the results of ongoing discussions in class, seventh, active students explain answers to other student questions during discussions.

Frye & Hemmer, (2012); Bower, (2017), interpret learning as a series of events (events, incidents, conditions, and others) that are deliberately planned and programmed to influence students so that the learning process can take place in a fun and easy way. Learning is not only limited to events carried out by teachers and students but includes all events and activities that may have a direct influence on the human learning process. Based on the definition above, learning is not about the role of the teacher, but everything related to students in the learning process of Islamic Education, both within the classroom and outside

the classroom. When learning Islamic Education every student can understand the learning process well so it is hoped that it will give good results in the learning process. Achieve good results, of course, it will involve a lot of theoretical and practical studies because learning Islamic Education is learning related to worship between creatures and Allah and the relationship between creatures and fellow creatures.

Approach Active Learning can be implied by a teacher by providing convenience for students in the learning process by providing complete facilities such as the media used, extensive learning resources, and a conducive place. In a teacher's learning it doesn't have to be monotonous, by learning continuously but adapting to conditions such as by forming study groups or by giving a problem to be solved together. So that with this method it will form active learning (Putri et al., 2018). With the application of the method, Active Learning invites students to be able to think critically and be more creative. Method implications active learning invite students to be able to think critically, be more creative, be able to take roles and be able to apply them.

So that fun learning can be created and is very necessary to attract students' interest in absorbing and understanding the lessons that have been delivered by the teacher. The step in imposing the method of active learning, will make students' understanding and enthusiasm for learning more thorough and integrate it with other subject matter that can be easily understood. When a student understands the material received, the teacher can ensure that the student can contextualize the material that has been studied. The teacher's creativity and attention to social and cultural conditions must be able to illustrate Islamic Education learning materials so that the material does not seem out of date and can be applied in appropriate circumstances and needs. This is also to make it easier for students to understand the material and its application in everyday life (Khairani & Safitri, 2017).

## CONCLUSION

Learning Islamic Education is one of the educational materials taught in an educational institution whose purpose is to form a religious person with a straight belief and able to practice in real life from the things that have been learned. To form people who have straight beliefs and can practice them will certainly involve a lot of theoretical and practical studies. Methodically implementing Active Learning invites students to be able to think critically, be more creative, be able to take roles and be able to apply them. It will also create a conducive and comfortable learning atmosphere. Exciting learning is very important to attract students' interest in absorbing and interpreting the lessons that have been delivered by the teacher. By implying the active learning method in learning, it will make students' understanding more thorough and integrate it with other subject matter that can be easily understood. When a student understands the material received, the teacher can ensure that the student can contextualize the material that has been studied. The teacher's creativity and attention to social and cultural conditions must be able to illustrate Islamic Education material so that the material does not seem out of date and can be applied in appropriate circumstances and needs. This is also to facilitate students in understanding the material and its implementation in real life.

## REFERENCES

- Arianti, A. (2019). Peranan Guru Dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Siswa. *DIDAKTIKA: Jurnal Kependidikan*, 12(2), 117–134. <https://doi.org/10.30863/didaktika.v12i2.181>
- Bower, M. (2017). Designing for Learning Using Virtual Worlds. In *Design of Technology-Enhanced Learning* (pp. 305–364). <https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-78714-182-720171012>
- Cantika, A., Syahrinanda, A., Pridayani, M., Zuriati, H., Angsisca, N., & Ekawati, Z. (2018). The Phenomenon of Pre-Marriage Pregnancy Among Adolescents: An Analysis Regarding the Causes and Solutions. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*

- of Higher Education, 1(1), 45-51. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ijmurhica.v1i1.94>
- Emda, A. (2018). Kedudukan motivasi belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran. *Lantanida Journal*, 5(2), 172–182. <https://doi.org/10.22373/lj.v5i2.2838>
- Febriani, S. R., Safutri, J. T., Yusnawati, Y., & Anasrudin, A. (2020). Development of Literacy in Islamic Education in the COVID-19 Pandemic Era for Elementary School. *Journal of Islamic Education*, 4(2), 79–96. <https://doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v4i2.44>
- Frye, A. W., & Hemmer, P. A. (2012). Program evaluation models and related theories: AMEE Guide No. 67. *Medical Teacher*, 34(5), 15–27. <https://doi.org/10.3109/0142159X.2012.668637>
- Ganefri, G., Anwar, F., Murniyetti, M., Zein, Z., & Rahayu, S. (2017). Roles of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Toward the Development of Knowledge and Ulama. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 1(2), 135. <https://doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v1i2.10>
- Gunn, K. C. M., & Delafield-Butt, J. T. (2016). Teaching Children With Autism Spectrum Disorder With Restricted Interests: A Review of Evidence for Best Practice. *Review of Educational Research*, 86(2), 408–430. <https://doi.org/10.3102/0034654315604027>
- Hanafy, M. S. (2014). Konsep belajar dan pembelajaran. *Lentera Pendidikan: Jurnal Ilmu Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan*, 17(1), 66–79. <https://doi.org/10.24252/lp.2014v17n1a5>
- Huda, N. (2017). Manajemen Pengembangan Kurikulum. *Al-Tanzim: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, 1(2), 52–75. <https://doi.org/10.33650/al-tanzim.v1i2.113>
- Kasmar, I. F., Amnda, V., Mutathahirin, M., Maulida, A., Sari, W. W., Kaputra, S., Anwar, F., Taufan, M., & Engkizar, E. (2019). The Concepts of Mudarris, Mu'allim, Murabbi, Mursyid, Muaddib in Islamic Education. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 3(2), 107–125. <https://doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v3i2.26>
- Khairani, I., & Safitri, R. (2017). Penerapan metode pembelajaran problem solving untuk meningkatkan hasil belajar peserta didik pada materi usaha dan energi di MAN Rukoh Banda Aceh. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sains Indonesia*, 5(2), 32–40. <https://doi.org/10.24815/jpsi.v5i2.9814>
- Khoiriyati, W. R., Harahap, H. N., & Sinaga, R. A. (2021). The Using of the Comic Application as Learning Medium for Islamic Study in Elementary School. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 5(2), 104–129 <http://doi.org/10.24036.2.1.198>
- Lin, M. H., Chen, H. C., & Liu, K. S. (2017). A study of the effects of digital learning on learning motivation and learning outcome. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education*, 13(7), 3553–3564. <https://doi.org/10.12973/eurasia.2017.00744a>
- Morgenroth, T., Ryan, M. K., & Peters, K. (2015). The motivational theory of role modeling: How role models influence role aspirants' goals. *Review of General Psychology*, 19(4), 465–483. <https://doi.org/10.1037/gpr0000059>
- Muhammad, M. (2017). Pengaruh Motivasi Dalam Pembelajaran. *Lantanida Journal*, 4(2), 87. <https://doi.org/10.22373/lj.v4i2.1881>
- Mukhlis, M., Masjid, A. A., Widyaningrum, H. K., Komariah, K., & Sumarlam, S. (2020). Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Teun A. Van Dijk pada Surat Kabar Online dengan Tajuk Kilas Balik Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Akibat Pandemi Covid-19. *Geram*, 8(2), 73–85. [https://doi.org/10.25299/geram.2020.vol8\(2\).5867](https://doi.org/10.25299/geram.2020.vol8(2).5867)
- Mulyati. (2008). Strategi Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Sisa. *Jurnal Pendidikan*, VI(2034), 34–45. <https://doi.org/10.33087/dikdaya.v5i1.64>
- Mustaqim, A. (2017). Pendidikan Humanisme Ki Hajar Dewantara. *Tafhim Al-'Ilmi*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.37459/tafhim.v9i2.2985>
- Nugraha, Y. P. A. (2016). Penggunaan Media Film terhadap Hasil Belajar Ditinjau dari Motivasi Belajar bagi Siswa Kelas VII di SMP Negeri Pontianak. *Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial*, 3(2), 311–321. <https://doi.org/10.31571/sosial.v3i2.373>
- Paju, B., Rättyb, L., Pirttimaa, R. A., & Kontu, E. (2015). The school staff's perception of their ability to teach special educational needs pupils in inclusive settings in Finland. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 20(8), 801–815. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2015.1074731>

- Parry, K., Mumford, M. D., Bower, I., & Watts, L. L. (2014). Qualitative and historiometric methods in leadership research: A review of the first 25 years of *The Leadership Quarterly*. *Leadership Quarterly*, 25(1), 132–151. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.leaqua.2013.11.006>
- Putri, N. E., Kher, D. F., Rani, Y. A., & Ramli, A. J. (2018). English for specific purposes: english language needs in hospitality and travel industry. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research of Higher Education*, 1(1), 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ijmurhica.v1i1.8>
- Putri, Y. L., & Rifai, A. (2019). Pengaruh sikap dan minat belajar terhadap motivasi belajar peserta didik paket c. *Journal of Nonformal Education and Community Empowerment*, 173–184. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jnece.v3i2.34369>
- Renz, S. M., Carrington, J. M., & Badger, T. A. (2018). Two Strategies for Qualitative Content Analysis: An Intramethod Approach to Triangulation. *Qualitative Health Research*, 28(5), 824–831. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732317753586>
- Rosita, R., Rahmat, M., & Hermawan, W. (2016). Usaha Kepala Sekolah Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan Islam (Studi Kasus di MTS AL-INAYAH Bandung). *TARBAWY: Indonesian Journal of Islamic Education*, 3(1), 75. <https://doi.org/10.17509/t.v3i1.3460>
- Santoso, S. A. (2018). Implementasi Metode Iqra'dan Metode Tilawati Dalam Pembelajaran Al-Qur'an di Madrasah Diniyah Al-falah Modung Bangkalan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 4(1), 2–18. <https://doi.org/10.37286/ojs.v4i1.32>
- Shodiq, I. J. F., & Zainiyati, H. S. (2020). Pemanfaatan media pembelajaran E-Learning menggunakan Whatsapp sebagai solusi ditengah penyebaran Covid-19 di MI Nurulhuda Jelu. *Al-Insyiroh: Jurnal Studi Keislaman*, 6(2), 144–159. <https://doi.org/10.35309/alinsyiroh.v6i2.3946>
- Siburian, H. H., & Wicaksono, A. (2019). Makna Belajar Dalam Perjanjian Lama Dan Implementasinya Bagi PAK Masa Kini. *FIDEI: Jurnal Teologi Sistematis Dan Praktika*, 2, 207–226. <https://doi.org/10.34081/2.2.75>
- Simbolon, N. (2014). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi minat belajar peserta didik. *Elementary School Journal Pgsd Fip Unimed*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.24114/esjpgsd.v1i2.1323>
- Slavich, G. M., & Zimbardo, P. G. (2012). Transformational Teaching: Theoretical Underpinnings, Basic Principles, and Core Methods. *Educational Psychology Review*, 24(4), 569–608. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10648-012-9199-6>
- Snelson, C. L. (2016). Qualitative and mixed methods social media research: A review of the literature. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 15(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406915624574>
- Soetari, E. (2017). Pendidikan Karakter dengan Pendidikan Anak untuk Membina Akhlak Islami. *Jurnal Pendidikan UNIGA*, 8(1), 116–147. <https://doi.org/10.52434/jp.v8i1.73>
- Suchyadi, Y., Karmila, N., Nurlela, N., Mirawati, M., Purnamasari, R., Sri Indriani, R., Wijaya, A., & Syahiril Anwar, W. (2019). Increasing Personality Competence Of Primary School Teachers, Through Education Supervision Activities In Bogor City. *Journal of Community Engagement (Jce)*, 01(01). <https://doi.org/10.33751/jce.v1i01.1369>
- Syafril, S., Yaumas, N. E., Ishak, N. M., Yusof, R., Jaafar, A., Yunus, M. M., & Sugiharta, I. (2020). Characteristics and educational needs of gifted young scientists: A focus group study. *Journal for the Education of Gifted Young Scientists*, 8(2), 947–954. <https://doi.org/10.17478/JEGYS.691713>
- Syahrudin, A., Madjid, A., Yuliani, L., & D, N. Q. (2019). Penerapan Konsep Andragogi Oleh Tutor Kesetaraan Paket C Dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar pada Warga Belajar. *Jurnal Cendekiawan Ilmiah PLS*, 4(1), 26–30. <https://doi.org/10.37058/jpls.v4i1.1597>
- Syamsuddin, S. (2018). Efektifitas Kepemimpinan Dalam Memotivasi Pustakawan Di Lingkungan Perpustakaan. *Baitul 'Ulum: Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 3745, 37–

45. <https://doi.org/10.30631/baitululum.v2i1.29>  
Syarif, M., & Moenada, M. S. (2020). Boarding School (Pesantren) Education During Covid-19 Pandemic at Dar El Hikmah Pekanbaru Indonesia. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 4(2), 161–174. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v4i2.54>
- Varela-Candamio, L., Novo-Corti, I., & García-Álvarez, M. T. (2018). The importance of environmental education in the determinants of green behavior: A meta-analysis approach. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 170(1), 1565–1578. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2017.09.214>
- Wahyudi, T. (2020). Strategi Pendidikan Akhlak Bagi Generasi Muda Di Era Disrupsi. *TA'LIM: Jurnal Studi Pendidikan Islam*, 3(2), 141–161. <https://doi.org/10.52166/talim.v3i2.1999>
- Waldi, A., Miyato, M., Montessori, M., Nazirwan, N., Ibrahim, R., & Sabiruddin, S. (2018). The strategy of political parties in wining legislative elections in indonesia: studies in dharmasraya district. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research of Higher Education*, 1(1), 18-31. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ijmurhica.v1i1.7>
- Zulmuqim, Z. (2017). The Existence of Pesantren, Kiai and Kitab Kuning learning as the Main Element of Islamic Education in Indonesia. *Khalifa: Journal of Islamic Education*, 1(2), 113–134. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24036/kjie.v1i2.9>

**Copyright holder :**

© Susanti, W., Jannah, M., Khoiriah, L.

**First publication right:**

International Journal of Multidisciplinary of Higher Education

**This article is licensed under:**

**CC-BY-SA**