

## Understanding the Concept of Fitrah in Islamic Learning Theory

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### ABSTRACT

Fitrah is a learning theory that has differences with western learning theory. One of the most famous western learning theories is the tabularasa concept. The tabularasa concept likens students to white paper that does not have any potential. So that educators or parents or the environment have a very important role in shaping what students will become. While the concept of fitrah, students are positioned as beings who have brought outward potential that was given directly by God at the time of their creation. So, educators who find this potential to be developed to the fullest extent possible.

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### 1. Introduction

Islam has its own concept in learning theory. This concept is called nature. In language, fitrah means opening or uncovering. Fitrah itself has the meaning of the origin of events, a state of purity and return to origin. In terms of language, the word fitrah is taken from the root word al-fathr which means split, and from this meaning other meanings are born, such as "creation" and "event" (Miswanto, 2012). Meanwhile, in terms of terms, fitrah means the basic human instinct that acknowledges the existence of God (Ibn Taymiyyah, 2000).

Referring to the two definitions above, fitrah is the initial state of humans that does not have any influence. In this initial state, humans are not truly empty. But there is potential that has been given to humans from the beginning.

When drawn in the context of learning theory, the Islamic concept of nature gives more value to students. The students, even before learning, have brought the potential that exists in themselves since the beginning of its creation.

This potential must be developed by the teacher so that students can maximize their potential. This concept has both similarities and differences with learning theory which is commonly known as the tabularasa concept.

### 2. Literature Review

This article is based on several literatures. The main literature comes from the latest journals and books that are relevant to the topic being discussed. The existence of this source is important as part of the validity of the data and information presented in this paper.

### 3. Methodology

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The methodology used in this paper is to use literature review. The author reviews some of the literature related to the topic the writer is discussing, namely the concept of nature in learning theory. According to Afifuddin (2012) literature review is an important tool as a contact review, because literature is very useful and very helpful in providing context and meaning in the writing that is being carried out and through this literature review researchers can state explicitly and readers know why things want to be researched is a problem that must be researched, both in terms of the subject to be studied and any environment in terms of the relationship between the research and other relevant research.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

The concept of nature bases if students already have good potential in each of them. The concept of nature in Islam is the basic human potential, this basic human potential is all forms of good attitude, all these good attitudes have been embedded in humans with the main goal of being able to carry out the tasks given to him by Allah, namely abddan khalifah.

Because when they are just born, humans are not able to develop this potential, so there is a need for guidance from external parties, namely education. Education that is in accordance with the concept of nature is only Islamic education because the goal of Islamic education is that humans can achieve human beings. Islamic education can also develop human potential so that they can act creatively which in the end students can also act creatively in returning them to a state of nature. (Noble, 2018).

Thus, according to Abu al-Qosim al Husain, the concept of nature is a gift from God that is instilled in humans in the form of the ability to know God. With the understanding that God gives basic strength and potential to every human being or not in an empty state as the concept of tabularasa or white paper. (Abu al-Qosim al Husain, 2008). If drawn in the context of learning, it means that every student has brought the potential directly given by God into him. So that educators in the learning process just have to look for and find this potential and then focus on the self-development of students in the potential they have. Meanwhile, in the tabularasa concept, humans are defined as white paper without any potential. That is, humans are completely empty and it is the teacher or parents or the environment that determines what direction a student wants to be made. This concept makes students passive and only directed anywhere. That is, teachers, parents or the environment that gives patterns to students are figuratively like that white paper. The difference is with the concept of fitrah, students already have the innate potential that God gave them from birth. Teachers just have to find that potential and develop their potential so that it can be maximized.

#### 5. Conclusion

Fitrah as a learning theory in Islam places students as children who have basic potential. The teacher as an educator is only tasked with finding this potential to be developed and so that students can maximize their potential.

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