

The Effect of Dhuha Prayer Habit on Students' Discipline

Abdul Kodir Jailani^{1*}, Martin Kustati², Rezki Amelia³, Gusmirawati⁴, Christopher Rosen⁵

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol, Indonesia; abdulkodirjailani14@gmail.com

² Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol, Indonesia; martinkustati@uinib.ac.id

³ Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol, Indonesia; rezkiamelia1987@gmail.com

⁴ Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol, Indonesia; gusmirawati27@gmail.com

⁵ University of Arkansas, Amerika Serikat; christopherrosenedu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of habituation of Dhuha prayer on student discipline at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal. The type of research conducted is ex-post facto using a quantitative approach. In this study, the population was a total of 766 students. Sampling using Random Sampling technique using the Slovin formula, there were 88 students as samples. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire in the form of a Likert scale, while observation and documentation are as supporting techniques. Based on the results of data processing by testing the research hypothesis using simple linear regression test, obtained sig value. < 0.05 ($0.005 < 0.05$). Because sig. < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a significant influence between habituation of dhuha prayer on student discipline at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal. The R value is 0.300 and the RSquare value is 0.090, meaning that the influence of the independent variable (Dhuha prayer habituation) on the dependent variable (student discipline) is 9%. This research is expected to be able to contribute understanding to the readers that Dhuha prayer is very influential on student discipline. Future research researchers suggest exploring the implementation of Dhuha prayer in the boarding school environment.

Keywords: Dhuha Prayer, Discipline, Habituation

How to Cite Jailani, A. K., Kustati, M., Amelia, R., Gusmirawati, & Rosen, C. (2025). The Effect of Dhuha Prayer Habit on Students' Discipline. *Jurnal Al Burhan*, 5(1), 166-176. <https://doi.org/10.58988/jab.v5i1.407>

INTRODUCTION

Education based on Law No. 20 Chapter I Article 1 is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual religious strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and the skills needed by themselves, their society, nation and state (Qulub, 2019). According to Hasbulloh, education is often understood as a human effort to develop his personality in accordance with the values in society and his culture (Fauziyah et al., 2023). Zainimal (2020) expresses the definition of education according to him as the

process of humanizing humans in a humane way because humans are an unfinished divine work.

The aim of the national education system according to Article 3 of Law Number 20 of 2003 is to "develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble morals, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens." (Pristiwanti et al., 2022). To realize the educational goals, if we only pay attention to the intellectual factor (IQ) alone, it is not enough, but the emotional factor (EQ) and spiritual factor (SQ) also need to be considered. Likewise, aspects of noble morals and religious life also need to be considered to form a mindset, attitude or behavior and actions of students that lead to positive things (Fauziyah et al., 2023).

According to Samuel Mamonto et al., (2023) Discipline is a process of student behavior in obeying and complying with all existing rules and regulations based on their own awareness. Student discipline can be measured through their actions in obeying learning rules, both rules at school and outside school. Therefore, students can be said to be disciplined if they are able to obey these rules (Ramadona et al., 2020). The aim of student discipline is to prevent them from taking actions that are contrary to the norms that apply both in the school environment and in the community (Rohmah et al., 2021). Discipline is very important for students to have so that good character values will emerge after being able to apply this discipline (Said et al., 2021).

Various methods or ways that are appropriate and effective can be done to enforce student discipline so that they can get maximum results and in accordance with what is expected (Sabhamis & Jailani, 2023). One of the right and effective methods is the habituation method. As Karim (2022) states that an effective way to foster positive values and is efficient in changing negative habits into positive ones in students is through the habituation method. The definition of habituation according to Akhyar & Sutrawati, (2021) it is something that is done intentionally and repeatedly so that it can become a habit that is difficult to leave and the habit will stick with him.

The habit of performing Dhuha prayer is one of the solutions that are often presented by some educational institutions to improve student discipline, one of which is the State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal. Dhuha prayer is a sunnah prayer that is performed at Dhuha time (morning), the time for Dhuha is from when the sun rises a little or after sunrise (around 07.00) until before the sun is in the middle position (before the time for Dzuhur starts) (Mulyani & Hunainah, 2021; (Zulfa & Asiyah, 2021). Carrying out the Dhuha prayer is a sunnah of sukakad, namely the sunnah that is recommended

to be done, because the Messenger of Allah always practiced it and strongly recommended to his people to always perform the Dhuha prayer (Sapitri, 2020).

Among the benefits obtained by people who actively perform the Dhuha prayer are avoiding evil or misdeeds and increasing their physical, emotional, spiritual and intellectual intelligence (Rosad, 2020). According to A'yunin, there are many special features of the Dhuha sunnah prayer, some of which are sourced from the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad saw: The Dhuha prayer is one of the things that erases sins, the person who performs it is classified as a repentant person, the reward is equivalent to the reward of Hajj and Umrah, the person who carrying it out is classified as an expert in worship, people who actively pray Duha are guaranteed to enter heaven, a guarantee from Allah that their sustenance is abundant and is classified as perfect charity (Rosad, 2020).

Based on the benefits and specialties of the Dhuha prayer, it is believed to be able to improve the discipline of students at the State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal. The habit of performing the Dhuha prayer which is carried out before starting the teaching and learning process has become a routine program in the school environment. This program is highly expected to be able to instill religious values in students so that they can form their discipline both in the State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal environment and in the wider community.

The results of an interview with Ahmad Turmidzi, a fiqh subject teacher conducted by researchers at State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal are as follows: before the implementation of the habit of praying Dhuha, students were still not optimal in utilizing their time (time discipline) so that many students were still seen arriving late to school, there were still students who skipped school and there were still those who were absent from school for various unclear reasons. In addition to time discipline, students were also still less than optimal in their behavior (action discipline) so that there were still students who were seen accustomed to using harsh words to their friends and not paying attention to the ongoing lesson and not completing their assignments at home.

The above problems are in accordance with previous research on the Influence of the Implementation of Dhuha Prayer on the Discipline of Class IX Students at SMP Al-Qona'ah Baleendah conducted by Siti Sifa Fauziyah, Siti Romlah and Atep Komussudin from STIT At-Taqwa Ciparay Bandung in 2023. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the implementation of Dhuha prayer had a significant influence on the discipline of class IX students at SMP Al-Qona'ah Baleendah. The study found that 12.5% of student discipline was influenced by the implementation of Dhuha prayer. Likewise, a study conducted by Eva Soraya Zulva and Siti Nur Asiyah from STIT At-Taqwa

Ciparay Bandung in 2021 entitled *The Effect of Implementing Dhuha Prayer in Congregation on the Learning Discipline of Class XI IPS Students at Al-Mufassir Islamic Senior High School* stated that there was a positive influence between the implementation of Dhuha prayer in congregation on the learning discipline of class XI IPS students by 15.3%.

Next, a study will be conducted with the aim of determining the effect of the habit of performing Dhuha prayer on the discipline of students at the State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal. The difference between this study and the previous study Fauziyah et al. (2023) namely in terms of class level and age level, which in this study was carried out at the MA (Madarasah Aliyah) level while Fauziyah's research was carried out at the junior high school level. The difference with The Last Supper (2021) in terms of the research object, this research examines all students of MAN 3 Mandailing Natal, while Zulfa & Asiyah are only class XI IPS.

This research is very important to do, the aim is to find out whether the habit of Dhuha prayer has a significant influence on the discipline of students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal. The focus of this research is whether there is an influence of the habit of Dhuha prayer on the discipline of students at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal. It is expected that with this research, the habit of Dhuha prayer can also be one of the programs in other educational institutions to improve the discipline of their students. Hopefully this research can add to the scientific knowledge for readers and be a reference for researchers who will conduct research related to the influence of Dhuha prayer on student discipline. For further research, the researchers suggest exploring the implementation of Dhuha prayers in Islamic boarding schools.

METHOD

This study applies a quantitative approach and uses an ex-post facto research type. Ex-post facto research aims to examine events that have occurred and to determine the cause-and-effect relationship without any intervention or action from the researcher (Sappaile, 2010; Syahrizal & Jailani, 2023). This research seeks the influence of Dhuha prayer (X) on student discipline (Y) done in State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal. The researcher involved all students of MAN 3 Mandailing Natal totaling 766 people as the population, with 88 students as the sample. This sampling used the Random Sampling technique, namely giving equal opportunities to members of the population to become sample members or the sampling method was random (Sugiyono, 2020). To determine the size of the sample, researchers use the Slovin formula. According to Imansari & Kholifah, (2023) Slovin's formula is: $n = \frac{N}{1 + e^2 N}$ description: n = Sample Size, N = Population Size, e = tolerable error rate of 10%.

Based on the Slovin formula, to determine the size of the sample for this study, the method can be seen as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{766}{1 + 766 (10\%)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{766}{1 + 766 (0,1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{766}{1 + 766 \times 0,01}$$

$$n = \frac{766}{1 + 7,66}$$

$$n \approx 88$$

For more details regarding the population and sample size, please see table 1 below:

Table 1. Population and Samples

No	Class	Number of Students	Number of Samples
1	Class X	264	30
2	Grade XI	264	30
3	Grade XII	238	28
Amount		766	88

The data collection technique uses a questionnaire. This is a data collection technique that uses questions or statements that are arranged systematically. Then respondents are asked to provide responses through predetermined answer options (Sugiyono, 2020). The questionnaire used is a closed answer, meaning choosing one alternative answer from each statement that has been provided or a statement that expects a short answer. The compilation of the questionnaire used is in the form of a Likert scale whose measuring tool is in the form of a Checklist (✓). To obtain and collect data about the influence of the habit of praying Dhuha (X) and student discipline data (Y) is used. The questionnaire consisted of 40 statement items and all of these items were declared valid after the trial was conducted on 20 different subjects and also in accordance with the results of the validity test of the questions conducted using the help of SPSS software. For more details, see the following table 2:

Table 2. Results Instrument Validity Test

Variables	Item	rxy	R-table	Note	Variables	Item	rxy	R-table	Note
Praying Habits Dhuha(X)	1.	0.611	0.444	Valid	Student discipline (Y)	21.	0.547	0.444	Valid
	2.	0.451	0.444	Valid		22.	0.551	0.444	Valid
	3.	0.485	0.444	Valid		23.	0.546	0.444	Valid
	4.	0.571	0.444	Valid		24.	0.508	0.444	Valid
	5.	0.472	0.444	Valid		25.	0.514	0.444	Valid
	6.	0.560	0.444	Valid		26.	0.451	0.444	Valid
	7.	0.584	0.444	Valid		27.	0.525	0.444	Valid
	8.	0.738	0.444	Valid		28.	0.660	0.444	Valid

Variables	Item	rxxy	R-table	Note	Variables	Item	rxxy	R-table	Note
	9.	0.618	0.444	Valid		29.	0.633	0.444	Valid
	10.	0.514	0.444	Valid		30.	0.562	0.444	Valid
	11.	0.470	0.444	Valid		31.	0.610	0.444	Valid
	12.	0.603	0.444	Valid		32.	0.704	0.444	Valid
	13.	0.738	0.444	Valid		33.	0.459	0.444	Valid
	14.	0.594	0.444	Valid		34.	0.537	0.444	Valid
	15.	0.457	0.444	Valid		35.	0.483	0.444	Valid
	16.	0.613	0.444	Valid		36.	0.499	0.444	Valid
	17.	0.446	0.444	Valid		37.	0.461	0.444	Valid
	18.	0.536	0.444	Valid		38.	0.458	0.444	Valid
	19.	0.397	0.444	Valid		39.	0.446	0.444	Valid
	20.	0.594	0.444	Valid		40.	0.455	0.444	Valid

All of these items are also reliable and can be used as research data collection tools based on reliability test results with the Cronbach Alpha formula conducted with the help of SPSS software. The following are the data from the instrument reliability test results:

Table 3. Results Instrument Reliability Test

No.	Variables	N Of Items	Cronbach Alpha	Note
1.	Practicing Prayer Dhuha (X)	20	0.874	Reliable
2.	Student Discipline (Y)	20	0.863	Reliable

As for the purpose The use of this questionnaire is to reveal data regarding students' perceptions about the habit of performing Dhuha prayers and student discipline in State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal. The data analysis techniques used are normality test, reliability test, linearity test, and hypothesis test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normality Test

Before hypothesis testing is carried out, data normality testing is carried out first because the data for each variable to be analyzed must be normally distributed (Sugiyono, 2020). Qomusuddin explained that the normality test is a statistical test used to determine whether each variable is normally distributed or not (Fauziyah et al., 2023). The formula that the researcher used in this normality test is the Kolmogorov Smirnov formula using the help of the SPSS version 23 application. To make it clearer, the results of the data normality test can be seen in table 4 as follows:

Table 4. Normality Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		88
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	3.93648909
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,087
	Positive	,087
	Negative	-,074
Test Statistics		,087
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,105 ^c

The following is the basis for making decisions on normality tests, namely: If Sig. Kolmogrov-Smirnov > 0.05 then the data is declared normally distributed. However, conversely, if Sig. Kolmogrov-Smirnov < 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed. Based on table 4. above, it can be understood that the significance value of Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) is $0.105 > 0.05$. So it can be concluded that the data is categorized as normally distributed, in accordance with the basis for making decisions on normality tests that have been explained above. Therefore, the assumption or requirement of normality in the method of habituating Dhuha prayer (X) and student discipline (Y) are met.

Reliability Test

Reliability testing is the extent to which measurement results using the same object will produce the same data (Sugiyono, 2020). Table 5 below shows the results of the reliability test conducted with the help of SPSS version 23.

Table 5. Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,856	40

Based on the results of the reliability test in table 5 above, it is known that the N of items (number of items or questionnaire statement items) is 40 items with a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.856. Because the Cronbach's Alpha value of $0.856 > 0.60$, then according to the basis for decision making in the reliability test, it can be concluded that all (40 items) of the questionnaire statements for the Dhuha prayer habituation method (X) and student discipline (Y) are reliable or consistent. This means that the questionnaire can be used several times to measure Variable X and variable Y.

Linearity Test

The purpose of the linearity test is to determine whether two or more variables tested significantly have a linear relationship or not. This linearity test is

carried out with the help of SPSS version 23, for more details can be seen in the following table 6:

Table 6. Linearity Test

			Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Discipline Value * Dhuha Prayer	(Combined)		307,696	13	23,669	1,493	,141
	Between Groups	Linearity	132,932	1	132,932	8,383	,005
		Deviation from Linearity	174,764	12	14,564	,918	,533
	Within Groups		1173,383	74	15,857		
	Total		1481,080	87			

Based on table 6 above, it is known that Sig.deviation from linearity 0.533 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between the Dhuha prayer habituation method (X) and student discipline at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal (Y).

Hypothesis Testing

Simple Linear Regression Test

As for testing or predicting the influence of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y), a simple linear regression analysis is used. The results of the simple linear regression calculation using SPSS Version 23 are as follows:

Ha = There is a significant influence after implementing the habit of Dhuha Prayer on the discipline of students at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal.

Hey = There is no significant influence after implementing the habit of Dhuha Prayer on student discipline at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal.

The following are the basis or criteria for testing the hypothesis: If then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted and if then it is accepted and H_a is rejected. For this simple linear regression test, it is carried out using SPSS Version 23, for more details, it can be seen in table 7 below: $\text{sig.} < 0,05$ $\text{sig.} > 0,05 H_0$

Table 7. Simple Linear Regression Test Analysis Results

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	132,932	1	132,932	8,480	,005b
	Residual	1348,147	86	15,676		
	Total	1481,080	87			

Based on table 7 above, the output data can be seen that the F count value = 8.480 with a significance level of 0.005 < 0.05, so according to the basis for testing the hypothesis that has been explained above, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence after implementing the habit of Dhuha Prayer on the discipline of students at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal. This means that the

implications of implementing Dhuha prayer are that student discipline will increase, the sense of love for Allah SWT will also increase, students will get peace so that they are more focused during the learning process and students will become more accustomed to performing Dhuha prayer at school or at home. (Treasure, 2021).

Table 8. Summary Model Analysis Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,300a	,090	,079	3,959

Based on table 8 of the Summary model of the simple linear regression test above, it can be said that the magnitude of the correlation value or influence of 0.300 from the output obtained R Square 0.090 which can be interpreted as the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable (method of habituating Dhuha prayer) on the dependent variable (student discipline) is 9%. This is in line with the results of the study Fauziyah et al. (2023) and The Last Supper (2021) which in their research can be concluded that there is a positive influence between the implementation of the Dhuha prayer and student learning discipline with a low correlation (Fauziyah et al., 2023; Zulfa & Asiyah, 2021). Many factors cause the discipline of students at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal to increase, including 9% of the causes of the increase in student discipline are the influence of the habit of praying Dhuha.

CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been conducted at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal, the researcher draws the conclusion that based on the results of data processing with research hypothesis testing using simple linear regression test, the significance value is known to be $0.005 < 0.05$. Because sig. < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there is a significant influence after implementing the habit of Dhuha Prayer on the discipline of students at State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 3 Mandailing Natal. So the conclusion is that it is proven that the habit of Dhuha prayer has a significant influence on the discipline of students at MAN 3 Mandailing Natal. The implications of the habit of performing the Dhuha prayer on student discipline are that it gradually opens students' awareness so that there are rarely any violations of the rules, student discipline increases in the school environment and students' morals are much better than before the Dhuha prayer activity.

REFERENCES

Agustin, N. R., Asmahasanah, S., & Angelina, P. R. (2024). *Implementasi Pembiasaan Shalat Dhuha untuk Meningkatkan Kedisiplinan Peserta Didik Dalam*

- Pembentukan Karakter Religius pada Kelas V di MI Mathla'ul Anwar Kota Bogor.* 6, 496–507. <https://doi.org/10.47476/reslaj.v6i2.3837>
- Akhyar, Y., & Sutrawati, E. (2021). Implementasi Metode Pembiasaan Dalam Membentuk Karakter Religius Anak. *Penelitian Dan Kajian Sosial Keagamaan*, 18(2), 137. <https://doi.org/10.46781/al-mutharahah.v18i2.363>
- Fauziyah, S. S., Romlah, S., & Komussudin, A. (2023). Pengaruh Pelaksanaan Shalat Dhuha Terhadap Kedisiplinan Siswa Kelas IX Di SMP Al Qona ' ah Baleendah. 2(1), 39–53.
- Imansari, N., & Kholifah, U. (2023). *Metodologi Penelitian Untuk Pendidikan Kejuruan* (N. Imansari (ed.); Cetakan Pe, Issue 85). UNIPMA Press.
- Karim, A. R. (2022). Pembiasaan Perilaku Islami Peserta Didik Melalui Program Keagamaan Di Sekolah (Penelitian Di Smpn 1 Kota Garut). *HASBUNA : Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 1(1), 68–79. <https://doi.org/10.70143/hasbuna.v1i1.84>
- Khasanah, M. (2021). *Implikasi Ibadah Shalat Dhuha Terhadap Peningkatan Kedisiplinan Siswa Sekolah Dasar Negeri Segaran 01 Kecamatan Gedangan Kabupaten Malang.* 1.
- Mulyani, E. S., & Hunainah. (2021). Pembiasaan Shalat Dhuha Untuk meningkatkan Disiplin Belajar Siswa. *Qathruna*, 8(1), 1–20.
- Pristiwanti, D., Badariah, B., Hidayat, S., & Dewi, R. S. (2022). *Pengertian Pendidikan.* 4, 7911–7915.
- Qulub, L. (2019). Profesionalisme pendidik dalam proses pembelajaran. *Dirasat: Jurnal Studi Islam & Peradaban*, 14(01), 29–44. <https://dirasat.id>
- Ramadona, M., Anjani, A. R., & Putriani, R. (2020). Pengaruh Pola Asuh Orangtua Terhadap Kedisiplinan Peserta Didik Di Smk Teknindo Jaya Depok. *Research and Development Journal of Education*, 6(2), 13. <https://doi.org/10.30998/rdje.v6i2.4531>
- Rohmah, N., Hidayat, S., & Nulhakim, L. (2021). *Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter Disiplin dalam Mendukung Layanan Kualitas Belajar Siswa.* 5, 150–159.
- Rosad, W. S. (2020). Pelaksanaan Shalat Dhuha Dalam Meningkatkan Kecerdasan Spiritual Siswa Kelas 3 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Ma'Arif Nu Ajibarang Wetan. *Al-Munqidz : Jurnal Kajian Keislaman*, 8(1), 119–138. <https://doi.org/10.52802/amk.v8i1.195>
- Sabhamis, S., & Jailani, A. K. (2023). Pengaruh Metode Mudzakarrah terhadap Hasil Belajar Santri pada Pembelajaran Kitab Kuning. *Paidea : Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Indonesia*, 3(1), 10–15. <https://doi.org/10.56393/paidea.v3i1.1491>
- Said, M., Marlina, M., & Tasdiq, T. (2021). Pengaruh Budaya Akademik Sekolah Terhadap Kedisiplinan Peserta Didik SMK PGRI 2 Belitang III. *Al-I'tibar: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 8(1), 1–6.

- Samuel Mamonto, Wahidin, D., Laila, I. N., Pratama, I. P. D. M., Junaedi, A. T., Saimima, M. S., Khotim, N. S., Gojali, J. A., Sudarno, Renaldo, Nicholas, Adityawati, & Agustin, I. (2023). *Disiplin Dalam Pendidikan* (I. A. Putri (ed.); Cetakan 1). P.T Literasi Nusantara Abadi Grup.
- Sapitri, I. S. (2020). Hubungan Pembiasaan Shalat Dhuha dengan Akhlak Siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas. *Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Indonesia*, 5(1), 15–22. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35316/jpii.v5i1.246>
- Sappaile, B. I. (2010). Konsep Penelitian Ex-Post Facto. *Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika*, 1(2).
- Sugiyono. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D* (Kedua). Alfabeta.
- Syahrizal, H., & Jailani, M. S. (2023). Jenis-Jenis Penelitian Dalam Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif. *Jurnal QOSIM Jurnal Pendidikan Sosial & Humaniora*, 1(1), 13–23. <https://doi.org/10.61104/jq.v1i1.49>
- Zainimal. (2020). *Sosiologi Pendidikan*. Hayfa Press.
- Zulfa, E. S., & Asiyah, S. N. (2021). *Pengaruh Pelaksanaan Shalat Dhuha Berjamaah Terhadap Kedisiplinan Belajar Siswa Kelas XI IPS di Madrasah Aliyah Al-Mufasssir*. 2(2), 94–100.



© 2025 by the authors. Submitted for possible open-access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY-SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).