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Efforts Of Islamic Religious Education Teachers In Improving The Learning Discipline Of Class IX Students In The Subject Of Islamic Religious Education In State Vocational Schools In Gerung District, West Lombok Regency

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Abstract

This study analyzes the learning discipline of students in SMKN 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung, analyzes PAI learning related to the learning discipline of students in SMKN 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung, and provides teachers with the tools to improve students' discipline. The purpose is to analyze the efforts of her studying PAI in SMKN 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung. A qualitative approach is used in this study. The result of this study is the study discipline of XI students. Although the SMKN 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung classes are very good at PAI learning, some still commit violations related to study discipline. Student discipline can be viewed from her four aspects: discipline of time, discipline of learning, discipline of attitude, and discipline of worship. From the perspective of student learning discipline, PAI learning remains suboptimal. Various forms of indiscipline still exist among 11th graders, such as arriving late to class, not doing their homework, and not paying attention to their studies. Her PAI teacher's efforts to improve students' learning discipline in SMKN 1 Gerung and her SMKN 2 Gerung encourage students to do good things starting with prayer activities in the prayer room, such as performing dhuha prayers in the community. It is important to emphasize this and get used to it. Read the short surah and surah Waqiah, be polite, and pay attention to the cleanliness of your place of worship.

Keywords: Effort, Discipline, Islamic Education

Abstrak

Observasi ini menganalisa ketertiban belajar peserta didik di SMKN 1 Gerung dan SMKN 2 Gerung, menganalisa pendidikan PAI berkaitan ketertiban belajar peserta didik di SMKN 1 Gerung dan SMKN 2 Gerung, serta menganalisa ketertiban peserta didik. upaya perbaikan. Saat belajar PAI bersama SMKN 1 Gerung dan SMKN 2 Gerung. Observasi ini memakai metode kualitatif. Hasil observasi ini ialah tertib pendidikan dalam pengajaran yaitu tertib waktu, tertib

belajar, tertib perilaku, dan tertib beribadah. Pendidikan PAI berkaitan ketertiban belajar peserta didik masih kurang optimal. Beragam bentuk kurangnya disiplin masih terjadi pada peserta didik kelas XI, seperti telat masuk sekolah atau kelas, tidak menyelesaikan tugas, dan tidak menggubris pelajaran. Pendidik PAI berupaya untuk menumbuhkan ketertiban belajar peserta didik di SMKN 1 Gerung dan SMKN 2 Gerung ialah dengan memusatkan perhatian pada peserta didik dan mengenalkannya pada hal-hal yang baik melalui aktivitas ibadah di mushala, seperti melaksanakan shalat dhuha berjamaah, melafalkan surat pendek dan surat waq'ah, berperilaku sopan dan menjaga kebersihan lokasi ibadah.

Kata Kunci: Usaha, Kedisiplinan, Pengajaran Islam

Introduction

Teaching is a conscious human effort to advance the overall abilities of generations in line with the goals and wisdom of Islamic teaching¹. Teaching is a human effort to advance and improve physical and spiritual abilities in line with the values that exist in society and culture². Islamic religious teaching is a teaching system that covers all aspects of survival that are needed by humanity to grow their religious understanding and experience in social, religious, national and governmental survival. ³. In managing Islamic religious teaching, the role of teachers in the teaching mechanism is very vital. Because teachers are committed to creating an honorable and religious generation and determining the direction of education. Because the success of teaching in personality formation is the basis of

teaching. A great country is teaching that is characterized by high character⁴. This is regulated in the Domestic Teaching System Law Number 2. Article 20 Chapter 2 Paragraph 3 of 2003 states: "To be a competent, attractive, independent, democratic and committed citizen".

Considering how vital religion is in the survival of this country, domestic teaching educates domestic survival with the aim of advancing skills, forming a respectable national personality and civilization, as well as advancing the abilities of students, I have a mission for that. Become a human being who believes and is devoted to God Almighty, has noble character, becomes a citizen who is healthy, diligent, attractive, independent, democratic and committed. The targets of this training are in line with domestic development targets and even with Islamic guidance.

The parameters for the success of a teaching institution in attracting quality alumni are visible in the learning outcomes, with assessments given to each field of study at the institution. The success or failure of the teaching and learning mechanism (teaching) depends on learning opportunities, parental involvement, diligent study, learning activities, points, encouragement, orderly learning, behavior towards school, and other basic skills. Among these elements, the element of orderly learning is a very vital element compared to a number of other elements.

Order is an order that organizes the survival of a person and a group of people⁵. The issue of student discipline is vital for academic development. Being organized is not only about how you spend your time studying, but also about what each person is doing all the time, and the ability to organize it, make things, and learn how to use them well. A student is said to be orderly if he knows all the applicable rules, regulations and ethics and carries out his responsibilities cleanly and honestly without any pressure from anyone. Religious educators have a role in establishing orderly Islamic teaching education in schools.

Islamic teaching aims to prepare students to know, understand and understand Islamic guidance based on the holy book, Al-Quran and Al-Hadith, as well as encouraging faith, piety and nobility of character.

We cultivate humanity through guidance and educational activities, training, utilizing experience. It can be concluded that Islamic teaching educators are people who are committed to teaching guidance to students in line with the Koran and Hadith. Educators in all fields of study have strategies in teaching and learning activities. Strategy is an effort carried out by one person or institution to achieve a target⁶. In fact, various issues surrounding the teaching of the Islamic religion are the commitment of all members of the family, government and citizens, both directly and indirectly related to the activities of teaching the Islamic religion. Children, but Islamic religious teaching educators, especially in schools who are directly involved in managing Islamic religious teaching, must be able to respond to and overcome these various obstacles.

Therefore, Islamic teaching educators are expected to be able to educate and guide their students and provide good

examples of how to maintain order at school and at home at all times. Islamic religious educators play a central role in shaping students' orderly behavior at school. It is not impossible to create optimal teaching and learning activities in the school if educators can guide their students to behave in a disciplined manner.

The school supports the introduction, development, maintenance and improvement of orderly values such as compliance with school regulations among students. Apart from that, educators also have a vital role in fostering students' orderly behavior inside the school and outside the school area because they often interact with students every day. Educators and students have complementary roles, so it is vital to instill order in schools. Therefore, when disciplining students regarding school regulations, educators regulate the conditions and behavior of students to describe professional educators who bind students, and both conditions and behavior of educators are used to achieve the following goals: must be able to support student order. Therefore, PAI educators must be professional educators so that all students understand their understanding and responsibilities.

Method

To achieve the observation target, a mechanism is needed. This will give you a clear picture of the problem being observed. This observation is a descriptive analytical observation and the method used is the qualitative method. Apart from that, as stated by Moleong, the qualitative mechanism is carried out from a number of aspects ⁷. First, qualitative mechanisms are easier to adapt when dealing with various realities. Second, this mechanism represents direct interaction between observers and respondents. Third, this mechanism is more sensitive and can accommodate many of the reinforcing influences of groups of people and the patterns of judgment found. This observation is used to analyze everything related to educators' efforts to foster student order in PAI education at SMKN 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung, West Lombok. The descriptive observation mechanism attempts to resolve or find answers to problems in the current situation, with the main target of creating an objective picture of the situation in a description of a situation.

Results and Discussion

There are three parts to the target of developing noble morals in the world of

education⁸. First, fill the brain (transfer knowledge). Here, the biggest focus is on developing students' intellectual skills, starting from simple things such as memorizing to analysis. Second: filling the heart and generating positive behavior (transmission of values). The goal is to foster love for good and hatred for evil. Third, there is action (transmission of activity), the desire to do good and avoid bad deeds.

Apart from the task of educators in transmitting knowledge (*knowledge transfer*), teachers also convey values (*value transfer*). This is because according to ⁹teaching is a mechanism that guides each person in a better direction in line with their abilities. Therefore, teaching personality does not only mean introducing students to the world of values, but also means entering their souls. And the teaching provided at this time should have a vital role in developing students' personalities. The interaction between learning and the results of learning does not only depend on the brightness of the brain, but also on behavior, daily life, learning abilities, and even external elements of students ¹⁰.

In the fourth verse of Surah Ash Shaf, Allah mentions order as a strong word.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الَّذِينَ يُقَاتِلُونَ فِي سَبِيلِهِ صَفًّا كَانَهُمْ
بُنْيَانٌ مَرْصُورٌ

Indeed, Allah loves those who fight orderly in His path as if they were a sturdy building (QS. Ash Shaf: 4)

Educators must instill order in the education of their students. Order is very vital in the teaching and learning mechanism. This is because if students are less orderly in the educational mechanism, it will affect their learning behavior which will ultimately affect their learning performance.

Being orderly means following the rules¹¹. Students who study in an orderly manner reap the benefits of order itself, including better concentration, better performance at work and school, and being liked by others. Likewise with PAI education. Studying PAI brings students closer to Allah, because PAI aims to foster devotion to Allah SWT, foster moral values, so as to achieve Akhlakul Kalimah.

Children, but in fact, in the current teaching mechanism, personality teaching is still only understood in theory, and the practice of personality teaching is still not in line with expectations. Even though personality-based teaching has been introduced by referring to the curriculum

and Personality Education Implementation Plan (RPP) in Islamic Religious Teaching (PAI) education at SMKN 1 and 2 Gerung, class XI students still describe disrespectful behavior in its implementation. Because, there are still many participants who violate school regulations. Based on research and interviews conducted by researchers, the forms of lack of discipline in XI students are as follows: Classes of SMKN 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung in Islamic religious teaching education:

Often Late

One of the main reasons why students are late for school is a lack of time organization skills¹². In fact, students are often late for school due to poor time organization. Regarding this matter, Mr. Madelan, a PAI educator from SMKN 1 Gerung, explained that "there are still students who come to school late and are late for class." Approximately 20% of all students."

Meanwhile, Mr. Zulkarnain, PAI teacher at SMKN 1 Gerung, said, "There are a number of students who are often late for school." "The reasons why parents are directly asked by educators whether their children are often late for school include

being late waiting for friends, getting stuck on the road, or waking up too late because they want to sleep late. This is in line with the statement of Mrs. Hudiana, PAI teacher at SMKN 1 Gerung. "The atmosphere of student order is still bad because there are still students who do not attend on time." Meanwhile, Mr. Kushairi, an educator at PAI SMKN 2 Gerung School, said, "The most common mistakes made by students are that many students are late and students do not go to school regularly and do not attend the flag raising ceremony. "Yes, he explained. Doesn't tuck clothes when going to school and comes home earlier than scheduled.

Reza Fakhlaiefi, a student at SMKN 1 Gerung, also revealed, "I was one of the students who was late for school." "At that time, I was late because I was waiting for my friend who was riding a motorbike with me." Erna Ningsi, a student at SMKN 2 Gerung said something similar, "Sometimes my parents forget to wake me up, i can't get up early so I'm often late. Moreover, I was late because I was waiting with my friends." Yoga Kurniawan, a student at SMKN 2 Gerung, also revealed, "I once broke the rules at school because I was not disciplined. Suherman, who works at SMKN 2 Gerung,

admitted that other students also made disciplinary mistakes, saying, "The mistakes I made included skipping class, not completing homework, and hanging out with friends, including being late."

Based on research and interviews, it can be concluded that the students of SMK 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung apply order well. However, there are still approximately 20% of students who are late due to a number of reasons, such as waking up too late in the morning. Or you go to school too early and arrive late, or you're too lazy to go to class so you're deliberately late because you're waiting for a friend, or there's traffic jam on the road, or your parents don't wake you up. Sometimes you're late, or you're late on purpose. There are people who are late because they don't want to bother attending the morning meeting, there are also those who are deliberately late so they don't check their assignments.

Did Not Complete The Task

A student's slowness in completing a task may be due to the habit of not completing the task, which is transmitted by the student's own habits¹³. Surrounding elements also influence students' delays in completing assignments.

In connection with this, the observer interviewed Toni Indrawan, a student at SMKN 1 Gerung. "I often don't complete my assignments because my friends don't complete the assignments given to them because they don't understand the assignment either." If necessary, memorize it. Rizal Dimatopani, a student at SMKN 2 Gelun, said the same thing, "I can't write the letters of the Koran yet, so I complete religious assignments that have nothing to do with writing the Koran." Memorizing verses from the Koran and Hadith. I'm not good at memorizing things. If there are rote assignments, we often miss out."

The results of the interview revealed that the students' inability to complete school assignments, especially religious assignments, was due to the students' lack of ability to write and memorize the Al-Quran. On a different occasion, the observer also interviewed Mr. Madran, PAI teacher at SMKN 2 Gerung, where he said: A number of them are used to not completing the tasks given to them. Because they are often unemployed, I usually give them time in class to complete any unfinished work before continuing their studies. And after their education is finished, I call them and

give them advice so that they can change and develop more, especially to stop being lazy." In line with the statement of Mr. Zulkarnain, PAI teacher at SMKN 1 Gerung School, that "students are not carrying out their duties optimally," he added, "A number of students admitted that they were unable to recite and write the Al-Quran; because of laziness you will not get encouraging study results."

Based on research and observer interviews, the observer believes that the inability of students to complete assignments is because there are still students who do not understand the assignments given and do not complete the assignments, not only in PAI-Learning, we can conclude that this is due to the influence friends who are used to this. The same applies to other fields of study.

Ignore The Lesson

Students can successfully learn and follow the lessons taught, but this requires a high level of desire for the subject matter ¹⁴. If students are not interested in the lessons they are studying then students will not be motivated to learn. In this condition the observer conducted an interview with Mizratun Haelia, one of the students at

SMKN 1 Gerun. He said: "I lost my desire to learn PAI because I had difficulty understanding the lessons and learning was not fun so I often fell asleep while studying PAI." Meanwhile, Rizki Ramdani, a student at SMKN 2 Gerung, said, "I always try to pay attention to the teacher's and children's explanations, but suddenly I get sleepy and lose concentration while studying, and end up missing the assignment." If possible ..." he said. I had to ask a friend who heard the explanation, and I listened from beginning to end."

The results of the interview revealed that it was impossible to increase students' learning concentration by using a monotonous mechanism from start to finish. For this reason, educators must be able to express their creativity during education and help restore students' attention span by creating classroom conditions that are more attractive and less boring¹⁵. Observer also conducted an interview with Mr. Madran, PAI teacher at SMKN 2 Gerung. In an interview he stated, "In my opinion, students are not interested in studying PAI. There are students who are not interested in studying PAI and prefer general education." The basic fields are

different. Therefore, we cannot force them to like the lessons we teach them.”

The results of this interview show that students' desire to study subject matter influences their learning order. Whether education is enjoyable or not depends not only on the educator's teaching style but also on the subject. People who like studying general subject areas may enjoy learning can impose a sense of love on all students. Meanwhile, Kushairi, a religious educator at SMKN 2 Gerung, said, “Students' discipline is good but still not optimal. “Students go to school well every day, dress according to school regulations, and complete their homework, but there are problems,” he said. A number of students are less orderly in studying. “When educators are explaining the material, there are still students who come and go for reasons such as being busy with themselves and falling behind.”

Based on the results of interviews, students' lack of discipline is not only visible from being late to school, but also from a lack of order in educational activities in class, to apologizing to educators for leaving class or remaining in class that it's possible. But let's work together. Close friend.

Mrs. Hudiana, a PAI teacher at SMKN 1 Gerung, also said something similar. “The education I use is in line with the RPP, the methods and methodology are still classic explanation and discussion.” In the early stages of the lesson, students are still listening. but as time goes by, students start to interact with their classmates, so I have to try again to attract their attention to what I am explaining. I responded to his concentration by calling his name to silence the students and stop them from playing. This is in line with the words of Mr. Zulkarnain, PAI teacher at SMKN 1 Gerung School. “Educators need to be attractive in finding the right educational mechanism so that education is not monotonous and students are not bored and sleepy while studying.”

Based on research and interviews conducted by researchers, students are less interested in studying PAI, they have difficulty understanding PAI education, they find PAI education unpleasant, therefore they prefer to sleep; It can be concluded that we don't pay enough attention to learning. In the learning mechanism, students repeatedly face boredom because the material and teaching mechanisms are not very interesting and monotonous. As a

result, students stop paying attention to the teacher's explanation. Therefore, educators need to be attractive in teaching so that the class atmosphere is lively and not monotonous.

Educators' efforts to foster student order in PAI education at SMKN 1 Gerung and SMK 2 Gerung

Islamic teachings carried out in schools are aimed at fostering discipline, training students to have faith and devotion to God Almighty, and to have noble morals.¹⁶ The main target of religious teaching in schools is to optimize the various abilities of students so that the teaching and learning mechanism is carried out optimally¹⁷. Below is the data that observers collected regarding PAI educators' efforts to foster academic discipline in class XI students at SMKN 1 and 2 Gerung based on the results of interviews and observations.

Get Students Used To Arriving On Time

In this condition, educators must be able to foster good and friendly interactions with their students so that students are not embarrassed or afraid of their teachers and students feel comfortable when they are with their teachers. So, educators need to

instill daily routines that are usually carried out at school.

In connection with this, Mr. Madun, PAI teacher at SMKN 2 Gerung explained: "Order is very high, educators at PAI always try to ensure that students participate in school activities, including all Islamic religious teaching lessons, and ensure obedience at all times." Before class started, I took my children to the school prayer room for dhuha prayers. "If there is a student who violates, he must repeat what his friend did in the prayer room and cannot attend class if he does not want to comply."

Interviews revealed that when PAI educators foster student learning discipline, they focus on helping students successfully adopt and apply learning discipline. In this mechanism, PAI educators think further about the future of children by equipping them with a wealth of religious knowledge so that they can have good religious values in society after graduating. In this context, in line with what was stated by Mr. Kuhairi, PAI teacher at SMKN 2 Gerung, he continued by reciting Surah Al Waqiah together. Students who arrived late returned to perform the Dhuha prayer and recited Surah Wakia. During this time, female students who are unable to attend will

commit to cleaning the area around the prayer location, especially the prayer room. "At the end of the semester there is another exam in Ubudiya, including memorizing short letters and the Shalat Dhuha."

The results of the interview revealed that the mechanism for implementing orderly learning for class XI students is very careful and needs to focus on appropriate educational targets. This method of emphasis and enforcement can make children accept the updating mechanism carried out by educators more actively and with discipline. To foster order in children's learning, familiarization activities are carried out before starting to study PAI material. Traditional activities include bathing, performing the Duha prayer, reading short verses, reciting the Duha prayer, and paying attention to the surroundings.

Based on the observer's observations, it was found that it was vital to form the following habits before participating in teaching and learning activities: The need to perform ablution first and the assessment of purity be communicated to students. Followed by the Sholat dhuha which is expected to strengthen the child's relationship with God Almighty and instill in him the values of

worship. Furthermore, through the habit of reciting short letters and wakia, students will be able to memorize and recite the Al-Quran well.

A similar thing was expressed by Mrs. Hudiana, another PAI class teacher at SMKN 1 Gerung, in her efforts to foster order in applied education, "We prioritize habits that lead to social survival, such as always having good character." said. Smile and say hello and hello to teachers, tutors, and even coworkers. Besides that, in the population there is a custom to pray noon prayers, and I am the one who takes care of the prayer attendance, and sometimes I give it to the students on duty, children, but in this situation most of the students are women, and I am committed to prayer attendance, I can't pray. This is my style of teaching my students to be orderly and carry out their duties as Muslims with commitment."

The results of the interview highlight the habits of PAI educators at SMKN 1 Gerung, namely habits of politeness, etiquette, smiling, greeting and greeting all educators including colleagues so that they communicate with the entire community. sense of familiarity. The emphasis is then on training order and commitment to students

through obedient worship such as: For example, midday prayer among residents or following the teacher's instructions.

Mr. Zulkarnain, as a PAI educator at SMKN 1 Gerung, also stated: "The strategy we use to foster student order is by guiding student behavior in a positive direction, showing appropriate orderly behavior to students, and "supervising everything." Controlling students' attitudes, controlling students' overall behavior around the school, and providing educational punishments and sanctions."

The results of the interviews revealed that PAI educators made various efforts to foster students' academic discipline. They try as optimally as possible to guide and manage student behavior in a positive direction and try to be good role models for their students. Furthermore, the observer also conducted an interview with Mrs. Mustiana, a Guidance Advisor (BK), to strengthen the data obtained by the observer after conducting research and interviews with PAI educators. Observer asked the same thing, he explained:

The practice of learning order carried out by PAI educators is very helpful in carrying out my duties as a guidance and

counseling educator. If your child is late for school, the educator will warn him in advance. If a student is late for the second time, he will be punished by cleaning the school yard or pulling up the school grass. The results of the interviews revealed that PAI educators' efforts to foster academic order were very helpful in preventing student errors. This is proven by the career guidance counselor resolving the problem by ordering children who make order errors to clean the school grounds.

Various initiatives have been carried out by Ms. Sumiatun, a PAI educator to introduce orderly learning at SMKN 2 Gerung, and Mr. Wakakrikulum SMKN 2 Gerung expressed, "The positive effect of introducing order in students' education is very good." stated that students can participate optimally in learning activities. For example, wearing an appropriate uniform, following rituals and activities in the prayer room, and following all school rules and regulations."

Based on this interview, according to the PAI educator's statement, which was further supplemented by BK's statement, in the course of efforts to improve students' learning order, it is closely related to the implementation of daily emphasis and habits

¹⁸. Showing that it is related to activities that take place in the prayer room. Promoting religious values starting from the location of worship, opening the doors to the hearts of children who rarely perform prayers, and realizing that the prayer room or location of worship is a sacred space, a location for worship, and a location where worship takes place. We indirectly acknowledge that it is a place. Residents must speak politely, dress modestly, wear the hijab, and maintain chastity. Thus, the orderly education mechanism will be much easier when the practice begins at the location of worship.

Get Used To Lining Up Neatly

It is very vital for students to get used to lining up correctly. Mrs. Erni Zuhara, head of SMKN 1 Gelun, said, "Every day there is a picket teacher whose job is to discipline the students." Every morning at 07.15 before class starts, the students line up in the yard for morning prayers. This is a habit where students apply orderly behavior and time management. "The morning prayer calms students' minds while studying."

The interview results show that students are used to being on time and queuing neatly. Arriving on time and praying

will calm students' minds while studying at school.

Meanwhile, Kamran, Principal of SMKN 2 Gerung, said, "When queuing for the flag ceremony, students must line up properly before the ceremony begins." "Orderly running activities are also used for congregational prayers, congregational prayers, and other running activities, both in competitions and other extracurricular activities."

Interviews revealed that the parade was an attempt to bring order to the students. Lines are needed not only for flag-raising ceremonies, but also for other activities such as group prayers and athletic activities. Mr. Zulkarnain, a religious educator at SMKN 1 Gerun, said, "When I invite my students to pray together in the prayer room, I no longer need to get angry and tell them to clear the prayer line, but the students have already done it. do it. I'm used to it," he said. Regular queues are very necessary, especially during prayer.

Interviews revealed that when educators are successful in teaching good habits to students, students do not wait for orders and practice these good habits under any circumstances.

Observer research results also show that the habit of lining up neatly in one line begins with the orderliness of educators in lining up¹⁹. They teach students how to line up properly and coach them on how to clean and keep lines clean.

Encourage Students To Dress Appropriately

Appropriate clothing is also a vital part of order and order parameters. Regarding this, Mrs. Hudiana, PAI teacher at SMKN 1 Gerung School, said, "Students must dress clean and neat." We educators must start doing these good things before we require them to be done to our students. Educators must always appear neat and polite so that students can imitate them. "If I see students who are not dressed appropriately, I will admonish them to dress appropriately."

Interviews revealed that educators need to set an example in dressing appropriately and politely so that students can be role models of good behavior.

Muhammad Yunus, one of the SKMN 1 Gelun students, also said, "We have to dress modestly and politely. Otherwise, educators will call and even scold us. We promise not to take advantage

of any clothes." repeating the same mistakes." Leni Muriana Putri, a student at SMKN 2 Gerung, also responded to students' obligation to dress modestly by stating: I am a child who really cares about appearance and cleanliness, so I have a dress code.

Interviews revealed that students were aware of the obligations they had to comply with and tried to fulfill them appropriately. They also know what sanctions they will receive if they don't do this. The same thing was also said by Mr. Kushairi, PAI teacher at SMKN 2 Gerung, who said, "If there are students who do not comply with discipline, they will be given a warning so that there will be no discipline errors in the future." Therefore, for students who do not have it yet, we always provide guidance so that you can be disciplined."

Conclusion

The following conclusions can be drawn regarding educators' efforts to foster orderly PAI education for class XI students at SMKN 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung.

1. Orderly Learning in Teaching Students' orderly behavior can be seen from four parts, namely orderly time, orderly study, orderly behavior, and orderly

worship.

2. Judging from the students' learning order, PAI education is still less than optimal. Among class XI students, various forms of lack of discipline still occur, such as being late to school or class, not completing homework, and not paying attention to lessons.
3. PAI educators' efforts to foster student learning order at SMKN 1 Gerung and SMKN 2 Gerung are to make students aware of the practices used in school and familiarize students with the material being taught, clothing and body posture are required, look after yourself.

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Endnotes

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