

ACTIVATE CREATIVE ISLAMIC EDUCATION : INSPIRATION FOR INNOVATION IN THE AUTOMOTIVE WORLD

Nurul Mubin, Robingun Suyud El Syam ^{a*)}

^{a)} Al-Qur'an Science University, Wonosobo, Indonesia

^{*)}Corresponding Author: jihadil_akbar@yahoo.com

Article history: received 02 September 2023; revised 16 September 2023; accepted 02 October 2023

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33751/jhss.v7i3.9327>

Abstract. *The purpose of this article is to propose the activation of Islamic creative education through inspiration from innovations in the automotive world, by emphasizing that creativity will emerge in the spirit of taking inspiration from innovations in other fields. This article is a library research that explores relevant data from books, literature, documents, journals, articles, and other information. Data is collected, selected, and grouped for discussion and analysis using content analysis in an in-depth study. Research concludes: Creative education is based on the premise that creativity must be a key element in the education system. The creativity of Islamic education can refer to moderating the mediating effect of innovation in the automotive world. Creative Islamic education is highly dependent on a conducive teacher-student relationship and is driven by the role of a creative teacher. So Islamic education teachers must continue to learn from existing innovations so that creativity continues to be honed.*

Keywords: *creative islamic education, innovation, automotive world*

I. INTRODUCTION

Creativity has become a core agenda for educational reform, evolving from the policy level to everyday life in response to global economic competition and a rapidly changing social and technological environment [1]. In the current conditions, children and adults must be permanently educated not only in classes, schools and other institutions. The process of life itself is the best teacher. The educational process will be truly creative if it is able to go beyond the existing reality and be combined with constructive experiments and activities [2]. On the other hand, educational institutions must make adjustments to the times, such as blockchain technology which can effectively optimize the structure and management of teaching in cultural and creative design education, and promote the field of design education to adapt to contemporary developments [3]. Islamic education in society 5.0 faces various complex problems, lack of adequate resources, lack of competence of teachers, lecturers and educational staff. On the other hand, technology addiction causes students to lose their character and morals [4]. From this we need creative Islamic education solutions that are adaptive to the demands of the times. Found several similar studies, for example, Kim et al., [5] examined the perspective of creativity and character education for prospective teachers through university-based teacher education programs. Pozilova et al., [6] offers lifelong learning based on creative education. Tok & Cerit [7] examines creative education through drama. Oparina et al., [8] analyzes children's creative education through folk dances.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This article is a library research that explores relevant data [9] from books, literature, documents, journals, articles, and information from print and electronic media. After that, the data was collected, selected, and grouped for discussion and analysis [10]. This library research data analysis is in the form of content analysis in an in-depth study (Saldana, 2021) of information from print and electronic media.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Automotive World Innovation

A concept shared by and discussed by many business disciplines, the terms innovation and innovation strategy can have many different definitions. The synthesized definition of innovation is applied to the context of the five-dimensional innovation strategy paradigm to enable the formation of a coherent and cohesive picture of the resulting innovation strategy [12]. The definition of innovation refers to at least seven themes, namely creative potential, motivation, action, psychological processes, ecological processes, novelty, and results in the form of value creation, competitive advantage, use of technology or invention, and economics [13]. The definition of innovation here refers to the general definition that applies in all sectors of the economy with a systems approach, to develop a conceptual framework for the statistical measurement of innovation. The resulting indicators can be used for monitoring and evaluation of implemented innovation policies, as well as for international comparisons. The expansion of measures of innovation aligned across all sectors

of the economy has implications for innovation research and policy learning [14].

Innovation using technological and market perspectives can be understood. Innovation plays an important role in investment efficiency in an organization, forms of business activity and state policies in the field of business and design [15]. Competition between businesses in seizing customers is getting tougher. Existing businesses compete with each other to attract customers, to be interested in buying the goods or services offered. This is where creativity and innovative behavior are needed so that the business can continue [16].

Along with the development of automotive world technology, companies engaged in the automotive sector must continue to carry out creativity and innovation so that the company's performance increases. In order to realize creativity and innovative behavior in the company, good employee performance is needed. Because creativity and innovative behavior variables each have a significant effect on performance. Low performance can be improved by encouraging creativity and innovative behavior [17]. From here it is clear how innovation in the automotive world. Indicators of innovation can be seen from the various car brands as follows:

Table 1. Toyota cars

Toyota cars	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
Alya	Alya (Sanskrit)	Fast
Alphard	The brightest star in the Hydra Constellation	The brightest solitary star
Altia	Altia (Greek)	The sanctuary of the gods. The shrine/worship of the gods.
Avanza	Avanzato (Italy), Advance(English)	Improved / Better
Calya	Calya (Sanskrit)	Perfect
Camry	Kanmuri (Japan)	Crown : Royal Car
C-HR	High Rider Coupe	Tall Coupe Car
Corolla	Corolla (Latin)	Petals : Symbol of Beauty
Crown	Crown (English)	Throne : Crown: Car of the Kings
Etnos Valco	Ethos (Greek), Falcon (Latin)	Ethos: Spirit/Ideal, Falcon: falcon, spirit to fly high
Fortuner	Fortune (English)	Lucky, with an added "er" at the end of the word meaning "Lucky One"
Harrier	Bird Name	Bird of Prey
Inace	High - Ace	Tall Big Brawler
Hilux	High Luxury	High Luxury
Innova	Innovations (English)	Innovation
Dear	Animal Name (Indonesian)	Abbreviation of "Indonesian and Japanese Cooperation"
Land Cruisers	Land Cruiser(England)	Land Road Breaker
Prado	Prado (Portuguese)	Field / Meadow
Priva	Priva (Latin)	Priority
Raise	Raise (English)	Emerge, Rise, Rise, Rise
RAV4	Abbreviation	Recreational Active Vehicle with 4-Wheel-Drive
rush	Rush (English)	Fast
Sienta	Sienta (Spain), Entertain (English)	Sienta: arven, Entertain: entertain
Supra	Supra (Latin)	Surpass / Exceed
Vellfire	Velvet: velvet, Fair: Fair (English)	Exciting/Exciting Tenderness/Smoothness
Vios	Vios (Latin)	Moving forward
Voxy	Vox (Latin), Boxy (English)	Vox: Voice, Boxy: Honing
Yaris	Charis (Greek), Jaris (Germany)	Greece: Symbol of Elegance/Beauty Germany: Good Regards (from consumers)

Source [18]

The name Toyota is taken from the name of its founder Kiichiro Toyoda. However, the letter 'D' in Toyoda's name was changed to 'T'. Do not arbitrarily change the letters. The substitution of these letters has its origins. Name Toyoda takes 10 steps. 10 in Japanese kanji is written with a (+) sign. The symbol also has its own meaning, namely a crossroad, extension, and indecision. Toyoda didn't want his company to be associated with doubts, so the writing that used to be 10 steps was cut to just 8 steps and changed to 'T'. The number 8 in Japanese culture means good luck . His skilled work ethic and never giving up easily were directly transmitted to Kiichiro Toyoda, who had been accustomed to seeing his father work in

a factory since childhood. After graduating from university, he joined the family owned company, Toyoda Automatic Loom Works Ltd which later became Toyota Industries Corporation. Kiichiro Toyoda liked the automotive industry, which at that time was considered a risky decision. Because not many Japanese companies are involved in this field. Kiichiro Toyoda's plan to produce vehicles domestically was immediately supported by the Japanese government [19].

Until the 1970s, Toyota is said to have sold more than one million vehicles globally. Even for decades, this company became the largest car manufacturer in Japan and continues to grow in the US market. Toyota is also known as a low-cost, fuel-efficient and reliable vehicle brand. As shown on the Corolla, the best-selling sedan in the world. Now Toyota has emerged as a car manufacturer that has production facilities in many countries, ranging from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, also Indonesia [20].

Table 2. Daihatsu Cars

Daihatsu cars	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
Ayla	Ayla (Sanskrit)	Light
Rocky	Rock (UK)	Rocky, Rock Hard, Tough
Luxio	Luxury (English)	Luxurious
Sigra	Sigra/Immediate y (Sanskrit)	Quick response
Sirion	Shirion (Hebrew)	Shirion: one of the names of the Hermon mountains. in hebrew means "body armor".
Terios	Terios (Greek)	Making Dreams Come True
Xenia	Xenos (Greek)	Guest / Foreigner

Source [18]

Daihatsu is one of the most famous car brands in the world today. This one brand has a long history and started its journey with three-wheeled vehicles. This Japanese brand was founded in 1907 under the name Hatsudoki Seizo Co., Ltd. to produce domestic engines with internal combustion as a form of cooperation between the industrial world and academia. In 1931, Daihatsu had started its first vehicle production business by launching a three-wheeled vehicle with a capacity of 500 cc.

By implementing the SSC (Simple, Slim, Compact) concept, this Japanese manufacturer continues to produce cars with various factories in Japan, such as the Shiga (Ryuo) Plant, Kyoto Plant, Ikeda Plant and Oita (Nakatsu) Plant. In addition, they also have a number of factories in other countries, including in Indonesia, in collaboration with Astra. Looking at its history in Japan, this brand has cumulatively produced 30 million units. This achievement was calculated based on vehicles with the Daihatsu brand produced in Japan until September 2020, including export units in the form of CBU (Completely Built Up) and CKD (Completely Knock Down) [21].

Table 3. Honda cars

Honda car	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
Accord	Accords (English)	Harmony, appropriate, compatible (between humans, society, and cars)
Brio	Brio (Italy), Embryo (English)	Brio: Cheerful/Excited, Embryo: The initial form of living things before being born.
BRV	Bold Runabout Vehicles	Brave Runner Vehicle
City	City / City	Urban Car
Civics	Citizen & Victory (UK)	People's Victory
CRV	Comfortable Runabout Vehicle	Comfortable Vehicle; Compact Vehicles for Recreation
CRZ	Compact Renaissance Zero	Compact Car Revival
Freed	Free (English)	Liberated / Liberated
HRV	Hi-rider Revolutionary Vehicle	Revolutionary Riding Vehicles
Jazz	Jazz	The jazzet's favorite type of music. can be considered a person's car with high taste
Mobilio	Mobility (English)	Movement / Moving / Agile
NSX	New Sports car eXperience	New Sport Car Trial; New Sportcar driving experience
Odyssey	Odyssey (Movie character)	car adventures that can go far in an atmosphere that remains comfortable
Pilot	Pilots (English)	Pilot; Full Size SUV above the CRV segment
Satya	Satya (Sanskrit)	Loyal
WRV	Winsome Runabout Vehicles	Stunning Vehicle
XRV	Crossover (X) Runabout Vehicles	Crossover Vehicles (SUVs)

Source [18]

The Honda brand comes from the name of the creator of Honda, Soichiro Honda. However, there is no substitution of letters here and it is still the same as the name of the inventor. Although Honda comes from Japan, the name Acura itself is not used in Japan. Acura RLX, for example, in Japan is sold under the name Legend, the TSX is transformed into an Accord, and the NSX is known as the Honda NSX. Subaru is a division of the Fuji Heavy Industries company which is a large group. The name Subaru was chosen because it represents the unity and division of the constellations [22].

Table 4. Nissan cars

Nissan cars	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
Juke	Jukebox (America)	A tool for listening to music loved by young Americans in the 1940s
Kicks	Kicks (English)	Kick; Kicks e-Power; Electric Power Kicks
Livina	Livina (English name)	The name for a woman in England that describes beauty and luxury so that many people envy her
Magnets	Magnets (English)	Attracts attention, sucks, very attractive
March / Micra	March / Mars (Roman)	Name of the first month in the ancient Roman calendar. Mars is the name of the Roman god of war who is considered the ancestor of the Roman people through his sons Romulus and Remus
Murano	Place name	a group of islands near Venice, Italy and connected by bridges
Navara	Navarre (Spain)	The name of a place in northern Spain, where there is a Nissan car factory which is the production center for the European region
Qashqai	Ethnic Name	The ethnic name of the herders in the region from Iran to Turkey whose people have the expertise to weave beautiful carpets
Teana	Teana (America)	Dawn: The emergence of a new luxury sedan
Terra / Terrano / Xterra	Terra (Latin); Terrana (English)	Ground/Earth: A car designed for dirt road terrain
X-Trail	Cross(X); Trails (English)	Crossover / SUV that can pass through off-road terrain

Source [18]

Switching to another Japanese brand, there is Nissan. Ni in Japanese means sun. But as a whole Nissan means made in Japan (where the sun rises). On June 1, 1934, Nissan made its debut in the automotive industry. This company began to develop various car innovations for the Japanese people. It doesn't stop there, Nissan is also trying to market its products to the world.

As a result, until now Nissan is still providing a touch of innovation in its best products to the world market. This automotive manufacturer actually marketed its car in 1911. At

that time, the company was not named Nissan, but Kaishinsha Motor Car Works. The person behind the company is Masujiro Hashioto, and is listed as Japan's first car manufacturer [23].

Table 5. Suzuki cars

Suzuki car	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
APV	All Purpose Vehicles (English)	A multifunctional car for all purposes
Baleno	Baleno (Italy)	Flash of Light
Celerio	Celestial River	Perfect River
Ciaz	City, from A to Z	A car capable of roaming the city from A to Z (All corners of the city)
Ertiga	R- Row (UK); Three (Indonesian)	Three Row Seat Car
Escudo	Escudo (Portugal)	The name of Portugal's currency before the country used the Euro
Style	Estilo (Spain); Styles (English)	Style; Stylish; Cool
Ignis	Ignite (English)	power on
Jimmy	Originally Jimmy, but changed to Jinny	Jimmy means little crowbar. Jimmy is interpreted as an expression of surprise.
Karimun	Karimun Islands	The name of a beautiful archipelago in the Central Java Sea, Indonesia
S-Cross	Sporty Crossovers	Stunning SUV
SideKick	SideKick (England)	Side Kick
Swifts	Swifts (English)	Happens fast. Swift is also the name of the fastest bird that can fly 169 km/hour
Vitara	Vitara (Japan)	Way of Life / Way of Life
XL7	eXtra Large 7-Seater	Roomy 7-seater car

Source.(Abdhi 2020)

Suzuki was founded in 1909, initiated by a businessman named Michio Suzuki. 1952 with the issuance of a motorbike with the first engine output from Suzuki, entitled "Power Free". Suzuki Loom Manufactured Company was later changed to Suzuki Motors Ltd. The success of this product made Suzuki receive subsidies to conduct research on motorcycles from the Patent Office. Michio Suzuki's business is also growing, with the presence of "Power Free" with increasing engine power, namely 60cc. This product made by Michio Suzuki is selling well in the market, the monthly production figures can exceed 5 thousand motorbikes. Suzuki also continued to innovate by launching the "Diamond Free" motorcycle in 1953 and also the "Mini Free" in 1954. Until June 1954 Suzuki finally began to expand into the production of its first motorcycle, the "Colleda". Not only motorcycles, then Suzuki also released a car that became the forerunner of Suzuki's passenger car with the name "Suzulight"

Suzuki started its golden era with four-wheeled vehicles in 1979 with the presence of the Suzuki Alto. Suzuki was even ranked seventh as the best-selling Japanese production car at that time with the presence of the Suzuki Alto. In 1988, Suzuki released the Vitara, a compact SUV, followed by the Wagon R. The Wagon R was the first mini tall wagon launched in 1993. Until now, Suzuki is still innovating by presenting new technologies that are increasingly sophisticated and environmentally friendly. One of them is presenting smart hybrid technology which is Suzuki's superior product and is also in great demand by automotive enthusiasts both in Indonesia and the world [24].

Yataro Iwasaki launched the first Mitsubishi company—a shipping company—in 1870. Yataro's business grew rapidly and penetrated many areas of manufacturing and commerce. World War II marked the end of Mitsubishi as an integrated organization. However, independent companies with roots in the old Mitsubishi company are still active today in almost every industrial sector. Yataro's business is growing

rapidly and expanding into many areas of manufacturing and trading. World War II marked the end of Mitsubishi as an integrated organization. However, independent companies with roots in the old Mitsubishi company are still active today in almost every industrial sector.

Table 6. Mitsubishi cars

Mitsubishi cars	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
Galant	Galant (France); Elegant (English)	Polite behavior of gentlemen who are charismatic, dignified and charming (for women)
Lancers	Lance (English)	Lance: Spear, Lancer: Cavalrymen armed with spears
Mirage	Mirage (English)	Mirage: optical illusion due to hot weather
Montero	Mountain Warriors	Mountain climber, this is another name for Pajero in Spanish speaking countries (because Pajero is bad in Spanish)
Outlander	Outlander (England)	Meaning: Outsider; Evoke a sense of adventure to a place far and unexplored
Pajero	Leopardus Pajeros (Latin)	South American Wild Cat Names
Triton	Triton (Greek)	The name of the Sea God
Spander	Expand (English)	Expand, Expansion

Source [18]

Currently Mitsubishi car factories are located in five countries, namely Japan, the Philippines, Russia, Thailand and Indonesia. In April 2016, Mitsubishi was involved in a fuel manipulation scandal case in Japan until Nissan finally acquired around 34 percent of Mitsubishi Motors shares in May 2016. Currently, Mitsubishi Motors is the 7th largest automotive company in Japan and 13th in the world when viewed from sales data in 2007 [25].

Table 7. Kia cars

Kia car	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
MCH	Ki&A (Korean)	Ki: Exit; A: East = Out of the East. (This is probably one of the origins of the word Timur, the national car brand during the New Order era which was originally a car made by Kia)
Cadenza	Cadence (Italy)	Artistic and luxurious solo music, to describe a sedan that is luxurious, comfortable, sophisticated and powerful
Carens	Car & renaissance (English)	The Era of the Automobile Revival illustrating the innovative and stylish characteristics of the beloved compact MPV
Carnival	Carnival	Carnival / Festival procession of people
Ceed	Abbreviation: Community of Europe, European Design	European Community with European (original) Design. To illustrate that this Kia car is a true European car
Forte	Forte (Italy)	Strong or Strong in English
Niro	Nero (Italian/Greek)	Italy: Black; Greek: Water
Optima	Optimus (Latin); Optimum	The Best / Best Condition
Picanto	picante (Spanish)	Spicy / Hot (small pieces of cayenne pepper)
Rio	Rio De Janeiro	The name of the Capital City of Brazil, Rio means "river" in Spanish
Sedona	City Names in the US	City name in the state of Arizona
Seltos	Celso (Italy)	The figure of Greek Mythology who is the son of Hercules or it can be said Celso is the grandson of the god Zeus
Sonnet	Sonnet / Sonata	The music from a single instrument is soft and indulgent
Sorento	Village Name in Italy; Sirens (Greek)	Name of a small village in Italy; Sorento is also identified with the word Sirens, a Greek mythological figure in the form of a beautiful young woman with the body of a bird
soyla	Souls (English)	Soul, a car that animates its owner
Sportage	Sport & age (English)	Quality sports vehicle durable
Stinger	Sting (English)	The animals are armed with stingers to kill their predators. Describes a formidable opponent for sports cars from bigger brands
Stonic	Speedy & Tonic (English)	Fast, Agile and Fresh
Telluride	City Names in the US	City name in Colorado, USA

Source [18]

Kia Motors is an automotive company founded in 1944. The name Kia is taken from the abbreviation Korean International Automotive or Korea Industrial Autocar, and in Korean means "Rise in Asia". Kia Motor wants to show its existence in the development of technological innovation, high performance and optimal engines to become one of the best companies in the automotive industry. Until now, Kia Motors is a large global company that has exported around 1.5 million units of four-wheeled vehicles each year, such as passenger cars,

commercial vehicles and buses. Kia vehicle units are now spread in nearly 170 countries around the world. They have several research facilities and global design centers spread across various countries, including Korea, Germany, Slovakia, China and the United States with a total of around 44,000 Kia Motors employees who work hard to meet the needs of automotive consumers around the world [26].

Table 8. Hyundai Cars

Hyundai car	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
Accent / Avega	Advanced Compact Car of Epoch-making New Technology	Sophisticated compact car with new age technology
Atoz	Atoz (Portuguese)	Ceremonies / Celebrations
Creta	Island Name; Creative (English); Creta (Malay)	The name of an island in the Mediterranean that has a calm and relaxed atmosphere; Creative; Creative; Creta: Car
Elantra	Elation (English)	Happiness / Boosts morale
i10, i20, i30, etc	Series Show Car Size	The letter "i" on the Hyundai model does not have a clear meaning, some people understand it as "injection", from injection engine technology
Ioniq	Ion & Unique (English)	English: A unique compound with an electric charge; Ion (Greek): Wanna Go
Kona	Kona (City)	The name of a place in Hawaii that means "woman"
Palisade	Cities in the US	A small town in Mesa County, Colorado, USA, known for its vineyards and peaches
Santa Fe	Cities in the US	New Mexico State Capital, A city fit for adventure
Sonata	Sonnet / Sonata	The music from a single instrument is soft and indulgent
Trajet	Trajet (French)	Walk from one point to another
Tucson	Cities in the US	The city of the US State of Arizona which is synonymous with the desert
Venue	Venus (English)	Convenient place
Verna	Verna (Latin)	Born in spring

Source [18]

Hyundai was founded in 1947. The name Hyundai is derived from the Korean language, consisting of the word Hyun (현) meaning modern or 'now' and 'Dai' (대) referring to era or generation. In 1967, Hyundai founded the automotive company Hyundai Motor Company. The company was founded in 1967 by Chung Ju-yung headquartered in Yangjae-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul.

Hyundai is an automotive company with the fastest sales growth in the world. Hyundai and Kia were the fourth largest automaker by sales in 2010. In 2008, Hyundai (without Kia) was in eighth place in the world. In 2010, Hyundai scored 3.6 million vehicle sales worldwide. Throughout 2010, Hyundai increasingly turned its attention to green vehicles and technology. Hyundai is now determined to lead the era of pollution-free mobility by increasing fuel efficiency and exploring new energy possibilities [27].

Table 9. Chevrolet cars

Chevrolet car	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
Chevrolet	Founder's Family Name	The name of one of the founders of the brand, namely Louis Chevrolet, who is a racer. While another founder named William Durant
Blazers	Blazers (UK)	A type of single-colored light jacket that is usually used as a work uniform or for gatherings of people in certain organizations/institutions
Bolt	Bolt (England)	Bolt; This name gets a lot of ridicule due to its insignificant meaning and the same pronunciation as the Volt, the EV car of the same brand. Bolt is an EV car in the form of a small

		hatchback from Chevrolet
Camaro	Comrade (France)	Comrade: Friend/Comrade;
Captiva	Captiva (Spain); Captive (English)	Prisoner; Hostage; It can also mean "The Captive or the crush"
Colorado	The name of the state in the US	The name of the state of the United States that is famous for its lake cities.
Corvettes	Cor-vette	The name of the Small Warship for the task of escorting large ship convoys in World War II
Equinox	Equino (Spain); Equinox (English)	Equino/Equine: one of the Horse Types. Equinox: the time or date (twice annually) when the sun crosses the celestial equator, when the days and nights are of equal length (around Sept. 22 and March 20)
Malibu	City Names in the US	The name of a luxurious beach town in California, USA
Silverado	Silver (English) & El Dorado (Spain)	Silver: Silver; El Dorado: The lost city of gold. There are also those who argue that Silverado was taken from the name of a canyon in California
Sonic	Sonic (English)	Sound wave; Speed of Sound.
sparks	Sparks (English)	Sparks / Sparks
spins	Spin (English)	Turn; rotate; round
Suburbs	Suburbs (English)	Suburban literally means a residential area on the outskirts of the city. However, initially Suburban became a designation for large-bodied cars, regardless of the brand. But in the end the Suburban designation stuck to the full-size SUV from Chevrolet
Tahoe	Lake Names in the US	The name of a beautiful freshwater lake in Nevada, United States
TrailBlazer	Trailblazers (UK)	Pioneer; Pioneer; Road Opener
Traverse	Traverse (English)	Traversing, Exploring
Trax	Track / Tracker (English)	Tracker; Hunter; Tool to track

Source [18]

Chevrolet comes from the idea of two people, namely Louis Chevrolet who is a race car driver from Switzerland with William C Durant, a businessman or founder of General Motors (GM). The two men had hopes of driving a new automotive business. In 1913, Chevrolet managed to build its first car. Engineers and technicians from the manufacturer successfully developed the C Series Classic Six by spending 2,500 US dollars. This car was built to weaken Ford's market which was very powerful in the US at that time. The Chevy Bowtie, the Chevrolet logo shaped like a bow tie, was first introduced in 1914 by sticking to the H series and L series.

The logo from Chevy began to be affixed to this first model truck. The Detroit, Michigan-based manufacturer is starting to expand its factories in various regions in the United States. Various truck models have also been successfully developed by Chevrolet and started to market their creations to various parts of the world. Corvettes carrying the first injection engines also appeared to satisfy customer demands for better engines in the 1950s. Now, almost every continent has this American car. Chevrolet made a huge impact on the automotive industry. Easily recognizable by its sleek, modern design and

golden bowtie emblem, Chevrolet is an automaker over a century old [28].

Table 10. Isuzu Cars

Isuzu cars	Word Origin (Language)	Meaning
Isuzu	River Name	The name of a river in Mie Prefecture, Japan, precisely in the city of Ise
D-Max	Density & Maximum	Dmax: maximum of optical density or the deepest black color. Maybe to show this car is the strongest in terms of off-road capabilities
MU-X	Mysterious Utility – eXtreme	Extreme Mysterious Utilities (Tools).
Panthers	Panthera (Latin)	Black Macah who is famous for being ferocious and merciless

Source [18]

The name Isuzu comes from a river in Mie Prefecture, Japan, in the city of Ise to be precise. The Isuzu River is famous for flowing past the Ise Grand Shrine. Isuzu is a diversified company of the Tokyo Ishikawajima Shipbuilding and Engineering Company. The company's innovation continues to grow until it makes Japan's first air-cooled diesel engine. The machines are codenamed DA6 and DA4. The first factory was built in Kawasaki and produced the TX-40 truck in 1938. This commercial vehicle became one of the most popular and used by the public and the military. Today, the spin-off company is known as Hino Motors Limited, a commercial vehicle brand that is also popular in Japan and the world. The demand for commercial vehicles is steadily increasing to carry all kinds of materials, products and food. The company also continues to introduce passenger car models and commercial vehicles such as trucks to meet automotive market demand. Isuzu continues to innovate and build gas-fired trucks with Tokyo Gas Co. Ltd. There is also a prototype electric truck with a carrying capacity of 2 tons which was completed in January 1991.

In the early 2000s, ELF's market share managed to occupy the first position in sales of 2-ton trucks and 3-ton cab-over-engines for 30 years. Isuzu is also innovating by making CNG (Compressed Natural Gas) fueled buses for the G9 Hokkaido Toyoko Summit. In addition, there is also a hybrid bus prototype for mid-size fixed-route buses. The innovation didn't stop there, Isuzu launched TRAGA light trucks, Elf EV, to special trucks for double trailer transportation. Isuzu then conducted research with Honda to create a heavy duty truck with fuel cells. A strategic alliance is also made with the 2021 Volvo [29].

Inspiration for Islamic creative education in the automotive world

Creative Education is based on the premise that creativity must be a key element in the education system. Educators need to foster an ongoing experience of creative engagement with different types of learning in students [30].

The challenges of creative education have similarities with the automotive world. The impending crisis in the workforce lies in the fact that the workplace itself demands increasing levels of competence and a new managerial mindset that is changing the operational methods of companies and reducing the need for workers with an assembly line mentality [31].

Various industrial sectors will follow the transformative digital wave, some of which are the automotive industry. To

facilitate changing times, reliable networks according to technological standards are constantly being developed, including the important role of patent systems that incentivize technological innovation, and antitrust laws that ensure that market competition that facilitates innovation is maintained [32].

for example, Emma Hutchings October 28, 2015 Mitsubishi Electric Corporation Technology has developed a new technology for the automotive industry that is able to detect absent-mindedness and other cognitive impairments in drivers. Once implemented in a future vehicle, it could greatly enhance safe driving behavior behind the wheel by immediately alerting drivers when they lose concentration on the road [33].

Learning from the automotive world, the means to develop new mindsets and increase the creativity and flexibility of workers lies in creative education. Therefore, the importance of creative education with reference to the conventional system in Japan and the creativity that works in the industry. The benefits of creative education in schools, universities and industry are emphasized, as are the opposing factors that hinder creativity [31].

To maintain an innovative working style, employers need to build a unique identity. Based on identity construction theory, we propose that an important individual difference, creative personality, will have a positive impact on entrepreneurial identity construction, which in turn will facilitate individual work-related innovation.

The creativity of Islamic education, can refer to moderating this mediating effect, where individuals with higher levels of education will have a higher probability of building an entrepreneurial identity and producing sustainable innovation. We suggest that with higher education, creative individuals will become entrepreneurs during their career development and reap more work-related innovations [34].

Furthermore, creative Islamic education is proposed to refer to four dimensions: originality, imagination, purpose, and value. Creativity can be practiced in the classroom through three levels of approach: creative teaching, creative teaching and teaching for creativity [35].

But it needs to be emphasized here, in creative Islamic education, strengthening religious values can be applied and based on needs. Religious values will remain upright through habituation, exemplary, reward, coaching, and punishment [4].

Creative teaching rests on two aspects: 1). Teach Islamic education in new and beneficial ways to encourage student growth develop original thinking and action. Creative teaching focuses on the methods used by the teacher to convey learning and the overall effect of these methods on students and what results from applying these methods, 2). In the process of teaching creative Islamic education, a teacher inspires student interest and then directs students to find their own problems creatively. Or the teacher presents a specific problem and asks students to use all available resources to creatively find the best satisfying solution [36].

The teaching of creative Islamic education is highly dependent on a conducive teacher-student relationship and is driven by the role of a creative teacher [37]. The growing interest in teaching creative Islamic education among teachers,

school leaders, academics and government is driven in part by a growing belief that today's fast-paced global economy demands workers who are more flexible and able to adapt to constant change than traditional career path workers.

There are several reasons behind the emergence of educational innovations, including:

1. Educational Relevance Issues

The demands of life in the increasingly complex modern era raise certain requirements for individuals to enter the world of work. From here the school is required to be able to organize education that equips graduates with skills, especially for the local community, without conflicting with the curriculum that applies nationally [38]. This is an opportunity for schools to provide local content subjects for students. Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture number 0412/U/1987, implicitly states that local content is an educational program whose content and delivery media are associated with the natural, social, cultural environment and regional needs that students need to learn [39]. As is the case with the automotive world, the rapid development of technology triggers many creative and innovative ideas in various types of technology. Innovation and creative ideas can come from anywhere, for example motorbikes and cars. In this case, of course, the modifier must have the right container or place for creative ideas, so that they are not abused in vehicle regulations. One way is by holding vehicle modification contests, both motorbikes and cars [40]. In terms of education, this can be done in the form of displaying student works. Learning about appreciation in a work can be taught so that in the future students are able to appreciate the work of previous students and other students, so that this field has the potential to gain experience and good learning.

2. Quality problems

The community as consumers of school graduates accuses that many graduates are of low quality. This must be addressed positively as a whip to improve the quality of education, by improving the curriculum, improving management, improving the quality of teaching staff, revitalizing the supervisory function, checks and balances. Good synergy is needed from various educational parties: teachers, parents, school committees, related officials, and academics to truly dedicate themselves to the advancement of education [41]. As in the automotive world, synergy in a car factory always brings innovation to present products according to the demands of the times. The introduction of a navigation system, ABS brakes, four-wheel drive and other safety features improve driver comfort and safety. Autonomous cars promise a future where vehicles can drive themselves using advanced artificial intelligence and sensors. Meanwhile, car connectivity allows drivers to connect to the internet, providing access to smarter services and features [42].

3. Efficiency problem

Efficiency is an effort to optimize existing facilities and infrastructure sparingly, but to get optimal results. There are many aspects that must be addressed in education in Indonesia, such as inefficiencies in time, teaching staff, and costs. Reflecting on the automotive world, technology implementation is one of the keys to strengthening the

automotive industry channel. The estuary certainly wins the competition at the global level through the superior products it produces. This allows superior products not to be expensive but in accordance with the capabilities of consumers [43].

4. Equitable education

The dropout and non-school rates in Indonesia are still concerning, both due to economic pressures and the unavailability of formal educational institutions in certain areas and for people with disabilities. Reflecting on the automotive world, consumers in the global market tend to look for innovative and sophisticated products so that the Indonesian automotive industry needs to be creative in innovating and developing more sophisticated and environmentally friendly technologies to attract consumers in the global market. By collaborating through network partners from national distributors, to reach workshop partners and independent workshops served through a network of distributors throughout Indonesia [44]. Therefore, educational equity must be through harmonious relations with the local government so that the goals of education to educate the nation's life can be fulfilled.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

After being discussed and analyzed, the research concluded: Creative education is based on the premise that creativity must be a key element in the education system. The creativity of Islamic education can refer to moderating the mediating effect of innovation in the automotive world. Creative Islamic education is highly dependent on a conducive teacher-student relationship and is driven by the role of a creative teacher. So Islamic education teachers must continue to learn from existing innovations so that creativity continues to be honed.

REFERENCES

- [1] M. O'Leary and P. Wood, "Reimagining teaching excellence: why collaboration, rather than competition, holds the key to improving teaching and learning in higher education," *Educational Review*, vol. 71, no. 1, pp. 122–139, 2019, doi: 10.1080/00131911.2019.1524203.
- [2] O. N. Yanitsky, "Creative Education: A View from Russia," *Creative Education*, vol. 10, no. 10, pp. 2232–2245, 2019, doi: 10.4236/ce.2019.104056.
- [3] J. Liu and T. Zhu, "Application of Blockchain Technology in Cultural and Creative Design Education," *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning*, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 228–239, 2021, doi: 10.3991/ijet.v16i04.15233.
- [4] Y. Listianah, "Reinforcement of Religious Values during the Revolution Era of Society 5.0," *Sinjie : Salam International Journal of Islamic Education*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 116–120, 2022, doi: 10.22219/sinjie.v1i2.22889.
- [5] D. J. Kim, S. C. Bae, S. H. Choi, H. J. Kim, and W. Lim, "Creative character education in mathematics for prospective teachers," *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, vol. 11, no. 6, pp. 1–16, 2019, doi: 10.3390/su11061730.
- [6] S. Pozilova, N. Rasulova, S. Khalilova, N. Aliyeva, and M. Rasulova, "The role of creative education in the development of lifelong learning in an innovative society: Ways to organizing," *Journal of Critical Reviews*, vol. 7, no. 7, pp. 379–383, 2020, doi: 10.31838/jcr.07.07.63.
- [7] H. H. Tok and B. Cerit, "The effect of creative drama education on first-year undergraduate nursing student attitudes toward caring for dying patients," *Nurse Education Today*, vol. 97, no. 2, p. 104696, 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.nedt.2020.104696.
- [8] N. A. Oparina, U. V. Nedelnitsyna, I. D. Levina, O. V. Maltseva, and M. G. Kaitandjyan, "Peculiarities of personality formation and creative education of children through folk dance," *Laplage em Revista*, vol. 7, no. Extra, pp. 582–592, 2021, doi: 10.24115/s2446-622020217extra-d1141p.582-592.
- [9] J. W. Creswell and C. N. Poth, *Qualitative Inquiry Research Design: Choosing among five approaches*, Fourth Ed. USA: SAGE Publications, 2017.
- [10] M. B. Miles, A. M. Huberman, and J. Saldaña, *Qualitative data analysis. A methods sourcebook*. California: SAGE Publications, 2020.
- [11] J. Saldana, *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*. USA: SAGE Publications, 2021.
- [12] V. Wolf, R. Dobrucka, R. Przekop, and S. Haubold, "Innovation strategies in the context of the paradigm of the five dimensions of innovation strategy," *Logforum*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 205–211, 2021, doi: 10.17270/J.LOG.2021.587.
- [13] S. Singh and Y. Aggarwal, "In search of a consensus definition of innovation: a qualitative synthesis of 208 definitions using grounded theory approach," *Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research*, vol. 35, no. 2, pp. 177–195, 2022, doi: 10.1080/13511610.2021.1925526.
- [14] F. Gault, "Defining and measuring innovation in all sectors of the economy," *Research Policy*, vol. 47, no. 7, pp. 617–622, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.respol.2018.01.007.
- [15] T. Kogabayev and A. Maziliauskas, "The definition and classification of innovation," *HOLISTICA – Journal of Business and Public Administration*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 59–72, 2017, doi: 10.1515/hjbpa-2017-0005.
- [16] A. Irawati and N. Nurfadilah, "Pengaruh Kreativitas Dan Perilaku Inovatif Terhadap Kinerja Pengrajin Galeri Belva Batik Tulis Madura," *Eco-Entrepreneur*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1–18, 2021.
- [17] M. A. Putri, "Analisis Pengaruh Kreativitas dan Perilaku Inovatif terhadap Kinerja Karyawan," Binus, 2012.
- [18] Y. Abdhi, "Apa Arti Nama-nama Mobil? Ini Kamusnya!," *CaruserMagz*, 2020.
- [19] K. E. Hendrickson, *The Encyclopedia of the industrial revolution in world history*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2015. doi: 10.5860/choice.191293.
- [20] T. Thi Hai Van and D. Minh Quan, "Some Approach in Assessing Information Technology Policies in Our

- Mining Industry under the Impact of the Industrial Revolution 4.0,” *VNU Journal of Science: Policy and Management Studies*, vol. 37, no. 1, 2021, doi: 10.25073/2588-1116/vnupam.4279.
- [21] E. Raharja, “Sejarah Panjang Daihatsu Bermula Dari Kendaraan Roda Tiga,” *medcom.id*, Nov. 05, 2022.
- [22] J. Begley, “Car safety wars: one hundred years of technology, politics, and death,” *Business History*, vol. 63, no. 3, pp. 1230–1232, 2021, doi: 10.1080/00076791.2019.1651968.
- [23] J. M. Miller, “Electric Powertrain: Energy Systems, Power Electronics and Drives for Hybrid, Electric and Fuel Cell Vehicles [Book Review],” *IEEE Power Electronics Magazine*, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 46–47, 2018, doi: 10.1109/mpel.2018.2874780.
- [24] Suzuki, “Sejarah Sukses Suzuki Di Ranah Industri Otomotif,” *Suzuki Tips-trik*, Nov. 30, 2022.
- [25] F. Kurniawan, “Sejarah Mitsubishi, Lahir dari Perusahaan Pelayaran Bangun Mobil Pertama dengan Palu dan Pahat,” *inews.id*, 2021.
- [26] D. Dicker *et al.*, “Global, regional, and national age-sex-specific mortality and life expectancy, 1950-2017: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017,” *The Lancet*, vol. 392, no. 10159, pp. 1684–1735, 2018, doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)31891-9.
- [27] T. Lim and B.-K. Ahn, “Hyundai’s FCEVs: A Pathway to New Possibilities,” *ECS Transactions*, vol. 50, no. 2, pp. 3–10, 2013, doi: 10.1149/05002.0003ecst.
- [28] Gaikindo, “Sejarah Otomotif Dunia, 3 November 1911 Hari Lahirnya Chevrolet,” gaikindo.or.id. [Online]. Available: <https://www.gaikindo.or.id/>
- [29] J. Scannell, “Becoming-City: Why Graffiti Writers Love the City More than You Ever Will,” *M/C Journal*, vol. 5, no. 2, 2002, doi: 10.5204/mcj.1951.
- [30] G. Toshmali, K. Alimohammadzadeh, A. Maher, S. M. Hosseini, and M. Bahadori, “Conceptualization of entrepreneurial university and pattern design of third generation university,” *Iran Occupational Health*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 415–436, 2020.
- [31] X. Gao, “An overview of the development of creative writing teaching and research in mainland China (2009–2020),” *New Writing*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 430–467, 2022, doi: 10.1080/14790726.2021.1999479.
- [32] A. Bharadwaj, M. Singh, and S. Jain, “All good things mustn’t come to an end: Reigniting the debate on patent policy and standard setting,” in *Multi-Dimensional Approaches Towards New Technology: Insights on Innovation, Patents and Competition*, JGU Research Publications, 2018, pp. 85–116. doi: 10.1007/978-981-13-1232-8_5.
- [33] E. Hutchings, “Mitsubishi Cars Use Deep Learning to Stop Distracted Driving,” *psfk*. Accessed: Feb. 04, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.psfk.com/>
- [34] J. Zhou, X. Xu, Y. Li, and C. Liu, “Creative enough to become an entrepreneur: A multi-wave study of creative personality, education, entrepreneurial identity, and innovation,” *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, vol. 12, no. 10, pp. 1–17, 2020, doi: 10.3390/SU12104043.
- [35] K. C. Tsai, “A Framework of Creative Education,” *in education*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 137–155, 2015, doi: 10.37119/ojs2015.v21i1.193.
- [36] R. S. El Syam, “Suluk Pendidikan Islam dalam Relasi Identik Rokok dan Korek Api,” *Concept: Journal of Social Humanities and Education*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 112–123, 2023, doi: 10.55606/concept.v2i2.292.
- [37] R. Suyud El Syam and S. Haryanto, “Pengembangan Multimedia Berbasis Komputer Untuk Mata Pelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Siswa,” *Jurnal Health Sains*, vol. 3, no. 6, 2022, doi: 10.46799/jsa.v3i6.444.
- [38] M. Fatkhurohman and R. S. El Syam, “Relasi Sains dan Agama: Materi Besaran dan Satuan Dalam Meningkatkan Keimanan Peserta Didik,” *Jurnal Riset Rumpun Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam (JURRIMIPA)*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 213–224, 2023, doi: 10.55606/jurrimipa.v2i1.782.
- [39] G. Kartono, S. Sugito, and A. C. K. Azis, “Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Bermuatan Lokal Batak Untuk Sekolah Menengah Di Kota Medan,” *Gorga : Jurnal Seni Rupa*, vol. 10, no. 1, 2021, doi: 10.24114/gr.v10i1.25971.
- [40] M. Fakhri, O. Klemp, S. Puch, and K. Grüttner, “A modeling methodology for collaborative evaluation of future automotive innovations,” *Software and Systems Modeling*, vol. 20, no. 5, pp. 1587–1608, 2021, doi: 10.1007/s10270-021-00864-3.
- [41] A. Imron and R. S. El Syam, “The Effect Of Compensation And Career Evelopment Through Scientific Publication Motivation On The Performance Of Homebase Islamic Education Lecturers At The University,” *Edupedia : Jurnal Studi Pendidikan dan Pedagogi Islam*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 101–115, 2023, doi: 10.35316/edupedia.v7i2.2434.
- [42] H. Tian and Z. H. Wang, “Chinese green process innovation in automotive painting: the strategic niche management perspective,” *International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 993–1010, 2020, doi: 10.1007/s13762-019-02530-0.
- [43] M. Dziallas, “How to evaluate innovative ideas and concepts at the front-end?: A front-end perspective of the automotive innovation process,” *Journal of Business Research*, vol. 110, pp. 502–518, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.jbusres.2018.05.008.
- [44] M. Asbari *et al.*, “The role of knowledge transfer and organizational learning to build innovation capability: Evidence from Indonesian automotive industry,” *International Journal of Control and Automation*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 319–333, 2020.