



Islam Education Curriculum

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Abstract

The Islamic education curriculum holds a strategic position in developing students who are faithful, pious, knowledgeable, and morally upright. Advances in science and technology, along with social changes, require a curriculum capable of integrating Islamic values with the demands of modern life. This study aims to analyze the fundamental concepts of the Islamic education curriculum, including its definition, components, foundations, development principles, classification of knowledge, orientation, and organization. This study employed a qualitative method using a library research approach. Data were obtained from books, scholarly articles, and relevant documents and were analyzed through data reduction, classification, interpretation, and conclusion drawing. The findings indicate that the Islamic education curriculum is founded on the Qur'an, Hadith, ijtihad, and philosophical, psychological, social, and cultural values. Its development should apply the principles of relevance, balance, continuity, flexibility, effectiveness, and the integration of religious and general knowledge. A systematic, contextual, and student-centered curriculum organization can produce Muslim generations who are intelligent, adaptive, morally responsible, and prepared to face global challenges. These findings emphasize the importance of continuously reforming the Islamic education curriculum.

Keywords: curriculum, Islamic education, curriculum components, curriculum principles, curriculum organization, Islamic education orientation.

Abstrak

Kurikulum pendidikan Islam memiliki posisi strategis dalam membentuk peserta didik yang beriman, bertakwa, berilmu, dan berakhlak mulia. Perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, dan perubahan sosial menuntut kurikulum yang mampu mengintegrasikan nilai-nilai Islam dengan kebutuhan kehidupan modern. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis konsep dasar kurikulum pendidikan Islam, meliputi pengertian, komponen, landasan, prinsip pengembangan, klasifikasi ilmu, orientasi, dan organisasi kurikulum. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kepustakaan. Data bersumber dari buku, artikel ilmiah, dan dokumen relevan, kemudian dianalisis melalui reduksi, pengelompokan, interpretasi, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kurikulum pendidikan Islam berlandaskan Al-Qur'an, Hadis, ijtihad, serta nilai filosofis, psikologis, sosial, dan budaya. Pengembangannya perlu menerapkan prinsip relevansi, keseimbangan, kontinuitas, fleksibilitas, efektivitas, serta integrasi ilmu agama dan ilmu umum. Organisasi kurikulum yang sistematis, kontekstual, dan berorientasi pada peserta didik dapat menghasilkan generasi Muslim yang cerdas, adaptif, berakhlak, serta bertanggung jawab menghadapi tantangan global. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya pembaruan kurikulum pendidikan Islam secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: kurikulum; pendidikan Islam; komponen kurikulum; prinsip-prinsip kurikulum; organisasi kurikulum; orientasi pendidikan Islam.



Introduction

Education is a crucial aspect of human life because it allows individuals to develop their potential, knowledge, skills, and personality. In Islam, education holds a very high status because it is a means of developing individuals who are faithful, pious, and have noble morals. Islamic education aims not only to impart knowledge but also to guide humans to fulfill their duties as servants of Allah SWT and caliphs on earth. In the educational process, the curriculum plays a crucial role as the primary guideline for learning. It serves as a tool to direct all educational activities so that established goals can be achieved effectively and as planned. Without a sound curriculum, the educational process will proceed without clear direction and will be difficult to achieve optimal results.(Oviyanti 2013).

The Islamic education curriculum is based on Islamic values derived from the Quran and Hadith. Therefore, the Islamic education curriculum emphasizes not only intellectual aspects but also spiritual, moral, social, and emotional aspects of students. Islamic education requires a balance between worldly and afterlife needs so that students can live well according to religious guidance.

The development of science and technology in the modern era has had a significant impact on the world of education. This situation requires Islamic educational institutions to continuously develop their curricula to remain relevant to the needs of the times. Islamic education curricula must be able to address global challenges without abandoning the Islamic identity and values that serve as the primary foundation of education.(Noorzanah 2017).

Furthermore, the Islamic education curriculum has distinct characteristics from the general education curriculum. In Islamic education, all subjects and educational activities are directed toward developing a holistic Muslim personality. Therefore, curriculum development must consider the objectives of Islamic education, the fundamentals of the curriculum, the principles of its development, and the classification of knowledge in accordance with Islamic teachings.

The Islamic education curriculum must also be systematically and organized



to ensure a smooth learning process. Proper curriculum organization will help students understand knowledge comprehensively and in an integrated manner. Furthermore, the curriculum should be oriented toward developing individuals capable of mastering science and technology while also possessing good morals.(Hermawan, Juliani, and Widodo 2020).

By understanding the Islamic education curriculum in depth, it is hoped that educators and students will understand its importance in achieving the goals of Islamic education. Therefore, this paper will discuss the definition of curriculum, curriculum components, the basic framework of the Islamic education curriculum, the foundations of the Islamic education curriculum, the principles of curriculum development, the classification of sciences in Islamic education, curriculum orientation, and the organization of the Islamic education curriculum.

Results and Discussion

Definition of Curriculum

Etymologically, the term "curriculum" comes from the Latin "curriculum," meaning the path or distance a runner must travel from the starting line to the finish line. In education, this term is used to describe the series of learning processes students must go through to achieve specific educational goals. The curriculum serves as the primary guideline for educational implementation, as it outlines learning objectives, the material to be taught, the teaching methods, and the evaluation system used to measure student success.

In general, a curriculum can be defined as a set of plans and arrangements regarding the objectives, content, learning materials, and methods used in the learning process. A curriculum encompasses more than just a list of subjects; it also encompasses all learning experiences students acquire both inside and outside the classroom. With a curriculum, the educational process can proceed in a focused, systematic manner, and in accordance with the goals of the educational institution.(Zakiah and Nursikin 2024)

From an Islamic educational perspective, the concept of curriculum has a broader meaning than the general curriculum. The Islamic education curriculum



emphasizes not only the mastery of knowledge and skills but also focuses on the development of students' faith, worship, morals, and personality. Islamic education believes that humans need not only knowledge for worldly life but also spiritual guidance to achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter. Therefore, all content and processes within the Islamic education curriculum must be grounded in Islamic values derived from the Quran and Hadith.

The Islamic education curriculum encompasses all educational experiences designed to help students develop holistically, encompassing intellectual, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects. Through the Islamic education curriculum, students are expected to become individuals who are faithful, pious, knowledgeable, and possess noble character. This demonstrates that the primary goal of the Islamic education curriculum is not only to produce individuals who are academically intelligent but also to cultivate Islamic morals and character in their daily lives.

According to Zakiah Daradjat, the Islamic education curriculum is an educational program based on Islamic teachings and provided to students to achieve the goals of Islamic education. This opinion emphasizes that all educational activities must be directed toward developing a holistic Muslim personality. The Islamic education curriculum must be able to develop all human potential, both physical and spiritual, to create balance in human life.

Furthermore, the Islamic education curriculum must adapt to changing times and societal needs. Social change, scientific developments, and technological advancements require the curriculum to be continually updated to remain relevant. However, these updates must maintain the fundamental values of Islam as the primary foundation of education. Thus, the Islamic education curriculum can serve as a means of developing a generation of Muslims who excel not only in science and technology but also possess strong faith and morals.(Mawardi 2016)

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that the Islamic education curriculum is an educational guideline formulated based on Islamic teachings to develop the full potential of students in a balanced manner. This curriculum aims



to shape individuals who are faithful, pious, knowledgeable, and able to live their lives in accordance with Islamic values, thus achieving happiness in this world and the hereafter.

Curriculum Components

The curriculum is a crucial part of the educational process because it serves as a guideline for implementing learning activities. The curriculum serves not only as a list of subjects but also as a tool for achieving predetermined educational goals. In its implementation, the curriculum has several main components that are interrelated and inseparable. Each component has a specific function that supports the success of the educational process. In Islamic education, curriculum components are structured based on Islamic values to shape students who are faithful, knowledgeable, and have noble character. The curriculum components include objectives, materials or content, methods, and evaluation.(Nidawati 2021)

Objective

Objectives are a key component of the curriculum because they serve as the direction and goals to be achieved in the educational process. All learning activities, materials, methods, and evaluations must be structured based on these established objectives. In Islamic education, the curriculum's objectives focus not only on mastering knowledge but also on developing a Muslim personality that is faithful and devoted to Allah SWT.

The goal of Islamic education is to shape individuals who balance the needs of this world and the afterlife. Students are expected to possess not only intellectual intelligence but also good morals, strong social and spiritual skills. Therefore, the goals of the Islamic education curriculum encompass various aspects of human life, such as faith, worship, morals, knowledge, skills, and social responsibility.

Furthermore, curriculum objectives also serve as guidelines for educators in determining learning materials, selecting appropriate methods, and conducting evaluations. With clear objectives, the educational process can proceed in a focused and effective manner. In Islamic education, the ultimate goal is the formation of a



perfect human being, a human being perfect in faith, knowledge, and good deeds.

Material or Content

Curriculum material or content is all the learning materials provided to students during the educational process. The materials are designed to help students achieve predetermined educational goals. In Islamic education, learning materials are not limited to religious knowledge but also encompass general knowledge, skills, and moral and social values.

Islamic education typically encompasses subjects such as faith, morals, Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh), the Quran and Hadith, the history of Islamic culture, Arabic, and general knowledge such as mathematics, science, and technology. This demonstrates that Islam does not separate religious knowledge from general knowledge, as both complement each other in human life.

Curriculum development must take into account student needs, current developments, and societal conditions. The material must also be relevant to educational objectives and delivered systematically according to the students' developmental level. In Islamic education, learning materials must contain Islamic values that can shape students' character and morals.

Furthermore, curriculum materials must also be able to develop students' overall potential, including intellectual, emotional, social, and spiritual potential. Therefore, the content of the Islamic education curriculum is not only oriented toward thinking skills but also fosters attitudes and behaviors consistent with Islamic teachings.

Method

A method is a way or technique used by educators to convey learning material to students. Selecting the right method is crucial because it can influence the success of the learning process. A good method will help students understand the material easily and increase their interest in learning.

In Islamic education, learning methods must align with Islamic values and



consider the individual needs of the students. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) himself provided examples of various educational methods, such as role models, advice, habituation, discussion, question-and-answer sessions, storytelling, and hands-on practice. Modeling is one of the most important methods because students tend to imitate the behavior of their teachers.

Furthermore, Islamic educational methods must foster an active, creative, and enjoyable learning environment. Educators serve not only as transmitters of material but also as guides and motivators for students. Using appropriate methods can help students develop critical thinking skills, social skills, and positive attitudes in everyday life.

Learning methods must also be adapted to technological developments and the needs of the times. Currently, learning can be conducted using digital media and information technology. However, the use of technology must be guided by Islamic values to avoid negative impacts on students.

Evaluation

Evaluation is a curriculum component used to determine the success of the learning process. Evaluation is conducted to measure the extent to which educational objectives have been achieved and to identify strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of learning.

In Islamic education, evaluation not only assesses students' cognitive aspects or knowledge, but also their affective and psychomotor aspects. The affective aspect relates to students' attitudes, morals, and religious values, while the psychomotor aspect relates to skills and religious practices. Thus, assessment in Islamic education is comprehensive and encompasses all aspects of human development.

Evaluation can be conducted through various methods, such as written and oral tests, observations, practical exercises, assignments, and attitude assessments. Evaluation results are used to improve the learning process to optimally achieve educational goals. Furthermore, evaluation helps educators understand students'



abilities and development so they can provide appropriate guidance.

Basic Framework of Islamic Education Curriculum

The basic framework of the Islamic education curriculum is the fundamental foundation upon which all Islamic education programs are structured. This framework serves as a guideline to ensure the educational process aligns with the goals of Islamic teachings. In Islamic education, the curriculum aims not only to impart knowledge to students but also to shape individuals with faith, noble morals, and the ability to live life according to religious guidance. Therefore, the basic framework of the Islamic education curriculum must be based on Islamic values derived from the Quran and Hadith.

The Islamic education curriculum has distinct characteristics from general education curricula. It places religion at the center of all educational activities, ensuring that the entire learning process is directed toward bringing people closer to God. Furthermore, Islamic education emphasizes the balance between the physical and spiritual, this world and the afterlife, and knowledge and morals. With a strong foundation, the Islamic education curriculum can produce students who are not only intellectually intelligent but also possess strong moral and spiritual qualities.(Saiwanto et al. 2022).

The basic framework of the Islamic education curriculum includes monotheism, moral development, balance between this world and the hereafter, and the development of human potential as a whole: 1). **Monotheism.** Tawhid is the core of Islamic education and the foundation of the entire learning process. Tawhid means believing in the oneness of Allah SWT and believing that only He is worthy of worship. In the Islamic education curriculum, the values of Tawhid must be instilled in students from an early age to foster a strong sense of faith. 2). **Moral Development.** In addition to monotheism, the basic framework of the Islamic education curriculum also emphasizes the importance of moral development. Islamic education aims to shape individuals with noble morals in accordance with the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Morality is a crucial



aspect because educational success is measured not only by intellectual intelligence but also by the behavior and morals of students. 3). **Balance of the World and the Hereafter.** The basic framework of the Islamic education curriculum also emphasizes balance between worldly life and the afterlife. Islam teaches that humans should not solely pursue worldly life but also prepare for the afterlife. Therefore, the Islamic education curriculum must develop students' abilities in science and technology without neglecting spiritual and religious values. 4). **Human Potential Development.** The next basic framework of the Islamic education curriculum is the development of all human potential. Every human being possesses potential bestowed by Allah SWT, including intellectual, spiritual, emotional, and social potential. Islamic education is tasked with helping students develop all of this potential optimally and in a balanced manner.

The Islamic education curriculum must provide opportunities for students to develop according to their talents and interests. By properly developing their potential, students are expected to become independent, responsible individuals who contribute to their religion, nation, and society.

Basic Curriculum of Islamic Education

The Islamic education curriculum is the primary foundation used as a guideline for the development and implementation of the Islamic education process. This foundation is crucial because it determines the direction, objectives, content, and educational methods used to shape students. In Islamic education, the curriculum is not created haphazardly but must be guided by Islamic teachings derived from the revelation of Allah SWT and the guidance of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). With a clear foundation, the Islamic education curriculum can be implemented in accordance with Islamic values and achieve the desired educational goals.

The basics of the Islamic education curriculum include the Qur'an, hadith, ijhtihad, and social and cultural values of society.(Fajri 2026):



Al-Qur'an

The Al-Qur'an is the main source and basic basis for preparing the Islamic education curriculum. The Qur'an is the revelation of Allah SWT. which was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. as a guide to life for all mankind. In the Qur'an there are various teachings related to faith, worship, morals, law, science and social life. Therefore, all Islamic education activities must be based on the values contained in the Koran.

Hadith

Hadith are all the words, deeds and decrees of the Prophet Muhammad. which became the source of Islamic law after the Koran. In Islamic education, hadith have an important role as explanations and complements of the teachings contained in the Koran. Many verses of the Qur'an are general in nature and therefore require a more detailed explanation through the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad.

Ijtihad

Ijtihad is a serious effort made by scholars to establish laws or resolve problems that are not explained in detail in the Qur'an and hadith. In the context of Islamic education, ijtihad is needed to answer various educational problems that continue to develop according to changing times.

Social and Cultural Values

The next foundation of the Islamic education curriculum is the social and cultural values of the community. Islamic education cannot be separated from the social environment in which it takes place. Therefore, the Islamic education curriculum must take into account social conditions, culture, and community needs, as long as they do not conflict with Islamic teachings.

Social and cultural values can influence students' thinking, habits, and behavior. By considering societal conditions, the Islamic education curriculum can be designed to be more relevant and easily applied in everyday life. For example,



learning materials can be adapted to the needs of the local community, local culture, and social developments occurring in the students' environment.

Principles of Curriculum Development

Curriculum development is a crucial step in the educational process because it serves as the primary guideline for learning. A sound curriculum will help achieve educational goals effectively and effectively. In Islamic education, curriculum development focuses not only on academic aspects but also on spiritual, moral, and social values consistent with Islamic teachings. Therefore, the development of an Islamic education curriculum must be based on specific principles to produce students who are faithful, knowledgeable, and possess noble character.

The principles of curriculum development serve as guidelines for designing learning objectives, content, methods, and evaluation. These principles enable the curriculum to be structured systematically, relevantly, and in accordance with student needs and societal developments. Furthermore, curriculum principles help maintain a balance between religious and general knowledge, enabling Islamic education to face the challenges of the times without abandoning Islamic values.

The principles for compiling the Islamic education curriculum include the principles of goal orientation, relevance, flexibility, efficiency and effectiveness, continuity, and integration.(Rosyadi and Usman 2021): 1. **Goal-Oriented Principle.** The goal-oriented principle means that all components of the curriculum must be directed toward achieving the stated educational goals. In Islamic education, the primary goal is to develop individuals who are faithful, pious, knowledgeable, and have noble morals. Therefore, every element of the curriculum, from learning materials and methods to media and evaluation, must support the achievement of these goals. 2. **Principle of Relevance.** The principle of relevance means that the curriculum must be appropriate to the needs of students, scientific developments, and societal conditions. A relevant curriculum will help students acquire knowledge and skills that are useful in everyday life. 3. **The Principle of Flexibility.** The principle of flexibility means the curriculum must be flexible and



adaptable to changing conditions, situations, and developments. The curriculum must not be rigid, as educational needs can change with developments in science and technology. 4. **Principles of Efficiency and Effectiveness.** The principle of efficiency and effectiveness means that curriculum implementation must be carried out appropriately and effectively. Efficiency relates to the efficient use of time, energy, costs, and resources, while effectiveness relates to success in achieving educational goals. 5. **Principle of Continuity.** The principle of continuity means that the curriculum must be structured consistently across levels of education. Learning materials at each level must be interconnected and support student development gradually. 6. **Integration Principle.** The principle of integration means the curriculum must harmoniously combine various aspects of education, particularly religious and general knowledge. In Islam, knowledge is viewed as a complementary and inseparable whole.

Classification of Sciences in the Islamic Education Curriculum

In Islamic education, knowledge holds a crucial position because it provides a means for humans to understand religious teachings, recognize the greatness of Allah SWT, and live a good life. Islam strongly encourages its followers to seek knowledge without distinguishing between religious and general knowledge. This is evident in the numerous verses of the Quran and Hadith that instruct humans to read, think, research, and develop knowledge for the benefit of humanity.

The Islamic education curriculum is based on the belief that all knowledge ultimately comes from Allah SWT. Therefore, Islamic education does not strictly separate religious knowledge from general knowledge. Both are seen as complementary and have their respective functions in human life. Religious knowledge serves as a guide for living life according to Islamic law, while general knowledge helps humans meet their needs and develop civilization.(Ulya and Syafei 2022).

In Islamic education, knowledge is classified into several sections to facilitate understanding and study. This classification of knowledge aims to provide



an understanding of the obligation to study certain knowledge and the importance of balancing knowledge related to religion and worldly life. The classification of knowledge in the Islamic education curriculum includes fardhu 'ain (obligatory) knowledge, fardhu kifayah (obligatory) knowledge, naqliyah (intrinsic) knowledge, and aqliyah (intellectual) knowledge:

In Islamic education, knowledge can be classified into several categories, namely fardhu 'ain knowledge, fardhu kifayah knowledge, naqliyah knowledge, and intellectual knowledge. Fardhu 'ain knowledge is knowledge that every Muslim, without exception, is individually obligated to learn because it is directly related to fulfilling religious duties, strengthening faith, and practicing worship correctly. Without sufficient understanding of this knowledge, a person may experience difficulty in living according to Islamic teachings. Meanwhile, fardhu kifayah knowledge is knowledge that must be mastered by some members of the Muslim community to meet collective and social needs. When a sufficient number of people have learned it, the obligation is removed from the rest of the community; however, if no one learns it, the entire community bears responsibility. Naqliyah knowledge refers to knowledge derived from divine revelation, particularly the Qur'an and Hadith, and serves as the primary foundation for understanding Islamic teachings and sharia. In contrast, intellectual knowledge is acquired through human reasoning, research, observation, reflection, and experience. Islam strongly encourages the development of intellectual knowledge because human beings are commanded to think, investigate, and learn from the signs of Allah's creation in the universe.

The classification of sciences in Islamic education demonstrates Islam's broad perspective on knowledge. Islam does not separate religious and general knowledge, but rather views the two as complementary. Religious knowledge provides guidance for life and shapes human morals, while general knowledge helps humans develop civilization and meet their needs.

Curriculum Orientation



Curriculum orientation is the direction, goal, or primary focus to be achieved in the implementation of education. Curriculum orientation is crucial because it serves as a guideline for determining learning content, educational methods, and the expected outcomes of the educational process. In Islamic education, curriculum orientation is not only directed at developing students' intellectual abilities but also at shaping their personalities based on Islamic values. Therefore, the Islamic education curriculum has a comprehensive orientation, encompassing spiritual, social, moral, and intellectual aspects.

Islamic education aims to shape individuals capable of fulfilling their duties as servants of Allah SWT and caliphs on earth. Therefore, the orientation of the Islamic education curriculum must develop all human potential in a balanced manner so that students not only succeed in this world but also attain happiness in the afterlife. This orientation encompasses religious orientation, humanitarian orientation, orientation to life in this world and the afterlife, and orientation to science and technology.(Oviyanti 2013).

Religious orientation is the primary foundation of the Islamic education curriculum. Islamic education is aimed at developing individuals with strong faith, devout worship, and noble morals. Through this orientation, students are guided to correctly understand Islamic teachings and be able to practice them in their daily lives. Religious values are not only taught through religious subjects but also implemented in all educational activities. With a religious orientation, students are expected to develop an awareness that all life activities must be based on faith and devotion to Allah SWT.

In addition to a religious orientation, the Islamic education curriculum also has a humanitarian orientation. Islamic education views humans as social beings who must be able to live harmoniously with others. Therefore, the Islamic education curriculum aims to develop students' potential so that they develop positive social attitudes, such as tolerance, cooperation, mutual assistance, and social responsibility. This humanitarian orientation also emphasizes the importance of respecting human dignity without distinction of ethnicity, race, or social status.



Thus, Islamic education not only shapes pious individuals personally but also benefits the environment and society.

The orientation of life in this world and the afterlife is a key characteristic of Islamic education. Islam teaches that life in this world and the afterlife must be balanced. Therefore, the Islamic education curriculum not only prepares students for worldly success, such as employment, position, and prosperity, but also guides them to achieve happiness in the afterlife through righteous deeds and obedience to Allah SWT. Islamic education instills the understanding that knowledge and skills must be used for good and beneficial purposes. With this orientation, students are expected to be able to live a life that balances material and spiritual needs.(Noorzanah, 2017).

Furthermore, the Islamic education curriculum is also oriented toward the development of science and technology. Increasingly advanced developments demand that humans possess intellectual abilities and skills to compete in modern life. Therefore, Islamic education focuses on mastering the science, technology, and practical skills needed by society. However, the development of science and technology in Islamic education must remain grounded in moral values and Islamic teachings to avoid negative impacts. Students are taught not only to be intelligent and creative individuals but also to have a moral responsibility in using science and technology.

Thus, the orientation of the Islamic education curriculum demonstrates that Islamic education has broad and comprehensive goals. Islamic education emphasizes not only academic aspects but also the formation of individuals who are devout, have noble morals, are capable of living in society, and are prepared to face developments in science and technology. Through a balanced orientation between this world and the afterlife, Islamic education is expected to produce a generation that is intelligent, responsible, and adheres to Islamic values in their daily lives.



Curriculum Organization

Curriculum organization is the method of compiling, organizing, and presenting learning materials within an educational program so that the learning process can proceed in a directed and systematic manner. Curriculum organization is crucial because it relates to how learning materials are structured, connected, and presented to students in accordance with the desired educational objectives. In Islamic education, curriculum organization aims not only to convey knowledge but also to shape students' morals, faith, and personality based on Islamic values.(Hermawan et al. 2020)

Curriculum organization must take into account student needs, scientific developments, and the goals of Islamic education. A well-organized curriculum can make the learning process more effective and help students understand the material more easily and comprehensively. Furthermore, curriculum organization also serves to create a balance between religious and general knowledge, ensuring students receive a well-rounded education.(Zakiah and Nursikin 2024):

Curriculum organization in Islamic education can take several forms, including the separated-subject curriculum, integrated curriculum, core curriculum, and activity curriculum. The separated-subject curriculum organizes each subject independently with clear boundaries, so subjects such as Fiqh, Aqidah Akhlaq, the Qur'an and Hadith, Arabic, mathematics, and science are taught separately according to their specific objectives and content. This model allows students to study each discipline systematically and in depth, while also making teaching, scheduling, and assessment easier to manage. In contrast, the integrated curriculum combines several subjects into a unified learning experience based on particular themes or topics, enabling students to develop a more comprehensive and interconnected understanding. The core curriculum is organized around essential subjects or learning experiences considered fundamental to shaping students' personalities and achieving educational goals. Meanwhile, the activity curriculum emphasizes students' active participation and direct experiences in the learning process. In this model, learning is student-centered, while the teacher functions as



a guide and facilitator who supports students in developing knowledge, skills, attitudes, and practical competencies.

Conclusion

The Islamic education curriculum is a crucial guideline for the implementation of education, based on Islamic teachings, to develop individuals who are faithful, pious, knowledgeable, and have noble morals. The curriculum serves not only to organize learning materials but also as a means of developing students' overall personality, encompassing intellectual, spiritual, emotional, and social aspects. In Islamic education, the curriculum is aimed at achieving a balance between the needs of this world and the afterlife.

The Islamic education curriculum is based on the Quran, Hadith, ijthihad, and social and cultural values that do not conflict with Islamic teachings. The curriculum is also structured according to certain principles, such as goal-orientedness, relevance, flexibility, efficiency, continuity, and integration between religious and general knowledge. With these principles, the Islamic education curriculum is expected to adapt to current developments without abandoning Islamic values.

In Islamic education, knowledge is classified into fardhu 'ain (obligatory) knowledge, fardhu kifayah (obligatory) knowledge, naqliyah (naqliyah) knowledge, and aqliyah (aqliyah) knowledge. This classification demonstrates that Islam highly values all forms of knowledge and does not distinguish between religious and general knowledge. Furthermore, the Islamic education curriculum is oriented toward developing individuals who are religious, have good morals, are capable of living in society, and possess skills in science and technology.

The curriculum organization in Islamic education can take the form of separate subject curricula, integrated curricula, core curricula, and activity curricula. Each organizational form has its own advantages in supporting the learning process. Through a well-organized and focused curriculum, Islamic education is expected to produce a generation of Muslims who are intelligent,



creative, and have good character, and who are able to face the challenges of modern development while remaining steadfast in Islamic teachings.

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258



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Asosiasi Dosen Peneliti
Ilmu Keislaman dan Sosial