

Demographic Trends and the Influence of Education Policy on Compulsory Madrasah Education Program in Bekasi Regency (Critical Study at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Bekasi Regency)



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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of the education policy of the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah compulsory education program in Bekasi Regency on student participation in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (M I) private schools, as well as to understand the extent to which the policy has an impact on education. increase in number. schoolgirl at M adrasah Ibtidaiyahprivate. To achieve this goal, the study focused on analyzing the impact of the compulsory education policy of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah on the trend of education demographics in Bekasi Regency. The research method used is a simple regression analysis, with the independent variable (X) is the number of public M I students in Bekasi Regency and the dependent variable (Y) is the number of private MI students in Bekasi Regency. This analysis was used to evaluate the relationship between the numbers of public students in M I and the number of private students in MI, as well as to determine the extent to which Madrasah Ibtidaiyah's compulsory education policy contributed to increased student participation in private education. The results showed that the compulsory education policy of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Bekasi Regency had a very significant influence on increasing the number of students in private Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. Statistical analysis shows that the relationship between the number of public M I students and the number of private M I students is very strong, with a significance level of 88.5%. Furthermore, the value of the coefficient of determination (R Square) of 78% shows that most of the differences in the number of private students in M I are explained by the number of public students, while the rest can be influenced by other factors. In other words, the results of this study show that the compulsory education policy of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Bekasi Regency has a positive impact on increasing student participation in private Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. The policy contributes to meeting the needs of religious and moral education in Bekasi Regency, as well as contributing to improving the quality of human resources in the region, in accordance with the objectives of education development in the current era of globalization and modern transformation.

KEYWORDS: Demographic Trends, Education Policy, Madrasah Compulsory Education Program.

PPRECEDENCE

Indonesia's population rate growth is increasing day by day. This should be accompanied by increased Development in Education. Education Development consisting of educational facilities and infrastructure, human resources, and the role of government in the era of globalization and transformation.

The era of globalization and transformation in every aspect of life encourages Indonesia to improve the quality of its human resources. Quality human resources play an important role in the development of the country in all aspects of life. By developing the quality of human resources, Indonesia is expected to be able to compete with countries in the world. The main role in improving human resources lies in the Education process.

The Education Policy for the Compulsory Education Program for Madrasah in Bekasi Regency is one of the initiatives to address various aspects of this demographic trend. This program aims to provide religious and moral education to children in the madrasah diniyah environment, which can support their physical and spiritual development in accordance with the values that exist in society and culture. Thus, this program contributes to efforts to improve the quality of human resources, especially in areas with diverse demographics such as Bekasi Regency.

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The importance of education in the context of this demographic trend not only includes improving the quality of individuals, but also ensuring that education can accommodate and support various groups in society, including those living in rural areas, who come from diverse demographic backgrounds, and from different age groups.

Education is one aspect that plays an important role in giving birth to quality human resources. Education is needed by every individual with the aim of developing their potential consciously and planned. "Education is a collection of all processes that allow a person to be able to develop all his abilities (potential), attitudes, and forms of behavior that have positive value in the community where the individual concerned is located" (Abdi, 2021)

In other words, education is the total effort of adults with children to guide them to develop physically and spiritually to maturity. According to this definition, education is an interactive process between adults and children to guide them towards adulthood (Saputera, 2021).

Another opinion, Education is an effort to improve oneself in all aspects, this understanding includes educational activities with teacher participation and activities without teacher participation, including formal, informal and non-formal education. The dimensions that education excels in this definition are all aspects of personality (Sardiyanah, 2020).

"Education can be seen from two aspects, namely individual and social, education is the process of discovering and developing abilities and education is the process of transferring conclusions of inquiry that one cannot or does not need to do. apart from the role of interdependent parties (students, educational institutions/teachers and science)" ("Early Childhood Social Emotional Behavior," 2020)

In this case, "Education is a process and education is a result. Education is a process as an interactive activity of a person with his environment. Thus, education is a change resulting from human interaction with their environment, especially changes in behavior.(Lubis, 2018)

This definition is in line with the theory of behaviorism which focuses on behavior change. It can be said that the meaning of education is as an effort to grow and develop innate potentials both physical and spiritual in accordance with the values that exist in society and culture (Pratama, 2019)

This definition is based on humanistic learning theory. that "humanistic education theory focuses on human potential to seek and discover the abilities they have and develop these abilities (Syarifuddin, 2022)

The definition of education when combined with Islam will have a more specific meaning, such as the view that "Islamic education is understood as a mental and physical orientation according to Islamic teachings and wisdom." The teacher directs, teaches, trains, nurtures. and supervise the implementation of all teaching activities. . In line with this definition what is expressed by Azyumardi Azra, who states that "The emphasis of Islamic education on "guidance" not "teaching" which contains authoritative connotations on the implementing part of education, say teachers (Barus, 2017).

With guidance in accordance with Islamic teachings, students have a wide enough space to actualize all their potential. Likewise, the view of Hasan Langgulung who states that "Islamic education as the development of potential, cultural inheritance, and the interaction between potential and culture

One of the Islamic education in Indonesia is Madrasah as well as Madrasah is the oldest Islamic educational institution in Indonesia. In addition to special formal education for children, faith-based education has been implemented in the form of schools named Madrasah Diniyah, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (Ismail, 2018).

Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is an educational institution that provides classical education and teaching which aims to provide additional Islamic religious knowledge to students who feel less accepting Islamic religious lessons in their schools.

Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is a pioneer of educational institutions in Indonesia, because Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is an early educational institution at the elementary school level. Initially, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah only developed an Islamic curriculum, but over time and the times, Madrasah Diniyah has combined the development of Islamic science with technological sciences and general knowledge ("Institutional History Study of Madrasah Diniyah," 2021) .

In the Ibtidaiyah madrasah the material is more structured and tiered. With complete religious material in madrasah diniyah, it allows students to master religious knowledge better. Madrasah Ibtidaiyah is a religious educational institution on the out-of-school path that is expected to be able to continuously provide Islamic religious education to students who are not fulfilled in the school path provided through the classical system and apply the level of education.

Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System states that education is an effort or effort carried out in a planned manner. The mandatory Madrasah policy issued by the Bekasi Regent is also based on the regulation of Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2012 concerning Improving the Literacy of the Qur'an in Bekasi Regency. In addition, the Regent of Bekasi Regency also believes that general science must be balanced with religious knowledge so that students become graduates who have good morals, have strong religious knowledge, and social care.

The existence of the Compulsory Education Madrasah Education policy is expected to help create human resources of superior quality and charity. The compulsory Madrasah Ibtidaiyah program is also a form of response to the policy of the

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government (Ministry of National Education and Culture) in developing character education to develop the potential of students through the learning process and equity (Marlina et al., 2023)

Education also aims to increase the character of individuals to have religious spiritual strength, good personality, intelligence, good morals and have skills that can later contribute to the country. Quality human resources and skills are needed by the state so that the development process can run well. These human resources are not only qualified skillfully but also morally and behaviorally qualified in accordance with the teachings of the religion adopted (Badry & Rahman, 2021).

The mandatory Madrasah Diniyah policy issued by the Bekasi Regent is also based on Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Education Delivery System in Bekasi Regency. In addition, the Regent of Bekasi Regency also believes that general science must be balanced with religious science so that students become graduates who have good morals, have strong religious knowledge, and social care (Sarnoto, 2020).

The existence of the Compulsory Education Madrasah Education policy is expected to help create human resources of superior quality and charity. The compulsory Madrasah Ibtidaiyah program is also a form of response to the policies of the government (Ministry of National Education and Culture) in developing character education. (Fathurrahman et al., 2016)

This compulsory Madrasah education policy is expected to help create superior quality human resources and charismatic character in Bekasi Regency. This policy is also a form of response to the policy of the government (Ministry of National Education and Culture) in developing character education to develop the potential of students through the learning process. In addition, early education also aims to instill individual character in order to have religious spiritual strength, good personality, intellectual and emotional intelligence as well as spiritual, good morals and have skills that can later contribute to the country (Ikhrom et al., 2019). Quality human resources and skills are needed by the state so that the development process can run well. These human resources are not only qualified in skills but also qualified morally and behaviorally in accordance with the teachings of the religion adhered to.

METHOD

Simple regression analysis aims to determine the influence of one variable on another. In regression analysis, the influencing variable is called the independent variable, while the affected variable is called the related variable or dependent variable. When a regression equation has only one independent variable and one related variable it is called a simple regression equation. If there is more than one independent variable it is called a multiple regression equation. In simple regression, we can find out how much the change in the independent variable affects the related variable. In this study, the X variable is the number of public MI students in Bekasi Regency, and the Y variable is Private MI in Bekasi Regency. The purpose of regression analysis in this study is to obtain a mathematical relationship model between variable X (number of students of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri) and variable Y (Number of students of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Swasta) to determine the magnitude of change from variable X to variable Y and to predict variable Y when the value of variable X is known. The basic principle of a simple regression equation is that the bound variable (Y) and the independent variable (X) must have a relationship or causal nature, based on theories from previous research results or even from certain data. logical explanation. The formula of simple regression used is $Y = a + bX$. For the guideline of the interpretation criteria of the correlation coefficient of the relationship between variables used guidelines (Sugiono, 2014)

For the hypothesis in this study can be written as follows;

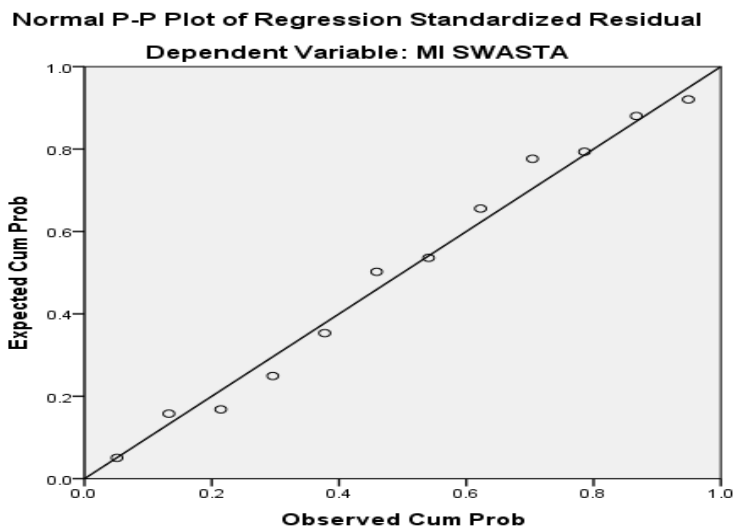
H_a = There is a positive influence on the policy of the compulsory education program of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Bekasi Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

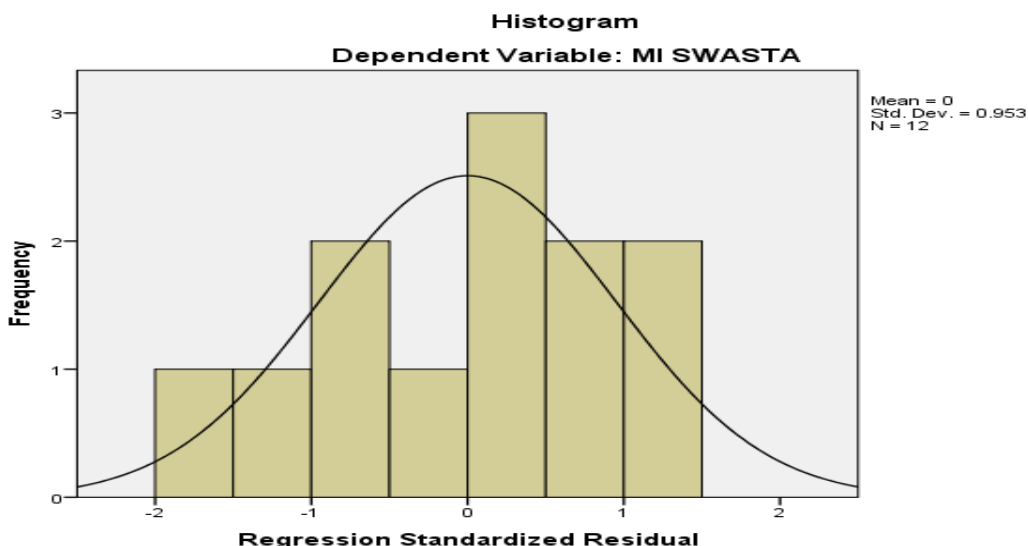
Result

The SPSS figure below explains the spread of dependent variables and the distribution curve figure. If the graph tends to follow a straight line, the data (error) follows the normal distribution. The following are the results obtained from the results of the processing:

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Gambar 1. PP Plot Regression MI swasta
Source; SPSS



Gambar 2. Histogram Kurva Distribusi

In figure 1 of the PP Plot above, it can be concluded that the distribution of the above variables shows that the plot tends to follow a straight line. Thus, it can be said that the data (error) follows the normal distribution. Strengthened in figure 2 the distribution curve histogram forms a normal curve and most of the bars are below the curve, so the variables are normally distributed.

DISCUSSION

After the variables are concluded to be normally distributed, a correlation analysis is carried out to see the level of relationship between variables as shown in the table below;

Table 1. Correlation Analysis

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.885 ^a	.784	.762	3538,28920	.900

a. Predictors: (Constant), MI NEGERI

b. Dependent Variable: MI SWASTA

Source; SPSS

Based on the table above, it can be said that the level of relationship between the number of students in public and private Madrasah Ibtidaiyah related to the compulsory education policy of Madrasah diniyah in Bekasi Regency R predictors or correlation coefficient

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of 0.885, thus it can be concluded that there is a very strong influence on the compulsory education policy for Madrasah Ibtidaiyah private sector in the District with a significance value of 88.5%. As for R Square or the coefficient of determination, it can be concluded that the entry of students in Private Madrasah Ibtidaiyah 78% is caused by compulsory education policies, the remaining 22% is influenced by other variables that are not studied in this study. To find out the analysis of variance of either Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Public or Private can be seen from the table below. And as an additional explanation can be seen from the results of Durbin Watson 0.900 between -2 and +2, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation found in the data above, which is a good regression equation as shown in table 3 below.

Table 1. Residual Statistics

Residuals Statistics ^a					
	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	32835,7188	49771,7383	39377,9167	6420,30881	12
Residual	-5801,02100	4980,83496	0,00000	3373,62639	12
Std. Predicted Value	-1,019	1,619	,000	1,000	12
Std. Residual	-1,639	1,408	,000	,953	12

a. Dependent Variable: MI SWASTA

Source; SPSS

Table 2. Collinearity Diagnostics

Collinearity Diagnostics ^a				
Model	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions	
			(Constant)	MI NEGERI
1 1	1,947	1,000	,03	,03
2 2	,053	6,053	,97	,97

a. Dependent Variable: MI SWASTA

Source; SPSS

Table 3. Analysis Of Variance

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	453424018,041	1	453424018,041	36,217	,000 ^b
	Residual	125194904,875	10	12519490,488		
	Total	578618922,917	11			

a. Dependent Variable: MI SWASTA

b. Predictors: (Constant), MI NEGERI

From the table above, it can be concluded that the analysis variance between Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Nege ri and Private is the same or homogeneous. and where F counts $36.271 > 2.943$ then H_0 is rejected, so that at the level of significance 0.05 it can be concluded that there is a difference in the average results of admission of students of State Ibtidaiyah Madrasah and Private Ibtidaiyah Madrasah. With the following conclusion criteria;

If F counts $> F_{table}$ then H_0 is rejected

If F counts $< F_{table}$ then H_0 is accepted

From the above formula, it can be concluded that H_0 was rejected.

Furthermore, we can also make decisions based on the probability value (p-value) in the Sig column. If the probability > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted, otherwise if the probability < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected. From the data above, the probability is 0.000 because $0.000 < 0.05$ then H_0 is rejected.

While in table 2, namely collinearity diagnostics because one independent variable produces an eigenvalue of more than 0.01, and the condition index less than 30 it can be said that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the regression model.

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Table 5. Analysis Regression

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	21280,847	3175,847		6,701	,000		
MI NEGERI	41,714	6,931	,885	6,018	,000	1,000	1,000

a. Dependent Variable: MI SWASTA

Source: SPSS

Based on the results of SPSS above, it can be concluded that if there is no State Ibtidaiyah Madrasah, there are 21,280 students entering the Private Ibtidaiyah Madrasah. For the regression coefficient number, the value is 41,714, which means that an addition of 1% in State Ibtidaiyah Madrasah, Private Ibtidaiyah Madrasah will increase student acceptance by 41,714. Thus, it can be said that the State Ibtidaiyah Madrasah has a positive influence on Private Madrasah Ibtadiyah in Bekasi Regency due to the Education policy of the compulsory education program for madrasah diniyah.

And to test the hypothesis whether H_0 or H_a is accepted correctly, it can be explained that Based on the level of significance of 5% and $df=n-2$ means $11-2=9$, then the table t value is 1.796, while t (t count) is obtained from SPSS data processing of $6.018 > 1.833$ (t table) it is concluded that t_{hitung} is greater than the table t value, this means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. And this means that there is a very strong influence in the compulsory education policy of Madrasah Diniyah to face demographic trends in Bekasi Regency.

Demographic trends must be prepared since children are in elementary school or Madrasah Diniyah because good preparation from an early age is the key to overcoming various challenges and taking advantage of opportunities that may arise along with demographic development. Here are some reasons why preparing for demographic trends early on is so important:

- Building a Strong Educational Foundation:** Children in Primary School or Madrasah Diniyah are in the early stages of their learning. This is an important period for building a strong educational foundation. By ensuring they have access to quality education early on, they will have a strong foundation to face the challenges of higher education in the future (Sondari & Anwar, 2022).
- Identifying Appropriate Educational Needs:** Through understanding demographic trends at the primary level, governments and educational institutions can identify the right educational needs to meet the likely increasing demand. This can include the expansion of educational facilities, adequate teacher training, and the provision of relevant curricula (Rosidi, 2022).
- Tackling Education Inequality:** Early preparation for demographic trends can also help address education inequality. By ensuring that all children have equal access to quality education, we can reduce gaps in the quality of human resources in Society (Suryana et al., 2022).
- Increase Participation and Retention:** By understanding demographic trends, we can design programs and policies that encourage children's participation in education and increase their retention rates. This can include incentive programs or financial support for families that encourage children to stay in school (Al-Mahiroh & Suyadi, 2020).
- Anticipating Future Challenges:** Evolving demographics can create specific challenges in education, such as an increase in the number of learners or changes in educational needs. With proper preparation, we can be better prepared for these challenges and plan the necessary steps to overcome them (Camelia, 2020).
- Improve the Quality of Human Resources:** Quality human resources are one of the greatest assets of a country. By ensuring children receive a good education from an early age, we can produce more qualified individuals who can contribute to the development of the country in various fields (Oktarina, 2019).
- Enhancing Global Competitiveness:** In the era of globalization, competition between countries is fierce. Preparing children from an early age with quality education can help improve the country's competitiveness at the international level (Maki et al., 2022).

So, early preparation of demographic trends in Primary Schools or Madrasah Diniyah is very important to ensure that education and human resources in the country are ready to face the changing demographic developments and can take advantage of existing opportunities.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that the education policy of the compulsory education program for madrasah diniyah echoed by the Bekasi Regency government is very strong in influential with the increase in students who continue to grow every year in Private Madrasah Ibtidaiyah as a demographic trend that has been prepared by the Bekasi Regency government. This proves the amount of awareness of parents in sending their children to Islamic Education from an early age. In this study it was

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proven where t_{hitung} was greater than the table t value, which was $6.018 > 1.833$. The compulsory education policy of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Bekasi Regency has a significant positive impact on the admission of students in Madrasah Swasta. Therefore, this policy can be considered effective in increasing the participation of learners in private schools, which can have a positive impact on improving the quality of religious education in the region.

From this simple regression analysis, it shows the importance of education policy in influencing demographic trends and student participation in Private Madrasah Ibtidaiyah in Bekasi Regency. However, this policy should be followed by the improvement of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri schools which should be added in fulfilling the availability of buildings and Human Resources.

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