Implementation of The Al-Quran Tahfidz Program to Form The Religious Character Students of SMAN 1 Pringgarata

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Abstract: Education is carried out to shape the character of students. This research is a qualitative research. The objects of this research are all students of SMAN 1 Pringgarata for the 2023/2024 academic year. This research was conducted to determine the development of students in reading and memorizing the Koran. This research was carried out in three stages, namely the preparation, implementation, and evaluation stages. The preparation stage is carried out to develop the method that will be applied in listening to students' memorization. The implementation stage includes the process of listening to the memorization and makhorijul letters in reading the Koran. The evaluation stage is carried out every mid-semester to determine student progress. The results of this research are in the form of qualitative data on students who routinely participate in murojaah activities every morning before entering class and memorize deposits once a week. After the activity was carried out, 90% of students were accustomed to reading the Koran every morning.

Keywords: Al-Quran; Religious Character; Tahfidz Program

INTRODUCTION

Education is the most appropriate effort to prepare the next generation of the Indonesian nation (Marie & Widodo, 2020). Education is an effort made consciously and continuously to create students who have extensive knowledge, qualified skills, and are accompanied by strong character (Irawati et al., 2022). Educational success can not only be measured from the level of knowledge of students, but educational success is also more importantly measured from the character of students (Suprayitno & Wahyudi, 2020). Indonesia is a Pancasila country that upholds divine values (Nurhikmah & Nugrahaningtyas, 2021). Students as the nation's changing generation must have strong faith so that the divine values contained in Pancasila remain eternal and become the ideology of the Indonesian nation (Syafuiddin, 2018).

The country of Indonesia has natural riches and beautiful panoramas that really attract local and foreign tourists. The arrival of tourists, especially to the Lombok area, has resulted in various negative crocodile shows being shown by visitors, especially foreign tourists from the western world. Facing the challenge of negative cultural influences from the west, education is very necessary which is expected to be able to fortify society, especially the nation's young generation (Irmania et al., 2021).

SMAN 1 Pringgarata is an educational institution that contributes to preparing a generation of people who are strong and have strong faith so that they are not easily influenced by bad cultures brought by foreigners. Efforts that can be made to develop the positive character of students are very diverse, such as scout activities, organizational training, tahfidz activities and others. Al-Quran tahfidz activities have a positive impact on the character of students. The Tahfidz program forms students who have noble character and noble character (Husna et al., 2021; Marisa & Muliati, 2021; Maskur, 2018). The tahfidz program is effective in creating a cultured nation through strengthening religious values, honesty, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creativity, independence, democracy, curiosity, love of reading, caring for others and responsibility.

The tahfidz activity of the Koran is carried out thoroughly by students to memorize juz 30. In carrying out the tahfidz activity it must be carried out regularly so that students' memorization becomes stronger. There are many ways to memorize the Koran, one of which is by repeatedly reading the memorized letter. The activity of repeating memorization is carried out together so that students who have not yet memorized it will find it easier to repeat. So that indirectly the feeling of love for the Koran in students will grow. A sense of love for the Koran will shape the positive character of students (Aziz, 2017). The positive
character that is expected is a sense of responsibility towards students to study hard. Learning is the only way for students to prepare themselves to be able to survive in society.

METHODS

This research is a qualitative survey research on students' learning environments (Putri, 2020). The qualitative method is a research method that attempts to translate and make sense of events that occur and the interactions of individuals with each other in certain circumstances (Gunawan, 2022). This type of research includes case study research. Case study is a type of research that emphasizes certain cases that occur in the object being observed and analyzed (Fitrah & Luthfiyah, 2018). The data sources in this research are the head of the curriculum, Al-Qur'an tahfidz instructor, and students of SMAN 1 Pringgarata for the 2023/2024 academic year. The data collection technique used was observation, interview and documentation techniques. Then it is analyzed by reducing, presenting and drawing conclusions (Herma et al., 2020).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Koran tahfidz program at SMAN 1 Pringgarata has been carried out since the beginning of the new academic year 2023/2024. The process of tahfidz program activities is generally carried out through three stages, namely the preparation, implementation and evaluation stages.

Preparation phase
In the preparation stage, a group discussion forum was carried out to determine companions for each class as seen in Figure 1.

Preparation for the implementation of tahfidz for students is the commitment of all educators and teaching staff at SMAN 1 Pringgarata. Some of the things discussed were technical assistance for students to increase their memorization.

Implementation Stage
This tahfidz activity is carried out every day before students enter class. The activity of memorizing the Koran is carried out together in the field, guided by one student in turn. Repeating memorization together can help students who have difficulty memorizing (Supriono & Rusdiani, 2019). The following is documentation of memorization activities with all students as shown in Figure 2.

Memorizing activities are carried out every day because the more often the reading is repeated, the faster it will be memorized (Ikhwanuddin & Husnah, 2021). Students who are accustomed to reading the Koran every morning can have a positive impact on students' attitudes, behavior and character. Repeating memorizing the Koran every day will foster students' interest in always being close to the Koran, so that is the first step for students to love the Koran and become individuals with religious character (Assegaf, 2020).

Activities for repeating and adding to students' memorization are carried out together every day from Monday to Friday. On Saturday, students are required to deposit their memorization with their companion to be listened to and guided so that students memorize the Koran correctly according to the rules of recitation and the correct way to pronounce the letters. The following is evidence of students' memorization deposit activities as seen in Figure 3.
Figure 3. Students who are being memorized by a companion

**Evaluation Stage**

Evaluation of this activity is a very important stage because at this stage the increase in students’ memorization can be monitored. Evaluation activities are carried out by testing students’ memorization by randomly selecting letters to be read by students. Based on the evaluation results, 90% of students have sufficient memorization. This achievement is an indication that the implementation of the tahfidz program was carried out well and provided benefits to each student.

**CONCLUSION**

The Al-Quran tahfidz activity which is carried out every morning before class starts is a very effective activity to help students get close to the Al-Quran. Based on the evaluation results, 90% of students experienced an increase in memorization. This tahfidz program is an effective step to develop the positive character of students so that their character becomes strong and is not easily shaken due to negative influences in their environment.

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