

**THE ROLE OF PAI TEACHERS IN INCREASING PRAYER INTEREST IN SMPN 1 BATURETNO WONOGIRI STUDENTS IN 2023/2024  
(THE ROLE OF PAI TEACHERS INCREASES INTEREST IN PRAYER IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS)**

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| INFO ARTIKEL  | ABSTRACT  |
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| <p><b>Keywords:</b> role; pai teacher; interest in prayer; congregational prayer.</p> | <p>The background of this research is the role of the PAI teacher in increasing prayer interest in students of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno Wonogiri. This research method is qualitative, by interviewing teachers and conducting a survey using Google form at SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno. The results of the research are: teachers become supervisors, teachers become administrators, teachers become educators, and teachers become innovators. The inhibiting factors that are felt are: many students still don't immediately go to the mosque, students are found to go to the canteen, students who are still praying alone so they don't attend congregational prayers, places of worship that are less extensive so they cannot accommodate congregational prayers, there are other factors from the influencing parent. The solution to the inhibiting factors is: for the school to expand places of worship even though until now it has not been perfect, the teacher should inform the parents of students to carry out congregational prayers at home, as educators they must treat students fairly, interact with noble character, give advice and motivation.</p> |



## Introduction

Teachers have an important role in the world of education have a great influence and can shape students' character. Having a dominant factor, teachers are treated and imitated are often used as role models by students and even become self-identification teachers, especially PAI teachers require an understanding of the foundation of education and teaching (Arif, Rahmayanti, & Rahmawati, 2021). At this time educators are required to be a fortress base by strengthening ethics and morals, therefore in providing religious values. A religious teacher becomes an example in the community and school (Safitri, 2019). Especially in religious learning, because it functions in human existence that is linked to components of personality and values, including nature, religion, and social citizens. Religious learning has the potential to uncover problems both now and in the future. Therefore, religious learning is very meaningful for its development as a whole person to study, internalize, believe, and practice (Indriawati, 2021).

In school, a PAI teacher provides lessons, education, and religious formation to students who will later become the younger generation with charity, in the Quran it is mentioned in Surah Al-Ankabut verse 45:

أَنْتُمْ مَا أُوحِيَ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ ۗ وَلَذِكْرُ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَصْنَعُونَ

It means: "Read what has been revealed to you, namely the Bible (Qur'an), and establish prayers. Indeed, the prayer prevents evil and mungkar. And indeed the remembrance of Allah (prayer) is greater (its primacy than other worships). And Allah knows what you do" (QS. Al-Ankabuut: 45).

In each school, discipline must be enforced in various activities. Starting from early school entry to school with different air, training, and school decisions that must be obeyed. One of them is about order in worship, worship that is usually completed in school is prayer. Prayer is a necessity to realize the society that humans expect, namely living happily and safely in the world and the hereafter (Farah & Fitriya, 2018). Prayer is the best means to educate the soul and renew the spirit at the same time as moral purification.

The meaning of rigorous religious learning for mankind is to increase the profound ability and urge people to be imaginative, creative, understanding, and close, and all of them must always be dedicated and seek the grace of God. So religion is a method of behaving that is expected of others in viewing their atmosphere in a system (Oktavia & Rahman, 2021).

Here are some of the results of previous studies found by researchers: The first study by Djollong et al., 2019 entitled "Efforts of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Getting Used to Congregational Prayer and Its Influence on Student Personality" at SMP Negeri 2 Liriaja Soppeng Regency. The method used is a descriptive method with data collection using interviews and documentation. With the results of conclusions 1) education by example, 2) education by habituation, 3) education by advice, 4) education by demonstration, 5) education by practice.

The second study by Kawu and Siti (2018) examined the title "The Role of Islamic Religious Education (PAI) Teachers in Improving the Religious Attitudes of Muslim Students in SMP Negeri 2 Sawit for the 2017/2018 Academic Year". Data collection with a descriptive qualitative approach through interviews, documentation, and observation methods. The way of thinking that departs from the theory and is then matched with the data is the result of the conclusion of the deductive method. Judging from the review of information from the results of exploration, it is very likely that PAI educators play a role as teachers, guides, facilitators, and inspirations. In improving the manners of students at SD Negeri 2 Sawit, several tausiyah practices were held 10 minutes before class time started, BTQ practices, Friday prayers in congregation, legi Sunday recitation, tajweed dawn congregation in each class, Dhuha Prayer (a daily practice during exams), and reading habits before starting for example, Infaq Development every Friday, slaughter of sacrificial animals held consistently during Eid al-Adha (Yanto & Yasin, 2023).

The third research of Mitra et al. (2021) entitled "The Role of Islamic Religious Education and Ethics Teachers in Instilling Religious Character in Class V Students of SD Negeri Kotabatu 04, Kotabatu Village, Ciomas District, Bogor Regency for the

2019/2020 Academic Year". The third exploration by Mitra et al. (2021) with the title "The Work of Strict Islamic Educators and Quality in Instilling Strict Personal in Class V Students of SD Negeri Kotabatu 04 Kota Kota Batu, Ciomas District, Bogor Regency for the 2019/2020 Academic Year". This study used information collection procedures and subjective fields such as perceptions, meetings, and documentation. While interpretive descriptive data analysis is used. Exploration Results 1. The task of PAI and Ethics Educators in educating grade V students of SD Negeri 04 Kotabatu, Kotabatu, Ciomas District, Bogor Regency in 2019 The 2020 school year, more specifically: as instructors, teachers, good role models, trainers, and confident awareness installers. 2. The supporting elements are (a) high motivation of students and teachers; b) student health; c) great interest in learning; (d) parental assistance; (e) the influence of friends; (f) a typical place of worship; g) a satisfactory framework; and (h) school rules and environment. 3. The inhibiting factors are: (a) lack of time division; (b) Student attitudes and actions vary; Further (c) absence of parental consideration. 4. Answers to the bullying element, in particular: (a) leading learning outside of class hours; (b) being fair to students, having moral interaction, offering guidance, and inspiring; also (c) establishing associations of educators' associations with guardians directly or implicitly.

The similarities in the previous study and this study both discuss the role of PAI teachers in instilling religious character in students to increase interest in prayer. While the difference in the first study was to discuss student character, in the second study there was no discussion of the inhibiting factors faced by PAI teachers.

Based on the explanation above, the main problems that arise are first, the role of PAI teachers in increasing congregational prayer, two factors that hinder PAI teachers in carrying out congregational prayers, and the solutions used to overcome these problems.

This research is hypothetically research used to increase insight and knowledge about the role of teachers. Furthermore, this research can be useful to recognize the task of PAI educators in building the personality of students. The researchers hope their findings will inspire students to take a closer interest in prayer. It is hoped that this research can develop knowledge about making students' personalities.

### **1. The Role of Islamic Education Teachers in Increasing Interest in Prayer**

Educators are likened to second parents who educate various new things and as facilitators for students so that they can learn and cultivate their essential abilities and skills ideally, it's just that as long as educators improve their lower abilities and abilities to the maximum, educators message and display openly and non-public schools (Soerjono, 2009).

According to Yonny & Yunus (2011) in their book explained that a teacher is a very important figure in the world of education, even a teacher must also transform his knowledge and experience, and set an example, but a teacher wants to inspire his students and have good morals.

## **Research Methods**

This type of research is field research that uses subjective strategies that explain. In this study, in addition to strengthening the author's data, observations were also used to identify some student activities in schools. In addition, the creators also led meetings to find out data directly from the source, especially the task of PAI educators to expand student excellence in praying and deliver polls to students to complete and further use to track the amount of interest. petitions that students have.

This research was located at SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno located in Wonogiri. The object research was carried out on PAI teachers of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno, and students of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno. In this study, the data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, documentation, questionnaires, and triangulation. According to Sa'adah & and Wahyu (2021), the data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing, and verification. The validation technique used in this study is the first to use the source triangulation technique. The source triangulation technique is to check the data that has been obtained through several sources. Second, triangulation techniques are checking data to the same source with different techniques. Third, time triangulation is looking at data from the same source with different times and conditions.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **1. The Role of PAI Teachers in Increasing Interest in Prayer in Students of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno.**

The role of teacher educators according to Wardani, G. K et al., (2021) must not only master the subject matter and have the skills to use the right methods and media in managing learning. As an educator, it would be nice to instill moral values contained in every material delivered to students, related to the provision of tasks and encouragement as well as supervision and coaching related to disciplining students.

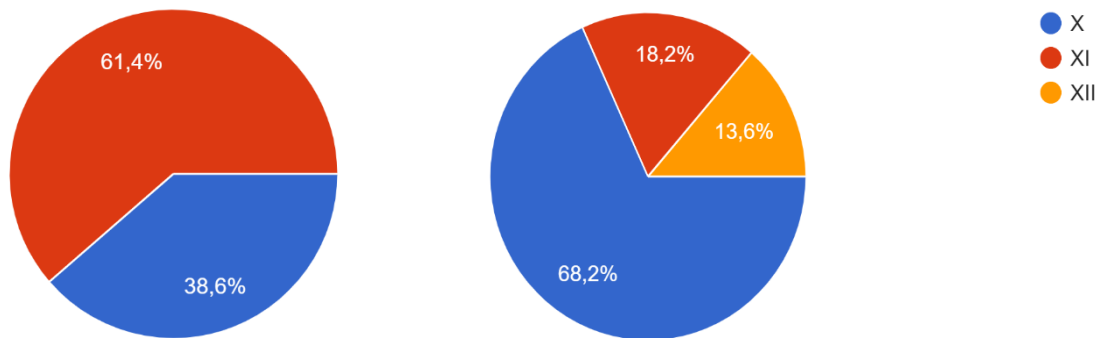
In improving the worship experience of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno students by praying in congregation at school, in this case, the teacher plays a very important role as an educator who has a responsibility that the teacher says and does will be an example for the students to achieve the results achieved by the students. The role of the teacher is necessary to increase the interest in congregational prayer in students:

In this case, PAI teachers have a way to increase interest by applying the discipline of prayer to students, namely with oral forms and actions:

The form of effort that we do in 2 ways, namely verbal and action. The oral form of effort used is: PAI teachers give advice or understanding to students who are lazy, and undisciplined in praying at school. While efforts take the form of actions, namely: Teachers as supervisors have a role in providing guidance, supervision, and control of students to continue to increase the enthusiasm and learning outcomes of students, teachers as administrators, where the teacher concerned will record the individual development of his students and convey it to parents, teachers as educators or teachers as educators and students are given guidance, coaching, and habituation of congregational prayer at school, teachers as innovators can innovate or update everything related to

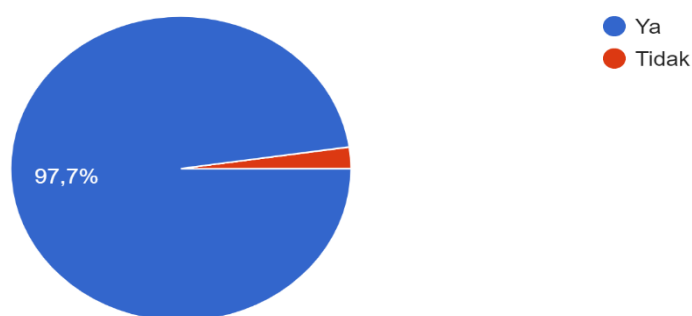
language learning besides that PAI teachers also make attendance in which the name, class, and time of entry to the mosque are listed after prayer, the students come to the absence as the name implies, this absence is managed by ROHIS / Student Council members accompanied by BK teachers.

In the presentation about the role of teachers above, this study also conducted a survey using Google form to students of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno with the following results:



Interviews were conducted with 17 people or 38.6% of students and 27 students or 61.4% at SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno with class X at 68.2%, class XI at 18.2%, and class XII at 13.6%. With a few questions, namely:

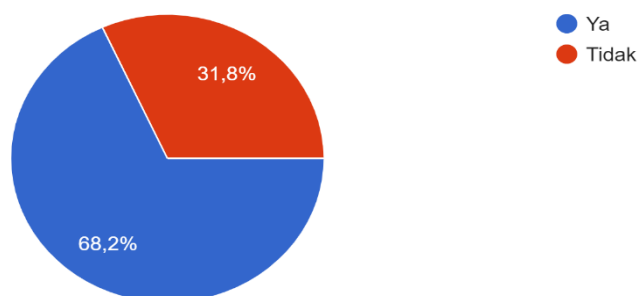
- a. Are congregational prayer activities held in schools?



Almost the overall results of the diagram above 97.7% of students answered yes, which is where schools perform congregational prayers. This is inseparable from the role of teachers who can provide good education to students.

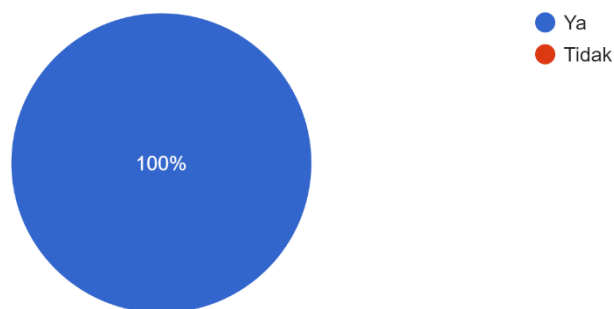
- a. Do you always participate in congregational prayer activities at school?

# The Role Of Pai Teachers In Increasing Prayer Interest In Smpn 1 Baturetno Wonogiri Students In 2023/2024 (The Role Of Pai Teachers Increases Interest In Prayer In Junior High School Students)



In this case, it was still found that 31.8% of students did not participate in congregational prayer activities at school. This is to the results of interviews conducted by teachers, that there are still many students who are lazy and undisciplined in carrying out congregational prayer activities.

b. Do PAI teachers set a good example to the students of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno



The teacher sets a good example for the students so that the students will easily follow suit. Because basically what the good sees students will follow suit.

## 2. Inhibiting Factors in Increasing Interest in Prayer in Students.

The inhibiting factors obtained from the results of the study are: (a) many students still do not immediately go to the mosque, (b) there are some students found to go to the canteen, (c) there are also students who still pray alone so they do not participate in congregational prayers, (d) places of worship that are less spacious so that they cannot accommodate congregational prayers, (e) there are other factors from the influence of parents who do not perform congregational prayers or maybe even obligatory prayers do not perform it so that influence on children.

From the reflection above, scientists master that the absence of student attention can be an obstacle for educators to further improve students' prayer skills, considering that each task given by educators to students greatly results in the process of increasing student expertise in prayer—method of training students' skills to pray. Until not carrying out the tasks given by educators, this matter will be a barrier for educators to increase interest in prayer.

## 3. Solutions in Increasing Interest in Prayer in Students.

In dealing with these inhibiting factors, teachers also have solutions to overcome these problems, namely:

- a) the school expands the place of worship even though until now it has not been perfect,
- b) the teacher tells the parents to perform congregational prayers at home so that when performing congregational prayers at school the students are familiar,
- c) do justice to students, interact with noble morals, convey advice, and motivation.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of research on the Role of PAI Teachers in Increasing Interest in Prayer in Students of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno. Teachers have a very important role in increasing interest in prayer. First, based on the results of interviews with the Role of PAI Teachers in Increasing Prayer Interest in Students of SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno, namely: a) teachers become supervisors, b) teachers become administrators, c) teachers become educators, d) teachers as innovators. Second, the inhibiting factors felt by PAI teachers in increasing interest in prayer in SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno students are: (a) many students still do not immediately go to the mosque, (b) there are some students found to go to the canteen, (c) there are also students who still pray alone so they do not participate in congregational prayers, (d) places of worship that are less spacious so that they cannot accommodate congregational prayers, (e) There are other factors from the influence of parents who do not perform congregational prayers or perhaps even obligatory prayers do not perform them to affect children.

Third, solutions to the inhibiting factors of PAI teachers in increasing interest in prayer in SMP Negeri 1 Baturetno students are: a) the school expands the place of worship even though until now it is not perfect, b) the teacher tells the parents to perform congregational prayers at home so that when doing congregational prayers at school the students are used to it, c) as educators must do justice to students, interact with noble morals, convey advice and motivation.

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