Theories and Concepts of Quality Islamic Education

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Volume: 3 **KEYWORD** Exploring Digital Frontier; AI in Education	The Islamic education provided can provide a deep understanding of the teachings. Quality Islamic education must pay attention to learning principles and theories. Islamic education is an important part in forming Islamic character and values for Muslim individuals (Nopel, 2022). Writing this scientific article combines qualitative, historical, comparative, case study and participatory approaches. Islamic education is rooted in the Koran and Hadith. The Qur'an contains fundamental principles that cover various aspects of life, including education. Hadith complement the Qur'an by providing practical examples from the life of the Prophet Muhammad that can be applied in the educational process. In the modern context, Islamic education continues to experience renewal by integrating technology, contemporary teaching methodologies, and innovative pedagogical approaches. Quality Islamic education also emphasizes the importance of intercultural and interreligious dialogue and cooperation. It aims to build a harmonious and respectful society, as well as to overcome global challenges such as intolerance and extremism (Esposito, 2010).

1. Introduction

Facing developments in the 21st century, the goal of education is more than just transferring knowledge, but also developing students' critical reasoning. Education must be able to produce graduates who are not only competitive in their competencies, but must also prepare a generation that is able to face future challenges and play a role in changing society for the better. Problems in an increasingly complex and multicultural society require generations who are creative, innovative, productive and able to contribute to building society, nation and state as well as world civilization.(Nasukah and Winarti 2021)

Education is a process of personality formation which is the result of the learning process. Through educational institutions it is hoped that they will not only be able to face the increasingly technological society of the future but also that education will influence the process of forming and developing human attitudes and behavior. Ideal education is believed to serve human growth in all aspects, including spiritual, intellectual, imaginative and scientific aspects. Thus, this educational process should encourage these aspects towards excellence and achieving perfection in life through the formation of personality character (Sholeh 2016).

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Islamic education has an influence on the socio-cultural environment in the sense of providing philosophical insight, direction, views, motivation for behavior and guidelines for change until a new social reality is formed, for example the Modernization movement in Islamic renewal is justifying thoughts. Islamic education is influenced by the reality or realities of social change, the socio-cultural environment, in the sense of determining the education system, institutions and priority choices as well as their existence and self-actualization. (Dacholfany n.d.)

Islamic education is physical and spiritual guidance based on Islamic religious laws leading to the formation of a primary personality according to Islamic standards. Islamic education is education that is conscious and purposeful. The concept of education in Islam is, Firstly, education is an activity that must have clear goals, objectives and targets. Education determines much of a nation's lifestyle and thinking(Husniyah and Salim 2023).

2. Literature Reviews
2.1 Islamic Education Concept

Education comes from Arabic, namely the verb robba yurobbitarbiyatan, which means education. Teaching comes from the word allama yuallimu ta'liman which means teaching. Islamic education in Arabic is tarbiyah Islamiyah. Education means the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training efforts, action processes, and ways of educating. (Finamore et al. 2021). The aim of Islamic education is intended to increase spiritual potential and shape students to become human beings who believe and are devoted to God Almighty and have noble character. Noble morals include ethics, character and behavior as a manifestation of religious education. Increasing spiritual potential includes recognizing, understanding and instilling religious values, as well as implementing these values in individual or social life. Increasing spiritual potential is ultimately aimed at optimizing the various potentials possessed by humans, the actualization of which reflects their honor and dignity as God's creatures.

2.2 Theories and Concepts of Quality Islamic Education

Education experts agree that theory in the practice of Islamic education is greatly influenced by views about human nature. Educational practices can fail if they are not built on a clear concept of human nature. Human nature, which is innate from birth, can be influenced by the surrounding environment, interact with external factors, undergo modification and development. Education in Islam is directed within the framework of maintaining and maintaining human nature to remain within the scope of Islamic teachings. The concept of fitrah requires that Islamic education aims to strengthen the relationship with Allah. The concept of fitrah in Islam requires systematic efforts to direct humans to achieve these goals (Sholeh 2016).

3. Methodology

This research uses a qualitative approach using content analysis methods. A qualitative approach uses data analysis to examine and note small cues to understand context and build larger illustrations for the data (Studi et al. 2020). Qualitative descriptive is a method for analyzing information collected using detailed descriptions and illustrations. The data collection technique used is by collecting documentation from several research sources, both journals and books, the data obtained is analyzed from several sources, then verified or conclusions are drawn to strengthen the data obtained which are described as results in the research.

4. Results and Discussion
4.1 Theological and Philosophical Sources

Islamic education is rooted in the Koran and Hadith. The Qur'an contains fundamental principles that cover various aspects of life, including education. Hadith complement the Qur'an by providing practical examples from the life of the Prophet Muhammad that can be applied in the educational process. Thinkers such as Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali, and Ibn Rushd made major contributions in developing Islamic educational theory. They integrated Greek philosophy with Islamic teachings to create a holistic and balanced education system. For example, Al-Ghazali emphasized the importance of moral and spiritual education, in addition to intellectual education (Al-Attas, S. M. N. 1979).

4.2 Historical Development

During Islam's golden age, centers of learning such as Baghdad and Cordoba became magnets for scholars. Institutions such as Baitul Hikmah play an important role in the translation and development of science (Makdisi, 1981). This shows that Islamic education has long valued knowledge and scientific research. Madrasahs were first established during the Seljuk Dynasty, with the Nizamiyah in Baghdad being one of the most famous examples. This madrasah offers comprehensive and structured education, including religious knowledge and general science (Makdisi, 1981).

4.3 Main Concepts in Islamic Education

Tarbiyah refers to education that includes the development of all human aspects, both physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual (Abdul Rahman, 2000). This holistic education aims to form balanced and harmonious individuals. Ta'dib refers to moral and ethical education, while ta'lim refers to the teaching and learning of knowledge (Al-Attas, 1979). Islamic education emphasizes the importance of these two aspects to form individuals who are knowledgeable and have noble character. Ijtihad is an intellectual effort to understand and apply Islamic teachings in a changing context, while tajdid is an effort to update educational understanding and practices so that they remain relevant (Rahman, 1982). These two concepts ensure that Islamic education continues to develop in accordance with the times.

5. Conclusion

Islamic education has a rich history and tradition, with a strong theological and philosophical foundation. Through a holistic and inclusive approach, Islamic education seeks to form individuals who are balanced in intellectual, moral and spiritual aspects. In the modern context, Islamic education continues to adapt and innovate to remain relevant and effective in responding to the challenges of the times.

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