

The Role of Fiqh Teachers in Improving Discipline in Congregational Prayers for Santri in the New Normal Era

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the performance of congregational prayers for santri to improve discipline in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang, Kabupaten Sidrap. This research uses qualitative research that is inductive in nature with data collection methods, namely observation, interviews and documentation. The location was taken place of research in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang. These results indicate, 1) the implementation of the prayer with students of Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang during the new normal period did not go well because there were still some students who did not perform their prayers in congregation on time, 2) the role of the fiqh teacher in fostering disciplined prayer in congregation with students in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang has been very good because the fiqh teacher has given advice and encouragement by teaching the privileges of people who pray in congregation and implementing strategies in improving disciplinary attitudes to students, namely cooperative, affective, exemplary learning strategies and giving sanctions and punishments.

Keywords: *role, fiqh, building, prayer, congregation*

1. Introduction

The empowerment of Islamic religious education is felt by users of education services that have not shown satisfactory results. Therefore, the writer can say that the existing learning system still needs serious study to lead to more efficient and useful learning. This is intended so that Islamic religious education can create quality students, who have scientific knowledge, noble morals, and are sincere in doing good.

In obtaining an overview of the patterns of thinking and acting in the implementation of Islamic religious education in particular, it requires theoretical thinking that contains scientific concepts about Islamic education, in addition to concepts in society. In other words, to obtain a success in the process of Islamic religious education, knowledge of Islamic religious education itself is needed, both theoretical and practical (Uhbiyati & Ahmadi, 1998).

In a dynamic society, education plays a role that determines the existence and development of that society, because education is an effort to preserve and transfer and transform cultural values in all its aspects and types to future generations.

Equitable education can provide equal opportunities for education for all school ages. In line with the times, schools as educational institutions face more and more challenges. One of the challenges is the quality of education.

Schools have a very important and strategic function and role in preparing students for community life. Schools are not only as consumers obtained by students, but also as producers and service providers that are closely related to the development being carried out.

Educational issues related to the low quality of education at each level and unit of education, especially primary and secondary education, have stimulated the enthusiasm of various parties to improve the quality of education. The quality of education is not a simple problem, but requires multidimensional handling by involving various parties (Susilo, 2007).

Educators hold many key positions that determine the success of the Islamic religious education process itself, so that they are required to have certain requirements, both theoretical and practical in carrying out their duties. Meanwhile, internal factors such as students' talents or traits and external factors such as the environment in all its dimensions are the main targets of the educators' effort (Uhbiyati & Ahmadi, 1998).

Various factors play a role in improving the quality of education. Of course, what plays a very important role in changing education from less good to better is the educator factor. Because educators are at the forefront of acting as a driving force as a learning model.

Teachers who play a very important role in shaping students' religious behavior, therefore teachers must know their duties in the teaching and learning process. Teachers who are responsible for improving education are professional teachers.

In March 2020 (before PSBB) researchers made initial observations at PP DDI As Salman Allakuang in order to see directly the students in carrying out congregational prayers at the mosque, it was found that there were still some santri

who were still *masbuk* and students who came to pray in congregation at the mosque. still less when compared to the 950 As Salman students.

Based on the facts that have been described, it can still be concluded that there is still a lack of discipline among PP DDI As Salman students in carrying out congregational prayers in mosques even though religious teachers have taught the privileges of congregational prayer in mosques the reward is seventy degrees compared to praying alone and religious teachers have emphasized that Every student is obliged to attend congregational prayers at the mosque but in reality there are still students who do not pay attention to what is taught by the teacher.

Therefore, researchers are interested in examining more deeply the role of the fiqh teacher in improving the Discipline in congregational prayers for santri in the *new normal* time in Pesantren DDI As-Salman. Based on the description and explanation of the background of thought, the problems are 1) How is the congregational prayer for the students at the new normal in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang?, and 2) What is the role of the jurisprudence teacher in fostering the discipline of congregational prayer for students during the new normal period in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang?.

2. Literature Review

Based on a search of literature related to the object in this study, the authors found several student scientific paper, books that have relevance to this research and literature reviews of this thesis.

Messesuni's thesis with the title: "The Role of PAI Teachers' Competency in Islamic Education Learning at SMP Neg 12 Makassar" with the aim of exploring the efforts that have been made and will be made by schools and teachers individually to increase their competence in learning Islamic religious education at SMP Neg 12 Makassar.

Iskandar Lasimpala's thesis with the title: "The Role of Teachers in Improving the Quality of Islamic Religious Education at Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) al-Iklas Wakai, Una-Una District, Tojo Una-Una District, Central Sulawesi", thesis in 2011. With the aim of improving education in schools and improving the quality of students at MTs al-Ikhlal, all these quality improvements are the responsibility of a teacher.

Taufik U. Nurdin's thesis entitled: "The Role of Religious Teacher Innovation in Improving Performance at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Gorontalo City" 2011 thesis. This thesis presents an overview of religious teacher innovation in learning activities, examines the form of innovation of religious teachers in improving teacher performance in schools. and what matters hinder the improvement of the performance of religious teachers in schools.

Andi Fadilah's thesis entitled: "The Role of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in the Formation of Noble Morals for Students at SMA Negeri 1 Sengkang" in 2011. Discusses the description of the implementation of Islamic religious education, forms the role of Islamic religious education teachers in shaping noble morals, supporting factors and obstacles to implementation. Islamic religious education, and solutions to the obstacles faced in the implementation of Islamic religious education at SMA Negeri 1 Sengkang.

Asrul Haq Alang's thesis entitled: "The Role of Islamic Education Teachers in Handling Deviant Behavior of Students at Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri 2 Biringkanaya Makassar" in 2011. Discusses what factors cause student deviant behavior, forms of deviant behavior in students, and efforts of education teachers. Islam in overcoming the deviant behavior of students of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri 2 Biringkanaya Makassar.

In researching the role of the jurisprudence teacher in fostering the discipline of prayer in congregation with PP As-Salman Allakuang students, this research focuses on the role of teachers or the ways that teachers apply to students to discipline in terms of provisions in carrying out congregational prayers at the mosque either by appealing or giving sanctions in case of violation.

Apart from the research results, several scientific papers were also found in the form of books written by experts relevant to the role of teachers in the teaching and learning process and qualitative research methodology. Rusman, in his book "Learning Models Developing Teacher Professionalism." Publisher PT. Rajawali grafindo Persada 2011. This book discusses learning models and the role of teachers in education (Rusman, 2011).

Mappanganro, a book entitled: "Owning Teacher Competence". The publisher Alauddin Press in 2010. This book discusses pedagogical competence, personality competence, social competence, and professional competence (Mappanganro, 2010).

Abd. Rahman Getteng, in his book “Towards Professional and Ethical Teachers” Publisher Prenada Media Group in 2011. This book discusses the role of teachers in the learning process in the duties and responsibilities of teachers in Islamic education (Rahman, 2009).

Abdul Majid in his book “Learning planning: Developing Teacher Competency Standards” Cet. VII; Bandung: PT. Youth Rosdakarya 2011. This book discusses the management of learning and the development of teaching materials (Abdul, 2008).

A. Wawan and Dewi M, in their book “Theory and Measurement of Knowledge, Attitudes and Human Behavior Equipped with Sample Questionnaires,” Yokyakarta: Nuha Medika in 2010. This book discusses the concept of behavior, procedures for shaping behavior and forms of human behavior (Wawan & Dewi, 2010).

3. Research Methodology

This research is included in the category of field research (*field research*), which examines events that exist in the field as they are. Based on the problems that the researchers found, the researchers classified this research as qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that intends to explore and clarify a phenomenon and reality that occurs by explaining a number of variables relating to the problem under study (Faisal, 2003). In this case, the researcher will identify various problems related to fiqh learning activities at PP DDI As Salman Allakuang.

The approach used in this research is a juridical, pedagogical, psychological and philosophical approach. The juridical approach is to reveal the basis of laws and government regulations relating to education as a reference in this research, which includes Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, and Government Regulations. RI Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. The pedagogic approach is to take into account the human aspects of learning with the needs of Islamic religious education, especially for students. The psychological approach, namely this research is directed at monitoring the role, attitudes and behavior of fiqh teachers in fostering discipline in congregational prayer. The philosophical approach is intended to express views of educational experts about learning, especially fiqh learning.

In general, paradigm in a study can be understood as a way of seeing a phenomenon that is studied in detail, harmoniously, as quoted by *Meleon*, explaining that paradigm is related to how to view, understand, think, assess and perceive a reality that is being studied (Moleong, 2019). Primary data sources are data obtained directly by researchers from the object of research in the field. In obtaining this data, researchers deal directly with respondents to obtain accurate data, so that researchers do not experience difficulties in processing data. Secondary data sources are additional data in the form of writings,

books and other forms of documents related to the object under study. Data in the form of writings, books and other documents is used by researchers to strengthen the findings in the field so that data about the problems experienced by education and students can be fully revealed.

The time used in the implementation of this research is approximately two months. This research was carried out in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang, which is located at the Jl. Lahalede, Allakuang village, Maritengngae District, Sidrap Regency, South Sulawesi province.

Research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that work is easier and the results will be more accurate in the sense of being more accurate and accountable. The instrument is used to measure student's interest in learning in learning.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Congregational Prayers for Santri during the new normal time

Based on the results of research that has been conducted in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang, the results of the research carried out through the methods of observation, interviews, and documentation where this section specifically discusses congregation prayer for santri in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang.

In this case, the researcher discusses the problem of physical-spiritual worship, which is emphasized on his congregational prayers. Thus, the researcher will describe the conditions of the implementation of the congregation prayers for santri in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang during new normal time.

Implementation of congregational prayers during the new normal time

Prayer is a very important form of worship for Muslims to pay attention to. Because what distinguishes disbelievers from Muslims is prayer, even Islam teaches that when a person cannot pray standing up, he must pray sitting, if he is unable to sit, then he can lie down, even when unable to lie down, pray with gestures or in heart. Once obliged to pray until the sick person is not free from the obligation to pray.

Rahmat Hidayat as a student has told researchers about the state of congregational prayers which are held at home during the new normal time, following the narrative: "Prayers in congregation of PP DDI students As Salman Allakuang, Alhamdulillah it went well but there are still certain prayer times that cannot be carried out in congregation with the family, for example, the dawn prayer because the wake time is different".

Hajra as a student has told researchers about the state of congregational prayers which are held at home during the new normal time. following the narrative; "congregation prayers for santri in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang, Alhamdulillah it went well, it's just that the congregational prayer time is not always on time."

From the description above illustrates that the implementation of prayers in congregation with santri in Pesantren DDI As-Salman Allakuang during the new

normal time did not go well, lack of discipline in terms of timing due to several external and internal factors, for example external factors from families at home that are still low in disciplinary provisions. prayer times and lack of strictness under parental supervision as well as internal factors due to a lack of self-awareness in these santri.

In the following, the researcher presents the percentage of the review of the implementation of congregational prayer as a sample by taking 35 santri who are used as samples in this study, even though the research method does not explain its use. However, because of this the researcher considers it important as a comparison of the results of the interview, as follows. The results of interviews that have been conducted online with the parents / guardians of santri are grouped into prayers in congregation on time, mass congregational prayers, prayer times that are not performed in congregation, the impact given from the frequency of santri praying in congregation.

4.2. Fiqh teachers in improving the discipline of congregation prayers on time

Discipline is a form of derivation from the teacher's role as "coach" so that a condition is created and formed through a process of a series of behaviors that show the values of obedience, obedience, loyalty, order and order. Discipline will let someone know and be able to distinguish what things should be done, what should be done, what should be done, which should not be done because they are things that are prohibited.

There are disciplinary factors, namely genetic Factors, what is meant by genetic factors is anything that a child carries from birth as an inheritance from his parents. According to Mahfud Salahuddin, genetic factors or heredity are the tendency to grow and develop for humans, according to certain patterns, characteristics, and traits from one generation to the next (Hadi, 2019).

Next, environmental factor has a very important role in discipline because a person's development is inseparable from the role of the environment, in addition to innate factors, discipline is also influenced by the situation and conditions in which he is located. Environmental factors in this study are the environmental factors of the house where parents play a role in fostering children's discipline in performing congregational prayers at home by inviting other family members such as brothers, sisters, aunts, uncle and grandparents to participate in carrying out congregational prayers and provide appeals continuous and punishment to the child.

Futhermore, educational factor that according to Marimba, education is a conscious guidance or leadership by the educator of the physical and spiritual development of the educated towards the formation of the main personality (Marimba, 1981). In this study, education in question is education in schools where the teacher plays a role in encouraging the students so that the students are disciplined in carrying out congregational prayers by teaching the privileges of people who perform prayers in congregation and instilling an early awareness to the students that prayer is a matter that must be carried out and most importantly examined in yaumul reckoning, and prayer can prevent evil and evil deeds.

Experience factor is the whole event that a person has experienced, either directly or indirectly in his life journey. A person's experience also has an influence on character formation, including discipline (Chumaidah, 2011).

In this study, the intended experience is the experience during boarding in a pesantren with a regular, directed and responsible daily life in not abandoning the obligation to pray in congregation, this experience factor is used as a reference for forming disciplinary attitudes both in the school environment and at home.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the role of the fiqh teacher in improving the discipline of praying with santri during the new normal time in Pesantren DDI As-Salman did not go well, because the students were less disciplined in terms of timing due to several external and internal factors, for example external factors lack of assertiveness under parental supervision as for internal factors due to lack of self-awareness of these students.

The role of the fiqh teacher in improving the discipline of praying in congregation with santri during the new normal time was very good because the fiqh teacher had given appeals and encouragement by teaching the privileges of people who pray in congregation and implementing learning strategies in fostering disciplinary attitudes of students, namely cooperative, affective, exemplary learning strategies. as well as giving sanctions and punishments..

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