

Research Article

Principles Of The Development Of Islamic Educational Objectives

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Abstract. The purpose of Islamic education is something that is expected to be achieved after the educational process ends. These objectives are classified into: general objectives, interim objectives, final objectives and operational objectives. Islamic education can be used as a foundation to stem negative things and improve the moral behavior and character of this nation. In Islamic education it also invites to be patient, trust, love others, love and help each other, as many have explained in the Al-Quran and Hadith as examples for improvement for people who always do bad deeds. However, the development of thinking about the goals of Islamic education has never deviated from the basic principles which are the basis for developing the intended educational goals. Among these principles

are universal, balance, clarity, dynamic, and relevant. So, the final formulation of Islamic education above can still be summarized again to become a human being who has a complete Muslim personality both physically and mentally who is able to devote all his deeds to seek the pleasure of Allah SWT.

Keywords : Development, Islamic Education, Educational Objectives

INTRODUCTION

Education is often interpreted as a human effort to develop his personality in accordance with the values in society and culture. In its development, the term Education or pedagogic means guidance or help given deliberately by adults so that they become adults. Education is a process of cultural transformation and noble values of personality, which is carried out systematically and programmatically. The problem of education is a dynamic problem along with the development of the times and human culture. The current rapid flow of information causes the world to seem to be getting narrower and inflated, thus making individual and group competition more rapid, resulting in the flexibility of religious values, individual personality, society and the nation.

Islamic education as a process of developing students' creative potential, aims to create human beings who believe and fear Allah SWT. In this goal, humans are expected to be able to realize an expectation that becomes the point, *goal* and result that will be aimed at in a way or method along with rules according to Islamic teachings. In every activity action must be oriented to the goals or plans that have been set. This shows that educational goals must be oriented to a material. Therefore, the purpose of Islamic education is to become new educational components. Goals are business standards that can be determined, as well as directing efforts to be traversed and are the starting point for achieving other goals. In addition, the goal is also to limit the space for the road to reach a point so that we can focus on a goal to be achieved.

Learning is a teaching and learning activity, where teaching is often referred to as a teacher who provides material in the form of knowledge, attitudes and skills, while learning is the student who receives the material. Learning is a human activity that will be carried out continuously as long as the human is still alive. Education is something that absolutely must be done, education is *fardhuain* law for Muslims. Education itself can be a benchmark for the progress or retreat of a country. You can imagine if life is not based on education, then there are no human beings who have character and morality. All life must be based on education which is the provision to live his life in this world and his life in the hereafter.

Religion is the main foundation in life because religion is a fundamental teaching for the life of Muslims, the main teachings for humans are morality and

piety. One of the aims of religious education is to instill piety and akhlakul karimah and uphold truth in order to create human beings who have personality and virtuous behavior in accordance with Islamic teachings. his grace. If the akhlakul karimah in society is good, then it is also good physically and spiritually. Likewise, if the akhlakul karimah is bad, then it can be said that it is bad both physically and spiritually. The success of a human being, society, as well as a nation or state is determined by how the morals are applied

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Etymologically, the goal is the direction, purpose or aim. In terminology, the goal means something that is expected to be achieved after a business or activity is completed. According to HM Arifin, the goal of the Islamic education process is ideals (ideals) that contain Islamic values to be achieved in an educational process based on Islamic teachings in stages.

Based on the notion of Islamic education, namely a process carried out to create complete human beings, who believe and fear God and are able to realize their existence as caliphs of Allah on earth, based on the teachings of the Al-Qur'an and Sunnah, the goal in the context of This means the creation of *perfect people* after the educational process ends.

Objective Function

In the objective function of Islamic education has four objective functions. *The first function* is to end the business, because in general a business will end after the final goal is achieved. *The second function* is to direct the effort, because without anticipation or a view towards the goal, there will be many deviations, and failures will always be at the door. *The third function* is as a starting point to achieve other goals. Both new goals and advanced goals from the first goal. Therefore, it can be said, that from one point of view, goals can limit the space for business movement, while from another perspective, goals can influence the dynamics of a business. *The fourth function* is to give value (characteristics) to these efforts. There are efforts that aim higher than other efforts.

Principles of Development of Islamic Education Goals

Omar Muhammad al-Toumy Al-Syaibany in his book "*Philosophy of Islamic Education*" (translated by Dr. Hasan Langgulung) says that, there are eight principles in developing the goals of Islamic education, including:

1. Universal Principle (overall). In this principle, paying attention to all aspects of life that surround human life, both aspects of worship, morals, and muamalah.

2. Principles of Balance and Simplicity. Islam has basic principles of balance in life, both between the world and the hereafter, physical and spiritual, personal interests and public interests, etc.
3. Principle of Clarity. Principles that contain teachings and laws that provide clarity on the spiritual and intellectual aspects of humans.
4. Principle of No Contradictions. In principle, a system in which there are various components that support and help each other.
5. Principles of Realism and Execution. A principle that always upholds reality or reality in life.
6. The Principle of Desired Change. Namely the principle of change in physical, spiritual, intellectual, social, psychological, and values towards perfection.
7. The Principle of Maintaining Differences Between Individuals. Principles that guard against differences between individuals, both in terms of needs, emotions, level of maturity of thought, attitude (behavior) and mentality of students.
8. The principle of dynamism and acceptance of change and development in order to update the methods contained in religious education.

Regarding the advancement of information technology and computers, the goals of Islamic education must adapt to the role and duties of the teacher. The role of a teacher in information technology-based learning such as online is very important because it must still be able to condition the student learning process. During learning activities at home, the role of parents is no less important. Teachers and parents must work together and coordinate with each other to encourage and motivate students in doing the tasks given by the teacher. When at home, parents become substitute teachers for their children. Where parents are asked to be able to accompany children in the online learning process. For some parents who are familiar with technology, they will find it easy to accompany their children during the learning process. In contrast to parents who are not familiar with technology, they will find it difficult and a challenge in it self when accompanying students in the online learning process at home.

All learning activities at all levels of education are carried out from home. With considerations of safety and comfort, online learning methods are an option in the midst of a pandemic that requires social distancing. The Ministry of Education and Culture also extended the study period from home because the situation was not yet conducive. With these considerations, learning through e-learning is chosen at almost all levels of education in Indonesia. System learning that is used as a means for the teaching and learning process which is carried out without having to meet face to face directly between the teacher and student educators, in this case the teacher must be able to use information technology creatively. Learning materials

and media are sought to be accepted and understood by all students and also have no difficulty in accessing them.

The aim of Islamic education is to create new innovations in educational methods as much as possible. The renewal strategy in the field of educational methods is by emphasizing the development of educational methods in accordance with the times. Take for example Muhammad Abduh, one of the central figures in the reform of Islamic education in Egypt, who had the idea of changing the way knowledge is acquired using rote, rational, and insight methods. In addition to memorizing, students must also understand the material they memorized.

Islamic Education Goals

In general, the goals of Islamic education are divided into: general goals, temporary goals, operational goals, and final goals. The general goal is the goal that will be achieved by all educational activities either by teaching or by other means, we need to integrate the values contained in the words of Allah SWT and the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, which become the ideals of Islamic teachings which are embodied as patterns true Muslim personality in accordance with the demands of these Islamic ideals.

Temporary goals are goals that will be achieved after students are given a certain number of experiences planned in a curriculum. Operational goals, namely a goal that is achieved according to a program that has been determined or defined in the curriculum. Educational products are not ready to be used in the field because they still require skills training in the area of expertise they wish to pursue. The final goal is the desired goal so that students become perfect human beings after they have finished the rest of their lives. As explained in the Al-Quran: (QS Az-Zariat: 56) and (QS Al-MujJadi: 11)

And other verses related to efforts to shape the Muslim personality always hope for the pleasure of Allah SWT in his life. On the basis of the verses above, it can be formulated that the goals of Islamic education are ideal and operational with a scope that gives the value of worldly and ukhrawiah plenary human life. Humans who carry out individual and social life tasks based on the commands of Allah SWT. So, the formulation of the ultimate goal of Islamic education is to realize Muslim human beings who are faithful and pious and knowledgeable, human beings who are able to devote themselves to their Creator with a unanimous attitude and personality that refers to surrendering themselves to Him in all aspects of their life, worldly and spiritual.

The purpose of Islamic education according to Abdurrahman Shaleh Abdullah is that Islamic education aims to form a personality as the caliph of Allah SWT or at least prepares to the path that refers to the ultimate goal. The main goal of the caliph of Allah SWT is to believe in Allah and submit and obey Him totally. Furthermore, according to him, the purpose of Islamic education is built on 3

components: body, spirit, and mind. Based on this, the objectives of Islamic education can be classified into: 1). Physical Education Goals. Islamic education in this case refers to talking about facts about the body that are relevant to students. 2). The Purpose of Spiritual Education. The aim of Islamic education must be able to bring and return the spirit to truth and holiness. 3). The Purpose of Intellect Education. This goal leads to the development of intelligence which directs every human being as an individual to be able to find the real truth. 4). Social Goals. The function of education in realizing social goals is to focus on the development of unique human characters, so that humans are able to adapt to societal standards along with the ideals that exist in them. Harmony is the main characteristic to be achieved in the goals of Islamic education. Meanwhile, the ultimate goal of Abdurrahman's version of Islamic education is to realize the ideal human being as 'Abid Allah or 'Ibad Allah, who is totally submissive to Allah SWT.

While the objectives of Islamic education according to Imam Al-Ghozali as quoted by Fatiyah Hasan Sulaiman explained that the objectives of Islamic education can be classified into: 1). Forming perfect human beings who in the end can draw closer to Allah SWT. 2). Forming full-fledged human beings to gain happiness, both in this world and in the hereafter.

From the two objectives above, it can be understood that the educational goals of Al-Ghozali's version are not only ukhrowi (drawing closer to Allah), as he is known for his mysticism, but also worldly in nature. Because of that Al-Ghozali gave a wide enough space in his education system for worldly developments. However, the world is only intended as a way to the happiness of life in the afterlife which is more important and eternal. Al-Ghozali's thoughts above can be understood from the basis of thinking and standing by the Al-Qur'an. In the Qur'an there are many verses that state that humans are not complacent with worldly life, while the hereafter is a place of eternal return.

In accordance with its nature and character, Islamic education continues to experience innovation from time to time, starting from the simplest systems and institutions such as home education, surau, langgar, mosques, ta'lim assemblies, Islamic boarding schools, madrasas, to the modern college . Islamic education innovation also occurs in almost all of its aspects, such as curriculum, teaching and learning process, teaching staff, infrastructure, management and so on. Through these innovations, now Islamic education in Indonesia is very diverse, both in terms of type, level, quality, institutions, and so on. This progress has occurred because of the hard work of Muslims through its founding and managing figures.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of Islamic education is something that is expected to be achieved after the educational process ends. These objectives are classified into: general objectives, interim objectives, final objectives and operational objectives.

However, the development of thinking about the goals of Islamic education has never deviated from the basic principles which are the basis for developing the intended educational goals. Among these principles are universal, balance, clarity, dynamic, and relevant.

Islamic education can be used as a foundation to stem negative things and improve the moral behavior and character of this nation. In Islamic education it also invites to be patient, trust, love others, love and help each other, as many have explained in the Al-Quran and Hadith as examples for improvement for people who always do bad deeds. So, the final formulation of Islamic education above can still be summarized again to become a human being who has a complete Muslim personality both physically and mentally who is able to devote all his deeds to seek the pleasure of Allah SWT.

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