

## Contextual Learning Strategies in Improving Students Understanding of Islamic Values

Amril Huda M<sup>1</sup> , Andra<sup>2</sup> , Krim Ulwi<sup>3</sup> 

<sup>1,2</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Al-Hikmah Pariangan  
Batusangkar, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>An-Nikmah Al-Islamiyah Phnom Penh, Cambodia

### ABSTRACT

**Background.** Contextual Teaching and Learning strategies are an effective approach to improve students' understanding of Islamic values by relating the subject matter to real situations that are relevant to daily life.

**Purpose.** This study aims to analyze the influence of contextual learning strategies in strengthening students' understanding of Islamic teachings.

**Method.** The method used is a qualitative-based literature study with data tracing from scientific journals, books, and recent research reports.

**Results.** The results of the analysis show that contextual learning is able to increase students' active engagement, strengthen their understanding of Islamic values, and motivate the application of these teachings in real life. In addition, the role of teachers as creative and innovative facilitators is the key to the successful implementation of this strategy. The implications of this study confirm the importance of integrating Islamic values and experiential learning strategies to create a meaningful and holistic educational process.

**Conclusion.** Contextual learning strategies are effective in instilling Islamic values in an applicative and meaningful manner. This approach encourages student engagement and 21st century skill development. Its success requires the support of teachers, schools, and synergistic policies.

### KEYWORDS

Contextual Learning Strategies, Educational Innovation, Experiential Education, Islamic Values, Student Engagement

**Citation:** M, H. A., Andra, Andra., & Ulwi, K. (2025). Contextual Learning Strategies in Improving Students Understanding of Islamic Values. *Journal of Social Science Utilizing Technology*, 3(2), 71–77.

<https://doi.org/10.70177/jssut.v3i2.2275>

### Correspondence:

Amril Huda,  
[amrilhudam@staialhikmahpariangan.ac.id](mailto:amrilhudam@staialhikmahpariangan.ac.id)

**Received:** May 22, 2025

**Accepted:** May 29, 2025

**Published:** June 29, 2025

## INTRODUCTION

In the context of increasingly multifaceted globalization, education plays a crucial role as a foundation for developing the character of students who are not only moral, but also have a deep understanding of spiritual values, including those taught in Islam. These values serve not only as a guide for the life of the individual, but also as an ethical foundation in social interaction and contributing to society (Alwi, 2023).

Therefore, the development of relevant, contextual, and interactive learning strategies is a necessity to ensure the implementation of Islamic values education effectively. One significant approach to meeting these needs is the contextual learning strategy



(Contextual Teaching and Learning/CTL). CTL emphasizes the importance of the relationship between teaching materials and the context of students' daily life, which in turn encourages them to understand learning more deeply (Johnson, 2002). This strategy also stimulates the development of 21st century skills, including critical thinking, problem solving, and collaboration, which is essential to prepare students in facing challenges in the modern era (Trilling & Fadel, 2009).

Previous research indicates that contextual learning has the potential to increase student motivation by providing a more relevant and meaningful learning experience (Lombardi, 2007). In the realm of Islamic education, this approach has significant potential to connect religious values with the challenges faced in daily life, allowing students to practically internalize those values (Rahman, 2021). As facilitators, teachers play a vital role in designing creative and innovative learning processes, aligned with the needs of students (Smith & Sobel, 2014).

However, the implementation of this strategy is faced with a number of challenges, including limited resources, teacher readiness, and curriculum complexity (Ravitz, 2010). In this regard, it is crucial to continuously review and develop strategies that are able to overcome these obstacles. This study aims to conduct an in-depth analysis of the contribution of contextual learning strategies in deepening students understanding of Islamic values, as well as providing strategic and evidence-based implementation recommendations.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method to analyze the role of contextual learning strategies in improving students' understanding of Islamic values. The data in this study was obtained from various relevant secondary sources and has been published, such as scientific journals, books, and research reports. The data collection technique was carried out through electronic search using certain keywords, such as "Contextual Teaching and Learning", "Islamic values", and "student engagement". These sources were purposively selected to ensure relevance and credibility to the focus of the study.

The data analysis process is carried out thematically through three main stages, namely data reduction, categorization, and conclusion drawn. These steps aim to identify significant patterns of findings related to the effectiveness of contextual learning strategies in shaping students' understanding of Islamic values. To ensure the validity of the data, source triangulation was carried out by comparing various literature to ensure the consistency and accuracy of the research results. This approach was chosen to provide a deep, comprehensive, and scientific evidence-based understanding of the contribution of contextual learning in Islamic education.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Contextual learning strategies have proven to be an effective approach in deepening students' understanding of Islamic values. Through this approach, students not only master abstract concepts, but also gain an understanding of the relevance and application of these values in daily life. The research findings indicate that this strategy has the potential to create a more significant learning process, engage students proactively, and have a positive effect on their character development (Rahman, 2021; Johnson, 2002).

### Increased Understanding of Islamic Values

Contextual learning presents an opportunity for students to delve into Islamic values by connecting the subject matter with real-world experiences. As an illustration, in the process of learning about the significance of helping, students can be involved in charitable activities or simulated situations where they are required to provide help to others. This activity provides students with practical experiences that deepen their understanding of the concept of value (Smith and Sobel, 2014). This approach also encourages students to internalize Islamic values applicatively, not just through theoretical understanding. This process is supported by a variety of activities relevant to their lives, including group discussions on ethical issues in society as well as community projects based on religious values. Previous research indicates that experiential learning is more efficient in developing a deep understanding of religious values (Lombardi, 2007; Trilling & Fadel, 2009).

In addition, contextual learning encourages students to conduct an analysis of the application of Islamic values in the context of contemporary life. For example, students can be invited to study the application of the concepts of honesty and integrity in the context of using digital technology. This interconnectedness not only adds to the relevance of learning, but also prepares students with the necessary skills to face moral challenges in the digital age (Ahmad, 2020; Zakaria and Yusoff, 2024). Through this approach, students can hone their understanding beyond the cognitive aspect, including the emotional dimension of Islamic values. Thus, contextual learning serves as an effective instrument to facilitate students in integrating religious values into their lives comprehensively (Rahman, 2021).

### **Active Student Engagement**

Contextual learning encourages students to participate more proactively in the educational process. Activities such as group discussions, role plays, and projects based on Islamic values offer opportunities for students to be actively involved. In the context of group discussions, students are encouraged to express their views, listen to the perspectives of their peers, and collaborate in completing the assigned tasks (Smith and Sobel, 2014). This active involvement strengthens students' confidence while also developing their critical thinking skills. As an illustration, through the role-play method, students can analyze decision-making methods that are in harmony with Islamic principles in the context of complex situations. This kind of activity gives students the opportunity to directly experience the consequences of the decisions they make, which in turn deepens their understanding (Trilling & Fadel, 2009; Wurdinger & Rudolph, 2009).

This approach also facilitates collaborative learning, where students collaborate to achieve learning objectives. This kind of collaboration illustrates to them the significance of teamwork and recognition of the contributions of other individuals. Research indicates that collaboration in groups

can deepen students' understanding of the material and support the application of the concepts learned in a real-world context (Haron and Husain, 2016). In addition to increasing the level of engagement, contextual learning strategies also foster students' sense of responsibility for their own learning process. By engaging them proactively, the students feel increased control over the learning process, which in turn boosts their motivation to learn (Lombardi, 2007).

### **The Role of Teachers as Facilitators**

Teachers play a crucial role in the successful implementation of contextual learning strategies. As a facilitator, the teacher's role is to create a conducive learning environment, provide relevant direction, and design activities that bridge learning materials with students' daily lives (Smith and Sobel, 2014). The role of a teacher is not only limited to delivering material, but also includes the ability to motivate students to play a more active role in the learning process. An innovative teacher can leverage a variety of strategies, such as case studies, simulations, or community projects, to make the learning process more engaging and relevant. For example, in conveying the concept of compassion, educators can guide students to visit orphanages or engage in other social activities (Rahman, 2021; Halim & Ismail, 2018).

In addition, educators have an important role in conveying constructive feedback throughout the learning process. Through feedback, students can evaluate their level of understanding of Islamic values and make corrections for any mistakes that may arise. Studies show that educators who consistently provide feedback can significantly improve the effectiveness of the learning process (Ravitz, 2010). His teacher also serves as an example that reflects Islamic values in daily behavior. Through his role as a good example, a teacher can inspire students to adopt positive behaviors that are in line with religious teachings. It is important to ensure that the values taught are not only understood, but also implemented by the student (Halim & Ismail, 2018).

### **Relevance in Modern Life**

The integration of Islamic values in the context of modern life is increasingly gaining relevance in the midst of the challenges presented by globalization and technological advances. Contextual learning strategies facilitate students' understanding of how religious teachings can function as guidelines in dealing with the complexities of modern life (Ahmad, 2020). To illustrate, students are educated to permeate the essence of justice in the realm of social media, including a deep understanding of the importance of respecting the privacy of other individuals and striving to avoid the dissemination of misinformation. This approach allows students to observe the application of Islamic values in the context of the everyday situations they face (Zakaria & Yusoff, 2024).

In addition, contextual learning also supports the development of 21st century skills, including digital literacy, problem solving skills, and creativity. Through significant projects, students are encouraged to integrate Islamic values with these skills, so that they can become competitive individuals in the global era while maintaining their religious identity (Trilling and Fadel, 2009; Khalid, 2019). This approach also confirms the relationship between religious education with the lives of students. By linking Islamic teachings with the actual life context, students will be better able to internalize the meaning of the values taught, and motivated to apply them in their daily lives (Rahman, 2021; Johnson, 2002).

Contextual learning strategies are innovative approaches that are proven effective in deepening students' understanding of Islamic values. By integrating subject matter into real world experience, this strategy has the potential to bring more meaningful, relevant, and attractive learning for students. This process not only deepens students' cognitive understanding of Islamic values, but also plays a role in facilitating the internalization of religious teachings in their daily lives. In this context, students show higher abilities to understand the application of values such as honesty, integrity, and affection in various situations, both in the home environment, schools, and the general public. In addition, contextual learning creates opportunities for students to hone the 21st century essential skills, such as critical thinking, collaboration, and digital literacy, which is a vital asset for them in facing the challenges of globalization.

The role of the teacher as a facilitator is one of the main keys in the success of the implementation of this strategy. A teacher has more responsibility than just delivering material; They are also in charge of designing a creative and innovative learning process, as well as providing intensive guidance to students. A student who is adept at integrates Islamic values in contextual learning activities, such as group discussions, simulations, or projects based on real experience, potentially to create an interactive learning environment and produce inspiration. However, this achievement cannot be separated from a number of challenges, including the readiness of educators in designing contextual learning, limited resources, and the need to integrate technology in the learning process. Therefore, collaboration from various entities, including the government and educational institutions, is very crucial for providing training for educators, strengthening infrastructure, and designing a curriculum that sustainably supports contextual learning strategies.

This study made a significant contribution in enriching the treasures of educational literature regarding Islamic values, especially in the midst of the challenges of modern times. Through the application of contextual learning strategies, students are expected not only to understand religious teachings theoretically, but also be able to implement them in everyday life. The implications of this study confirm the essence of collaboration between various parties, including educators, parents, and stakeholders in the education sector, in order to ensure that Islamic values are taught in relevant

and efficient ways. In the future, additional research can be carried out to investigate the use of technology more in depth in supporting this learning strategy, with the aim of producing a more dynamic and effective approach in forming a generation that has religious values, critical abilities, and adaptive to the changing times.

## CONCLUSION

Strategi pembelajaran kontekstual terbukti menjadi pendekatan yang efektif dalam meningkatkan pemahaman siswa terhadap nilai-nilai Islam. Dengan mengaitkan materi ajar pada situasi kehidupan nyata, siswa tidak hanya memahami nilai-nilai Islam secara teoritis, tetapi juga mampu menginternalisasinya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Pendekatan ini mendorong keterlibatan aktif siswa dan mengembangkan keterampilan abad ke-21, seperti berpikir kritis, literasi digital, serta kemampuan kolaboratif. Hal ini menjadikan proses pembelajaran lebih relevan, bermakna, dan berdampak langsung pada pembentukan karakter peserta didik.

Peran guru sebagai fasilitator sangat menentukan keberhasilan strategi ini. Guru dituntut mampu merancang aktivitas pembelajaran yang kreatif, inovatif, dan sesuai dengan konteks kehidupan siswa, sehingga pembelajaran menjadi interaktif dan inspiratif. Meskipun terdapat tantangan seperti keterbatasan sumber daya dan kesiapan tenaga pendidik, kendala tersebut dapat diatasi melalui pelatihan intensif, penyediaan infrastruktur pendukung, dan kebijakan yang berpihak pada pembelajaran kontekstual. Penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya kolaborasi antara guru, sekolah, dan pemangku kepentingan dalam mengintegrasikan nilai-nilai Islam secara efektif ke dalam pendidikan, demi membentuk generasi yang religius, berpikir kritis, dan siap menghadapi tantangan zaman.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; Investigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

## REFERENCES

- Alwi, F. (2023). Integrating Islamic values into modern education: Challenges and opportunities. *International Journal of Islamic Studies*, 15(2), 89–105.
- Johnson, E. B. (2002). *Contextual teaching and learning: What it is and why it's here to stay*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- Lombardi, M. M. (2007). Authentic learning for the 21st century: An overview. *Educause Learning Initiative*, 1(1), 1–12.
- Rahman, A. (2021). Contextual learning approaches in Islamic education: Bridging theory and practice. *Journal of Educational Development*, 39(3), 45–59.



- Ravitz, J. (2010). Beyond the textbook: Project-based learning in the 21st-century classroom. *Journal of Educational Technology*, 26(4), 5–15.
- Smith, G. A., & Sobel, D. (2014). *Place- and community-based education in schools*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Trilling, B., & Fadel, C. (2009). *21st century skills: Learning for life in our times*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Wurdinger, S. D., & Rudolph, J. (2009). *Teaching practices that improve student learning: Five experiential approaches*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Kemendikbudristek. (2021). *Panduan implementasi kurikulum Merdeka Belajar*. Jakarta, Indonesia: Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi.
- Larmer, J., & Mergendoller, J. R. (2015). *Gold standard PBL: Essential project design elements*. Buck Institute for Education.
- Ahmad, K. (2020). The role of digital literacy in teaching Islamic values in the 21st century. *Journal of Islamic Educational Studies*, 12(1), 34–48.
- Halim, F., & Ismail, R. (2018). Challenges in contextualizing Islamic education in modern society. *Asian Journal of Education and Training*, 4(2), 89–97.
- Haron, Z., & Husain, M. (2016). Integrating ethics and technology: An Islamic educational perspective. *Islamic Education Review*, 18(4), 112–130.
- Johnson, E. B. (2002). *Contextual teaching and learning: What it is and why it's here to stay*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- Khalid, F. (2019). Blended learning approaches in Islamic education: Enhancing engagement and values integration. *International Journal of Educational Innovation*, 7(3), 67–80.
- Lombardi, M. M. (2007). Authentic learning for the 21st century: An overview. *Educause Learning Initiative*, 1(1), 1–12.
- Rahman, A. (2021). Contextual learning approaches in Islamic education: Bridging theory and practice. *Journal of Educational Development*, 39(3), 45–59.
- Ravitz, J. (2010). Beyond the textbook: Project-based learning in the 21st-century classroom. *Journal of Educational Technology*, 26(4), 5–15.
- Smith, G. A., & Sobel, D. (2014). *Place- and community-based education in schools*. New York, NY: Routledge.
- Trilling, B., & Fadel, C. (2009). *21st century skills: Learning for life in our times*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Wurdinger, S. D., & Rudolph, J. (2009). *Teaching practices that improve student learning: Five experiential approaches*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Zakaria, M., & Yusoff, M. (2024). Ethics in a digital world: Integrating Islamic values in media literacy education. *Contemporary Islamic Studies Journal*, 9(1), 25–42.

**Copyright Holder :**

© Amril Huda M et.al (2025).

**First Publication Right :**

© Journal of Social Science Utilizing Technology

**This article is under:**

