

Journal of Educational Sciences

Journal homepage: https://jes.ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JES



Development of Soft Skills through Islamic Religious Education

Fitri Sania*, Munir, Nurlaila

Faculty of tarbiyah and teacher, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah, Palembang, 30126, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 15 Feb 2025 Revised: 09 March 2025 Accepted: 16 March 2025 Published online: 24 March 2025

Kevwords:

Islamic Religious Education Development Soft Skills

* Corresponding author:

E-mail: fitrisania82@gmail.com

Article Doi:

Doi: https://doi.org/10.31258/jes.9.2.p.561-570

This is an open access article under the <u>CC BY-SA</u> license.



ABSTRACT

Islamic Religious Education (PAI) plays an integral role in shaping holistic character, including the development of soft skills in individuals. This article aims to examine the importance of developing soft skills through Islamic Religious Education to achieve success both personally and professionally. The research method used in this study is library research, the data sources are collected from books, website articles and previous studies. The data obtained was analyzed in depth and detail to understand the phenomenon in a broader context, as well as to draw relevant conclusions to outline the concept and application of PAI in the context of this skill development. The purpose of the study was to present a comprehensive view of how PAI can effectively play a role in training skills such as leadership, communication, and teamwork. The results show that PAI positively contributes to building characters with integrity, empathy, and responsibility, communication skills, critical thinking, and leadership, almost in all areas of study presented in the data table. The integration of PAI in the learning process can create an educational environment that encourages the development of soft skills, preparing individuals to face the complex challenges of the future.

1. Introduction

Islamic Religious Education (PAI) has a very important role in shaping the holistic character of individuals. As a discipline, PAI not only introduces spiritual and moral values, but also has the potential to be the main foundation for the development of essential soft skills (Ayuni et al., 2024). One approach that can enrich the understanding of the role of PAI in developing soft skills is the theory of constructivism. This theory, popularized by Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky, emphasizes that learning occurs when individuals actively construct knowledge and skills through experience and social interaction (Tamrin et al., 2011). In the context of PAI, constructivism can help explain how the religious values taught are not only understood cognitively, but also applied in daily life through social experiences, self-reflection, and collaboration with others (Rila et al., 2021). In this context, this research focuses on how the integration of PAI in the learning process can be the key to building soft skills in individuals. The method used in

this study is library research, which allows in-depth exploration of the concept and application of PAI in the context of developing these skills.

The background of this research arises from the urgent need for soft skills development amid the dynamics of modern society. Technological advancement and rapid social change require individuals to have not only academic knowledge, but also strong interpersonal skills (Yudhawati et al., 2023). Islamic Religious Education, with the moral and ethical values taught, has great potential to help shape characters who are not only intelligent, but also have integrity, empathy, and adaptability (Eryandi, 2023). A number of related studies have previously highlighted the role of Islamic Religious Education in shaping individual character and morality. However, few studies have specifically explored the relationship between Islamic Religious Education and soft skills development. Therefore, this study attempts to fill this knowledge gap by providing in-depth insights into the contribution of Islamic Religious Education in building skills such as leadership, communication and teamwork. The expected benefits of the results of this research are not only limited to the scope of formal education.

By understanding and applying the concepts of Islamic Religious Education in developing soft skills, it is hoped that the results of this research can make a positive contribution to society at large. This article also proposes a concrete solution to the problem of the imbalance between skills needs and the current educational curriculum by further integrating Islamic Religious Education in formal education. Through a library research approach, this study aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the concept of PAI and how its integration can improve the quality of soft skills development. Thus, this article is expected to provide a strong foundation for stakeholders in the field of education to support the implementation of PAI integration as an effective strategy in building character and skills needed to face the complexity of the modern world.

2. Methodology

The research method used in this article is library research or literature study. Zakariah et al (2020) state that literature research, apart from looking for secondary data sources that will support research, is also needed to find out where the science related to research has developed, to what extent there are conclusions and generalizations that have been made so that the necessary situation is obtained. The steps of this research include an in-depth process of exploring literature sources, scientific articles, books, and other related documents related to the integration of Islamic Religious Education (PAI) in the development of soft skills. The research began with the identification of the research topic and the formulation of clear research questions to guide the literature search. The search was conducted systematically in various academic databases, digital libraries, and other literature sources. Literature selection is based on relevance to the research focus, research quality, and source credibility. Literature research performs data acquisition techniques through exploration and conceptual interpretation of various literatures relevant to the object of research (Sugiyono, 2019). After

collecting sufficient literature, a thorough analysis of the findings supporting or opposing the relationship between the integration of Islamic Religious Education and the development of soft skills was conducted. The results of this analysis are then presented clearly in the form of narratives, tables and diagrams to provide a comprehensive picture of the contribution of Islamic Religious Education in the development of soft skills. This research process not only provides a solid theoretical foundation, but also provides deep insight into how the literature supports the view that the integration of Islamic Religious Education can shape character and interpersonal skills in individuals.

3. Results and Discussion

Results

Table 1. Data Extraction Results

Table 1. Data Extraction Results			
No 1	Author and Year (Lusyana, 2024)	Subject/Field PAI	Implication of PAI in Soft Skills PAI can play an effective role in practicing skills such as leadership, communication, and teamwork. The results highlighted the positive contribution of PAI in shaping characters with integrity, empathy,
2	(Silviana, 2018)	PAI	and responsibility. The findings of this study conclude that: first, that the development of soft skills through Islamic education at SMK Daarut Tauhid Boarding School is motivated by the aim/desire that students have the ability to understand the positive and negative things in facing the advancement of information and communication technology today through the cultivation of religious education values. Second, the scope of soft skills development implemented at SMK Daarut Tauhid Boarding School includes: moral and professional ethics skills, entrepreneurship skills and leadership skills. Third, the strategy used by SMK Daarut Tauhid Boarding School in developing soft skills through Islamic education is through an integrated curriculum where soft skills values are integrated into several subjects, studies, activities and cultural
3	(Fitriyah et al., 2023)	PAI	concepts. This research shows that internal campus organizations are very important in developing student

soft skills. Among many soft skills, there are three most important namely communication skills, critical thinking, leadership. Communication skills are very important to train confidence to speak in public. Leadership skills are also very important to train responsibility and decision making. Critical thinking is very important in training mindset and analyzing a problem and finding a solution. Organizational experience develop students' soft skills.

Based on the results of data analysis of this study, the findings obtained in this study illustrate the positive contribution of PAI in shaping characters with integrity, empathy, responsibility, communication skills, critical thinking, and leadership. Seen in the table of subjects or in the field of PAI can be used in the development of Soft Skills of students and proven effective. This study shows that the development of soft skills through Islamic Religious Education aims to enable students to understand the positive and negative things related to the advancement of information and communication technology, by instilling religious values. The scope of soft skills development includes moral and professional ethical skills, entrepreneurship, and leadership. The strategy used is to integrate soft skills values in the curriculum through subjects, studies, activities, and school culture.

Positive Contribution of Islamic Education in Soft Skills Development

The results of this study reveal a significant positive contribution of Islamic Religious Education (PAI) in the development of soft skills in individuals. The integration of PAI in the education curriculum opens up opportunities to form holistic characters who are not only academically intelligent (Ridho & Damairi, 2024). But also equipped with essential interpersonal skills. One of the main aspects that emerged from the findings of this study is the influence of PAI in shaping effective communication skills. Through the teaching of ethical values and morality in Islam, students not only learn to speak politely and wisely, but also develop empathetic listening skills (Masyhuri & Adawiyah, 2024).

In addition, PAI's contribution is also manifested in the development of teamwork skills. The principles of solidarity, mutual respect, and social responsibility taught in PAI become the basis for students to work together effectively in groups (Kurniaroh & Suharti, 2016). This strengthens collaboration and builds an environment that supports mutual growth. This finding is consistent with the concept of Islamic education that emphasizes the importance of teamwork and mutual assistance in achieving common goals. Furthermore, an equally important aspect is the role of PAI in shaping ethical leadership (Fatmawati, 2020). Students are taught to understand that leadership is not only about authority, but also about justice, wisdom, and service to others. The integration of Islamic leadership

values such as fairness, trustworthiness, and responsibility is the foundation for producing leaders who are not only effective but also have high integrity (Haqqani, 2025).

The positive impact of PAI integration is not only seen in the context of formal education, but also permeates students' daily lives. They tend to show higher tolerance, adaptability to change, and have strong social awareness (Nuraya, 2024). This influence creates individuals who are not only successful in their careers, but also become positive contributors in society (Ngatminiati et al., 2024). However, it needs to be recognized that while PAI's contribution to the development of these soft skills is important, there are also challenges and complexities that need to be addressed. Therefore, an in-depth understanding of the implementation of effective and contextual PAI learning methods is crucial to maximize this positive potential. Overall, the results of this study highlight that PAI is not just a religious subject, but also a key pillar in shaping the character and interpersonal skills needed by individuals to face the complex dynamics of the modern world. The integration of PAI in learning has a profound and positive impact, creating individuals who are not only intellectually intelligent, but also have ethical sensitivity and strong soft skills.

The Impact on Student Character and Morality

The impact of Islamic Religious Education (PAI) integration on students' character and morality is a critical aspect that emerged as a result of this study. Findings show that PAI has a significant role in shaping students' character and morality (Nurmalasari et al., 2024), creating far-reaching positive impacts in various aspects of their lives. One of the striking impacts is the improvement of ethical and moral values in students' behavior (Gowasa et al., 2024). The learning of Islamic values taught through PAI becomes the foundation for the development of characters with high integrity. Students not only internalize concepts such as honesty, justice, and simplicity, but also apply them in their daily lives.

Contextually integrated Islamic moral education provides a clear view of what is considered good and right, guiding students to make ethical and responsible decisions (Daryanto & Ernawati, 2024). This positive impact is also seen in increasing students' empathy and tolerance. Through PAI learning, students are instilled with an understanding of the need to understand and appreciate differences, both in the context of religion, culture, and worldview (Olivia et al., 2024). This creates students who are not only able to work in a multicultural environment, but can also contribute to building an inclusive and civilized society. The importance of social responsibility also emerges as a positive impact of PAI integration on students' characters. Students are taught to understand that their every action has consequences, both to themselves and the surrounding environment.

The concepts of trust and social care in Islam form the foundation for students to develop a responsible attitude towards themselves and society (Daulay et al., 2023). However, it should be noted that the formation of students' character and

morality through PAI integration is also faced with several challenges. For example, the influence of the environment outside schools and colleges can affect the character building process. Therefore, it is important to continuously evaluate and improve PAI teaching methods to remain relevant and effective in achieving the goal of building students' character and morality. Overall, the positive impact on students' character and morality resulting from the integration of PAI makes a meaningful contribution in shaping individuals who are not only intellectually intelligent, but also have ethical and moral personalities. This creates a strong foundation for students to develop into individuals who are not only successful in their careers, but also have a positive contribution in building a better society.

Understanding the Role of PAI in Developing Soft Skills

Islamic Religious Education (PAI) has a fundamental role in developing soft skills in individuals (Sihotang, 2025). This role involves aligning Islamic ethical, moral, and spiritual values with the development of interpersonal abilities that are highly valued in personal and professional life. First of all, PAI contributes to the development of effective communication skills (Iskandarsyah & Nasution, 2024). Through the teaching of Islamic teachings on politeness, respect for others, and the importance of speaking wisely, students are invited to understand how important good communication is in interacting with others. Furthermore, the role of PAI includes the formation of teamwork skills. Concepts such as ukhuwah (brotherhood) and gotong royong in Islam provide the basis for students to understand the importance of working together and supporting each other in achieving common goals (Mardiani et al., 2023).

Islamic Religious Education helps shape the inclusive and cooperative attitudes that are essential in a complex social environment. Islamic Religious Education also plays a significant role in the development of ethical leadership skills. Students are taught to understand that leadership is not only about decision-making, but also about service to others. Islamic leadership values, such as fairness, trustworthiness, and responsibility, become the foundation for producing leaders who lead with high morality (Muliyandari & Arafah, 2023). In addition, PAI contributes to the formation of empathy and tolerance skills (S et al., 2024). Through an understanding of universal values in Islam, students are taught to appreciate differences and have empathy for the experiences and worldviews of others which can create individuals who can work in a multicultural environment and respect diversity.

It is important to note that the role of PAI is not limited to the formation of soft skills at the individual level, but also includes positive influence at the social level. Through the integration of Islamic values in education, PAI helps shape a society based on ethics and morality, creating a strong foundation for cooperation and harmony in society (Yuliana et al., 2024). Overall, an understanding of the role of PAI in developing soft skills confirms that religious education not only provides religious insights, but also shapes individuals who have the character qualities and interpersonal skills needed to face various challenges in the modern world.

Relevance of Developing Soft Skills

The development of soft skills has enormous relevance in the context of education, both at the school level and the university level. Some relevant aspects that need to be considered are as follows (Sinthiya & Rahman, 2022):

- a Holistic Learning: Soft skills include aspects such as communication, teamwork, leadership and empathy. By integrating the development of these skills in the curriculum, education becomes more holistic, not just focused on academics. The holistic approach to learning creates an environment that supports students' development in various dimensions of life.
- b Preparation for the World of Work: Education aims to prepare students for the world of work. Soft skills such as effective communication, teamwork and leadership are important aspects of professional success in the modern workplace. Students who possess these skills will be better equipped to face challenges in the workplace and make a positive contribution in the work environment.
- c Improved Social Skills: Soft skills development helps to improve students' social skills. The ability to communicate well, cooperate in groups and understand others' perspectives are key to creating healthy social relationships. This not only impacts interactions within the school but also equips students with social skills that are useful throughout their lives.
- d Problem Solving and Creativity: Soft skills, such as problem solving and creativity, play an important role in enhancing students' capacity to think critically and find innovative solutions. Education that emphasizes the development of these skills gives students the opportunity to develop their creative potential and analytical abilities.
- e Strengthening Independence: Learning soft skills can also enhance students' independence. The ability to communicate effectively, manage time and work independently are invaluable skills in enhancing students' ability to learn independently and manage their tasks well.

Positive Influence in the School Community: The integration of soft skills creates a positive atmosphere in the educational environment. Students who have good interpersonal skills can create an inclusive and supportive community, which in turn can improve the well-being of the entire school community (Syarifah, 2024). Through the development of soft skills, education not only provides academic knowledge and skills, but also equips students with the abilities needed to comprehensively face the challenges of the modern world. This relevance creates graduates who are better prepared to face various aspects of life, both in their careers and in their daily social interactions.

4. Conclusion

In the results of this study, the positive contribution of Islamic Religious Education in the development of soft skills becomes a significant main point. The integration of Islamic Education in the education curriculum not only shapes students' holistic character, but also has a positive impact on interpersonal skills,

especially in terms of effective communication, teamwork, and ethical leadership. Islamic Religious Education guides students to not only speak politely and wisely but also develop empathetic listening skills. In addition, the principles of solidarity and social responsibility taught in Islamic Religious Education form the foundation for students to cooperate effectively in groups. The impact of Islamic Education integration also shapes students' character and morality by enhancing ethical and moral values in their behavior. Learning Islamic values in the context of Islamic Religious Education creates students who internalize concepts such as honesty, justice and simplicity and apply them in their daily lives. In addition, these positive impacts also include an increase in students' empathy, tolerance and social responsibility, creating individuals who are not only academically successful but also contribute positively in society. Overall, the results of this study confirm that Islamic Religious Education is not just a religious subject, but also a key pillar in shaping students' character and interpersonal skills. The integration of Islamic Religious Education has a profound and positive impact, creating individuals who are intellectually intelligent, have ethical sensitivity, and strong soft skills, ready to face the complex dynamics of the modern world.

References

- Ayuni, T., Sabrina, V., & Nuraeni, H. A. (2024). Analisis Peran Pendidikan Agama Islam Dalam Pembentukan Karakter Toleransi Kelas IV Di Sekolah Dasar. *Al-Qayyimah*, 7(2), 101–124. https://jurnal.iainbone.ac.id/index.php/alqayyimah/article/download/7581/pdf 1
- Daryanto, D., & Ernawati, F. (2024). Integrasi Moral Dan Etika dalam Pendidikan Agama Islam Pendahuluan. *Integrasi Moral Dan Etika*, 9(1), 15–31. https://ejournal.unwaha.ac.id/index.php/dinamika/article/view/4137/1960
- Daulay, I. S., Siregar, L. A., & Harahapi, I. Z. (2023). Implementasi Nilai Keislaman Dalam Membentuk Karakter Peduli Sosial Siswa Sekolah Dasar. *El-Ibtidaiy: Journal of Primary Education*, 6(2), 142–153. https://ejournal.uinsuska.ac.id/index.php/elibtidaiy/article/download/250 30/9731
- Eryandi, E. (2023). Integrasi Nilai-Nilai Keislaman dalam Pendidikan Karakter di Era Digital. *Kumpulan Artikel Ilmiah Pendidikan Islam*, 1(1), 12–16. https://doi.org/10.62070/kaipi.v1i1.27
- Fatmawati, F. (2020). Implementasi Kompetensi Kepemimpinan Guru PAI dalam Mengaktualisasikan Akhlak Mulia Peserta Didik. *DIDAKTIKA*, 9(1), 25–35. https://jurnaldidaktika.org/contents/article/download/6/6
- Fitriyah, L., Mubarak, A. F., & Sa'adah, N. (2023). Pengembangan Soft Skill Mahasiswa Bidang Pendidikan Agama Islam Melalui Organisasi Himaprodi. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 5(2), 1025–1032. https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v5i2.4810
- Gowasa, H., Tampubolon, H., & Simbolon, B. R. (2024). Analisis Dampak Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Pembentukan Moral Anak. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 6(2), 1086–1095. https://edukatif.org/index.php/edukatif/index%0A
- Haqqani, G. H. (2025). Implementasi Nilai Kewajiban Pemimpin dalam Islam

- pada Kebijakan Pemerintahan Desa Berdasarkan UU No . 6 Tahun 2014.
 - Hikmah: Jurnal Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam, 2(1), 155–167. https://doi.org/10.61132/hikmah.v2i1.570
- Iskandarsyah, I., & Nasution, A. F. (2024). Media Pengembangan Soft Skills Siswa dalam Pembelajaran PAI. *Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial* (*JMPIS*), 5(3), 640–650. https://doi.org/10.38035/jmpis.v5i3
- Kurniaroh, N., & Suharti, S. (2016). Pendidikan Islam Berbasis Inklusifisme dalam Kehidupan Multikultur. *Penelitian*, 10(1), 201–232. https://journal.iainkudus.ac.id/index.php/jurnalPenelitian/article/downloa d/1337/1181
- Lusyana, E. (2024). Membangun Keterampilan Soft Skills Melalui Pendidikan Agama Islam. *Sasana: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 2(2), 115–120. https://doi.org/10.56854/sasana.v2i2.317
- Mardiani, M., Santoso, G., Adam, A. S., & Alwajih, A. A. (2023). Kontribusi dan Internalisasi: Keterampilan Sosial Melalui Bergotong Royong dan Collaboration di SD Kelas VI Jurnal Pendidikan Transformatif (JPT). Pendidikan Transformasi (JPT), 02(04), 1–12. https://jupetra.org/index.php/jpt/article/download/612/version/700/334/2 626
- Masyhuri, M., & Adawiyah, R. atu. (2024). Analisis peran orang tua dalam pembentukan karakter moral pada anak usia dini. *Kumara Cendekia*, 12(4), 304–319. https://doi.org/10.20961/kc.v12i4.94783
- Muliyandari, A., & Arafah, N. (2023). Nilai-Nilai Kepemimpinan Islam dalam Buku Islamic Golden Stories Karya Ahmad Rofi' Usmani. *Tarbiyah Wa Ta'lim: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 10(2), 107–119. https://doi.org/10.21093/twt.v10i2.6185
- Ngatminiati, Y., Hidayah, Y., & Suhono, S. (2024). Keterampilan Berpikir Kritis untuk Mengembangkan Kompetensi Abad 21 Siswa Sekolah Dasar. *Review Pendidikan Dan Pengajaran*, 7(3), 8210–8216. http://journal.universitaspahlawan.ac.id/index.php/jrpp
- Nuraya, H. (2024). Pedagogik. *Pendidikan Dan Riset*, 2(3), 459–466. https://ejournal.edutechjaya.com/index.php/pedagogik/article/view/984
- Nurmalasari, S., Abidin, J., & Ferianto, F. (2024). Dampak Implementasi Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam dalam Membentuk Karakter Siswa. *Al-Hasanah: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 9(1), 221–231. https://doi.org/10.51729/alhasanah
- Olivia, O., Kustati, M., & Seprianti, N. (2024). Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai Moderasi Beragama pada Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam dalam Kurikulum Merdeka. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 8(2), 29432–29441. https://jptam.org/index.php/jptam/article/download/17621/12778/31377
- Ridho, A., & Damairi, M. U. (2024). Resistensi Pendidikan Madrasah Di Yasinat Jember (Studi Kasus Pada Madrasah Berbasis Pesantren Salaf). *Linubung: Jurnal Manajemen Dan Pendidikan Islam*, 1(2), 154–172. https://doi.org/10.52496/linuhung.v1i2.253
- Rila, A., Arifmiboy, A., & Zakir, S. (2021). Pembelajaran PAI Menggunakan Pendekatan Konstruktivisme di SMPN 2 Tilatang Kamang. *Jurnal Kajian Dan Pengembangan Umat*, 4(2), 23–35. https://jurnal.umsb.ac.id/index.php/ummatanwasathan/article/download/2

721/2342

- S, R., Tang, M., & Mappatunru, S. (2024). Keteladanan Guru dan Moralitas Peserta Didik Studi Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam Di Sekolah Menengah Pertama Islam Terpadu Insan Cendekia Makassar. *CENDEKIA: Jurna Ilmu Pengetahuan*, 4(4), 1–23. https://jurnalp4i.com/index.php/cendekia
- Sihotang, H. S. (2025). Peran Pendidikan Agama Islam Dalam Meningkatkan Kepekaan Sosial Anak. *JITK: Ilmu Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan*, *3*(1), 83–89. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/285985555.pdf
- Silviana, N. (2018). *Pengembangan Soft Skill Melalui Pendidikan Islam*. Nusa Literasi Inspirasi. https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/49824/1/Noris ka Silviana SPS.pdf
- Sinthiya, I. A. P. A., & Rahman, E. S. (2022). Implementasi Pendidikan Soft Skills dalam Membentuk Moralitas Generasi Muda di Era Globalisasi. *Edification Journal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 5(1), 141–151. https://doi.org/10.37092/ej.v5i1.405
- Sugiyono, S. (2019). Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D. Alfabeta.
- Syarifah, S. (2024). Implementasi Psikologi Agama dan Kepribadian Guru Implementation of Religious Psychology and Teacher Personality. *Kolaboratif Sains*, 7(9), 3528–3534. https://doi.org/10.56338/jks.v7i9.6192
- Tamrin, M., S. Sirate, S. F., & Yusuf, M. (2011). Teori Belajar Vygotsky dalam Pembelajaran Matematika. *Sigma (Suara Intelektual Gaya Matematika)*, 3(1), 40–47.
- Yudhawati, I., Purwandoko, E., Paramita, S., & Panya, P. (2023). Membangun Kepercayaan Diri dan Komunikasi Efektif Pada Pemuda Buddhayana. *COMMUNITY: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, *3*(2), 54–59. https://jurnalp4i.com/index.php/community/article/download/2730/2412
- Yuliana, D., P, C. S. A., Faradis, S. I., & Mu'allimin, M. (2024). Analisis Literatur: Pendidikan Islam sebagai Pondasi Moralitas dalam Masyarakat. *Aliansi: Jurnal Hukum, Pendidikan Dan Sosial Humaniora*, 1(6), 293–301. https://doi.org/10.62383/aliansi.v1i6.614
- Zakariah, M. A., Afriani, V., & Zakariah, M. (2020). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Action Research, Research And Development (R & D)*. PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

How to cite this article:

Sania, F., Munir., & Nurlaila. (2025). Development of Soft Skills through Islamic Religious Education. *Journal of Educational Sciences*, 9(2), 561-570.