



## Teaching Strategies and How to Study Islamic Religious Education Teaching Materials

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### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to provide clarification regarding productive ways to study PAI course content by investigating different teaching styles. This study will employ a qualitative research technique. Research methodologies utilized in this study included investigating current events in their natural environments, especially in cases where the boundaries between the events and their surroundings were blurry. Data reduction, data display, and withdrawal are three essential steps in the data analysis process. To sum up. With the hope that PAI educators would be better equipped to create their own curricular materials in the future, this session will concentrate on the steps involved in making a lesson plan. The use of educator-created resources can boost educators' self-assurance when leading learning activities. As a result, they are more equipped to teach their students the skills and information necessary to develop science and technology in the classroom. The success of the pupils' learning is dependent on how well the learning activities have been going. Analysis, design, development, assessment, and revision are the five main stages in the process of making educational materials.

## Introduction

Everyone must have access to quality education. Education has always been a great source of motivation for people and for society as a whole (Shaturaev, 2021). Civilization advances, society grows, and future generations are empowered to make important contributions for the improvement of people, nations, and states via education (Zou et al., 2021). The capacity to educate individuals, nations, and countries lies in the power of education. In the long run, society and individuals alike stand to gain from education's focus on fostering each student's unique potential. The quest for understanding and information is now closely related to education. It is generally acknowledged that education in Indonesia primarily seeks to improve the knowledge and abilities of both students and teachers, with the long-term objective of cultivating a society that is more enlightened and progressive. According to Bolitzer (2022), on page 9, education is a two-way street between educators and students. According to Miranda et al. (2021), it is the product of human engineering in the field of education (pp. 49-52). Education is both an essential component of being human and an organized process in and of itself. You can't separate life from education. The unforced, organic growth of an individual's potential, unfettered by outside forces. Both natural processes and educational systems are dynamic and mutually influential. Just as natural education cannot happen without human involvement (at least as subjects), educational engineering cannot happen without the impact of nature. The pursuit of knowledge is essential to being human. Learning and teaching are at the heart of education, which is an ongoing process. Teaching and learning are lifelong processes that include expanding one's understanding of the universe and one's place in it. Individuals and groups alike bring their own viewpoints to the building process. A dynamic

process, this one. Many things influence the results of learning, such as background information, cognitive capacity, and the surrounding environment (Bruggeman et al., 2021). In order for pupils to achieve their learning objectives, these components are vital. The capacity to understand each student as an individual while also taking into consideration their collective requirements is essential for every successful instructor. Knowing one's pupils inside and out makes it much easier to educate in a way that makes a lasting impression (Sardi, 2022).

Outside and within the classroom, there are a number of variables that affect how well a teacher teaches. The intrinsic variables include things like the instructor's intrinsic drive, self-assurance, and creative capacities. The school's facilities and atmosphere are the center of attention, with an emphasis on variables outside the school's control. Every great human accomplishment has its origins in some creative act. Islamic religious education instructors face a myriad of complex issues in today's fast-paced society. The pupils we teach today are the nation's future, and they have already been profoundly affected by the ideals and principles inculcated in them by the ubiquitous effects of globalization and scientific and technological progress. By always pushing themselves to improve their teaching methods, Islamic religious education teachers greatly contribute to their students' academic performance. When dealing with students who have learning disabilities, Islamic religious education instructors should look for new ways to help. This strategy is linked to the teacher's ability to innovate pedagogical approaches, enhance instructional processes or phases, discover and implement new ideas, take use of technological improvements, and exhibit other crucial talents related to creative pedagogy (Nyirahagenimana et al., 2022).

If we want to make the most of our time in the classroom and achieve our stated objectives, we need to employ effective teaching tactics. Because they have the greatest influence on children's lives outside of the home, teachers play a pivotal role in determining how their minds develop and mature. Knowledge is power, and a teacher's job is to mold their pupils' character and outlook via imparting that power (Alarifi, 2023). A wide variety of abilities and personality traits are needed to do this job. In order to be inspiring figures for their pupils, teachers need to have a magnetic personality. Learning new things is just the beginning of what education is all about. Discipline is an important quality that must be inculcated in children as part of the national education system's vital function in shaping their character. When people in a group voluntarily follow the rules that have been set forth for them, it's discipline. The influence of schools on student behavior is significant. In the fight against student misconduct, educators play a key role, especially those who teach Islamic religious education. Teachers have a special obligation to help their students grow morally by teaching them about right and wrong, the importance of doing the right thing now and in the future, and the consequences of their actions. Nevertheless, many students' actions in the classroom do not reflect well on them as learners. The capacity of Indonesian schools to teach its pupils is frequently lauded. But more and more people are worried that it doesn't do enough to help pupils develop good moral character.

## Methods

This study falls under the umbrella of descriptive qualitative research, which, according to its definition, is an approach to research that focuses on processing data and generates descriptive information through interviews, observations, and written or spoken accounts of human behavior. rather than numerically, as in quantitative studies. Efforts to uncover the facts of an issue and the situation as they are are the sole bounds of this form of inquiry. At the same time, descriptive research aims to offer a thorough and methodical account of the facts under study. Phenomenological Approach, namely the approach taken by researchers to see directly the phenomena and realities that occur in society, more specifically in the educational community.

Educational Approach, namely the approach taken to study educational theories, especially those related to human character and potential in the Al-Qur'an. In qualitative research, the main data sources are the results of interviews and direct observations at the research location. This is then supplemented with other data originating from documentation and related institutions that are related to the research object that the researcher is conducting. In this field research, data collection techniques used include in the Indonesian dictionary, observation can be defined as observing or reviewing carefully and thoroughly. Meanwhile, according to experts, the understanding of observation is as follows: Stated that observation is a form of systematic and planned research or observation which is expected to obtain data that is controlled for its validity and reliability.

Stated that observation is a basic form of all science. Where experts and scientists can only work based on the data obtained, namely the facts about the real world obtained through the act of observation. Stated that observation is defined as a form of observation and systematic recording of symptoms that arise when carrying out research objects. Interviews are a data collection technique to obtain information extracted from data sources directly through conversation or questions and answers. Interviews in this research were conducted to complement and deepen the research results. Interviews were conducted to find out in depth and examine the aspects that were the focus in the discussion and problem formulation. A data collection technique that also plays a big role in qualitative research is documentation. Literacy studies in research using qualitative methods require observation and interview methods. Documentation study is collecting several documents and data needed to provide solutions to problems in research, then processing and reviewing them intensively so that they become measuring tools to prove an event. Decomposition is an approach that tries to break down an issue into its component elements in order to make the structure and order of the form more apparent, which in turn helps to grasp the meaning and the situation more clearly. When conducting qualitative research, it is common practice to use transcripts or field notes that are structured like sentences or paragraphs describing events, interactions, and participants' behavior. Thus, this research makes use of a descriptive analysis approach, which consists of three steps: data reduction, data presentation, and lastly, formulating last findings.

## **Results and Discussion**

Strategy is defined as "the act of deciding how to act in order to attain a goal" in the Big Indonesian Dictionary. In the context of education, a strategy may be defined as the implementation of planned instructional actions in order to reach predetermined objectives; in this context, both teachers and students engage in common patterns of behavior (Cevikbas & Kaiser, 2020). Methods of instruction and course materials presentation are examples of organizational techniques for learning. Teaching media and student observation of media usage are aspects of delivery strategy. One method of management is to allocate organized instructional time and create a schedule (Wolters & Brady, 2021). When choosing PAI learning media, teachers often augment it with speakers for more engaging listening and incorporate computers and projectors for more engaging and relevant teaching. As an added bonus, learning material streamlines and quickens the process, which is crucial for achieving set objectives. Though there are many benefits to utilizing learning media, there are also some drawbacks. For example, certain learning media may not be accessible at our school quite yet, which means that we will lose class time if we try to teach using it. In the course of researching the many forms and functions of educational resources. To create high-quality educational resources, the production of such materials must adhere to a methodical process based on interconnected processes. Because students in elementary and secondary schools typically make use of pre-made lesson plans and textbooks, it is clear that educators lack the skills necessary to create

their own curricular resources. With any luck, this meeting will lead to a set of guidelines for creating lesson plans, with the end goal of empowering PAI educators to create their own curricular resources. Teachers will gain self-assurance in implementing learning activities with the help of his produced materials, allowing them to more successfully and efficiently carry out their responsibilities to change science and technology in the classroom. We anticipate positive student learning results in the event that instructional activities have been fruitful. Analysis, Design, Development, Evaluation, and Revision are the minimum requirements.

Identifying students' first conduct is an important step at this stage since it reflects their current skill and understanding in the subject area. How much of our topics' material have our pupils really internalized? In addition to that, familiarize yourself with their basic traits. Factors such as students' nationality, age, language proficiency, socioeconomic status, and so on are part of the student body's demographic statistics. When deciding what kinds of instructional materials to provide, this data on pupils' early behavior and traits will be invaluable. Not only that, but this data will also help you decide how to distribute course content. Teaching materials that connect to subject matter exposure should take into account the unique living situations and conditions of the students. For instance, if the majority of your students are children of farmers residing in rural and mountainous locations, it is important to provide examples that are relevant to their lives. It will be challenging for students to understand the content of your lesson plans if the examples are not placed in a proper context. It is crucial to have a solid foundational understanding of students' early behavior and traits in order to identify their requirements and create effective instructional materials.

The design step of making instructional materials may be initiated when a thorough comprehension of student behavior and baseline characteristics has been achieved. At this stage of the design process, you are expected to develop learning objectives, topic idea maps, and the learning program outline. Careful examination will lead to the generation of a thorough map or diagram outlining the breadth of student competence, including both broad and deep domain knowledge. It is possible to convert general and specialized abilities into general and specific learning objectives by using the appropriate concepts. When developing your learning objectives, be careful to account for any relevant details, such as who you're aiming at, what you want them to do, any relevant context, and how much progress you hope to see. Think about who you're making these lessons for. As an example, consider sixth graders at a primary school.

When it comes to learning outcomes, what kinds of actions are required to be competent? This learning consequence behavior must be observable and quantifiable. Take Mount Slamet as an example; it can show its precise location on a map even without labeling. How can one best assess competency accomplishment in a given setting? What kind of facilities and infrastructure are needed for this purpose? If students are required to show that they can find Mount Slamet on a map, for instance, it is crucial to provide them a blank map. For degree-seeking students, what constitutes a successful level of competence achievement? To provide an example, precisely and without error.

The purpose of creating learning objectives is to show students how to get the most out of their learning experience and what they can expect to achieve from the trip they are on. Adopting operational verbs rather than nebulous ones like "understand," "know," "master," "realize," or "comprehensive" is essential when drafting learning objectives. Careful establishment of specific learning objectives is required prior to the creation of instructional materials. Selecting learning themes, developing learning techniques, choosing learning media and methods, and

making instruments to evaluate learning results may all be organized with the help of well-designed learning goals.

There is a close relationship between the learning objectives and the content covered and the nature of the learning activity. It is usual practice to begin learning activities with the presentation of information when the subject matter is novel (Haleem et al., 2022). As mentioned before, there are several alternatives to the conventional text-based means of information distribution. There are a variety of interesting options available, including games, model demonstrations, video playback, and more. It would be more appropriate to engage students in activities that promote a deeper understanding if the subject offered is advanced and has already been covered. Student worksheets (LKS) can facilitate group discussions for this purpose. Improving pupils' subject-matter competency is the key purpose of this follow-up activity.

### Conclusion

A teacher's ability to create lesson plans and other instructional resources is essential to his students' success in his classroom. If they want their lesson plans to be successful, educators should keep these seven things in mind when they create new resources. Veracity and coherence of content, which are aspects of content correctness. Precision of coverage in relation to the depth and breadth of the subject matter and the validity of the scientifically grounded ideas presented. How easily students can understand and make use of the instructional materials is a measure of their digestibility. Communication skills, including the ability to select appropriate language styles, words, phrases, and paragraphs. The presentation of information on a single printed page; this includes packaging. To make the textual word more engaging, inspiring, conversational, and easy for pupils to grasp, there are a number of techniques that may be used, such as illustrations. Component completeness as it pertains to the instructional package, which serves as the primary component, supplementary components, and evaluation of learning outcomes.

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