

Research/Review

Training on Making Eid Greeting Cards in Fostering the Islamic Spirit of Students of Amin Sungai Besi Indah Guidance Studio, Selangor Malaysia

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Abstract: Amin Sungai Besi Indah Guidance Studio is a learning place for children of Indonesian workers (TKI) in Malaysia which aims to provide informal education, but limited resources and conventional learning methods are obstacles in efforts to improve the creative skills of children there. Therefore, innovation in creativity is needed that can attract children's interest and help them develop their creative abilities in a fun and meaningful way. Eid al-Fitr is a holiday for Muslims after fasting for 30 consecutive days. Where the moment of Eid al-Fitr is a very sacred moment for Muslims. In the celebration of the holiday, many families gather to forgive each other and also give greetings. Greeting cards are cards used to give greetings or words that are made in such a way to be creative using handicraft creations. In your speech, you can use cards that have been made, where there are handwritten words and decorated as attractively as possible. For buses we hand over cards to anyone we want to give them.

Keywords: Greeting Cards; Eid al-Fitr; Exit Greeting Card; Eid al-Fitr; Family

1. Introduction

Eid al-Fitr, as a Muslim holiday that marks the end of the holy month of Ramadan, is an important moment full of spiritual and social meaning. This celebration is not only a place for religious rituals, but also an opportunity to strengthen friendship, forgive each other, and reflect on the spiritual journey for a whole month of fasting. In the midst of a fast-paced modern era, the tradition of sending Eid greeting cards still has strong relevance. In fact, this tradition is increasingly meaningful as a medium to convey affection, happiness, and prayers with a personal touch. In this context, the training on making Eid greeting cards for students of the Amin Guidance Studio in Sungai Besi Indah, Selangor, Malaysia is the right initiative. This activity is not only educational and creative, but also an effective means to foster the Islamic spirit of students. (Islam, 2018) (Aziz, 2021) (Hasanah, 2020)

The young generation is a very valuable asset of the nation. Therefore, the formation of noble character and morals from an early age is very important to ensure a bright future of the nation. From an Islamic perspective, instilling the spirit of Islam in the younger generation means cultivating the values of the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad PBUH in daily life, such as faith, devotion, noble morals, social concern, and intellectual intelligence. The responsibility in this coaching is not only in the hands of parents, but also the responsibility of educational institutions, the community, and the government. Although formal religious education is already underway, a more creative and fun approach is needed to reach the hearts and minds of children growing up in the digital age. Learning

Received : 15 April 2025

Revised : 30 April 2025

Accepted : 24 May 2025

Online Available : 26 May 2025

Curr. Ver.: 26 May 2025



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methods that are too rigid risk reducing their interest and understanding of Islamic values. Therefore, creative training such as making Eid greeting cards is a relevant and inspiring alternative. (Munir, 2019) (Fadilah, 2020) (Hidayatullah, 2022)

Eid greeting cards, although they look simple, actually have great potential as a creative da'wah medium. Through this card, Islamic messages can be conveyed in an attractive, easy-to-understand, and heart-touching way. Students can channel their creativity in designing cards, writing meaningful messages, and choosing illustrations that fit the theme of Eid al-Fitr. This process is not only an artistic activity, but also a means of learning that involves cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects. Islamic values such as friendship, mutual forgiveness, gratitude, compassion, and prayer and hope, can be instilled practically through making greeting cards. Through this activity, students learn to establish harmonious social relationships, express forgiveness politely, express gratitude to Allah, and share happiness with others. (Suryadi, 2017) (Ghazali, 2021)

The Amin Guidance Studio in Sungai Besi Indah is a consistent institution in fostering the character and morals of students. Training on making Eid greeting cards is one of the programs that aims to form a young generation of faith, piety, and noble character. With a creative and fun approach, this studio seeks to instill Islamic values effectively and sustainably. In the digital era dominated by instant communication, the presence of manual greeting cards is becoming more and more meaningful. The personal touch and uniqueness of the design give a sentimental value that cannot be replaced by short messages on social media. (Sanggar, 2025)

This training has various benefits, including teaching design and communication skills, increasing creativity, and fostering students' artistic spirit. In addition, this activity also instills Islamic values through direct experience and strengthens students' Islamic identity. The main purpose of this training is to foster the Islamic spirit of students through creative and meaningful activities. Other benefits include increasing understanding of Eid al-Fitr, strengthening character, and fostering a sense of social responsibility. (Sugiyono, 2016) (Yusof, 2019)

The training methodology will be participatory and fun, including lectures, discussions, hands-on practice, group work, and evaluation. The training material consists of understanding Eid al-Fitr, Islamic values, techniques for making greeting cards, to writing polite and inspirational messages. However, the implementation of training cannot be separated from challenges such as limited resources, varied student interests, availability of experienced instructors, and effective scheduling of activities (Hamalik, 2014)²¹. For this reason, strategies such as fundraising, the use of innovative approaches, the selection of competent instructors, and flexible scheduling are needed.

Finally, this training is expected to be an effective medium in fostering Islam for the younger generation. These activities not only teach technical skills, but also form a strong religious character. With this training, it is hoped that students will become more religious, responsible, and able to contribute positively in society. Hopefully this training can also inspire other educational institutions in developing creative and Islamic character development programs, in order to realize a superior generation with noble character.

2. Introduction or Related Works or Literature Review

Islamic spirituality is a state of inner consciousness that reflects a deep appreciation of individuals and the practice of Islamic teachings in daily attitudes and behaviors. (Daradjat, 1996)

Islamic education is a conscious and planned effort to develop students' potential so that they understand, internalize, and practice Islamic teachings comprehensively. (Arief, 2002)

Training is a learning process that aims to improve the skills, knowledge, and attitudes of participants so that they can perform certain tasks effectively and efficiently. (Hamalik, Proses Belajar Mengajar, 2009)

Instructional media are teaching aids that help clarify messages and increase the effectiveness of the teaching and learning process. (Sudjana, 2005)

Creativity can be nurtured through artistic and expressive activities, including written and visual forms such as greeting cards. (Hurlock, 1978)

Meaningful learning experiences can shape children's attitudes and values, including religious values. (Santrock, 2007)

Strengthening religious values in educational activities must be carried out in a contextual manner. (Syah, 2003)

3. Proposed Methods

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which aims to describe in depth the creative process in making handicrafts for children at Studio Bimbingan Amin Sungai Besi Indah, Selangor, Malaysia. This method was chosen because it was able to provide a broader understanding of how to be creative in making handicrafts (Arikunto, 2009)

In this study, the data validation technique used is the source triangulation technique. Source triangulation is a data collection technique that uses the same technique to obtain data from the same source (Prastowo, 2012) Results and Discussion.

4. Results and Discussion

Eid greeting card concept

Definition of Eid greeting cards

Eid greeting cards, or Eid al-Fitr, are a long-standing tradition embedded in the culture of Muslim communities around the world. More than just a medium for conveying congratulations, Eid greeting cards contain deep social, cultural, and spiritual values. A comprehensive understanding of the concept of Eid greeting cards will help us to better appreciate this tradition and make optimal use of it. (Andriansyah, 2020)

History and Evolution of Eid Greeting Cards

The tradition of sending greetings at important moments has been a part of human culture since thousands of years ago. In various ancient civilizations such as Egypt, China, and Rome, the early forms of greeting cards can be found in the use of papyrus scrolls, candlesticks, or cloth inscribed messages of prayer, greetings, and good news. Although it is not yet referred to as a "card," its communicative function is similar. In the Western world, greeting cards in modern form began to develop in the 19th century, especially after the Industrial Revolution that allowed mass printing. Back then, cards were used to congratulate celebrations such as Christmas and New Year. As European influence expanded to the colonies including Muslim countries, greeting card culture began to penetrate into the Islamic world. In the archipelago, especially in the Dutch East Indies, this tradition began to be known in the early 20th century, starting with the elite and educated people inspired by Dutch culture. The cards sent at that time were still exclusive, made to a limited extent by small printing presses, and usually contained Arabic calligraphy, hand illustrations, and greetings in classical Malay or Arabic-Malay. Sayings such as "Selamat Hari Raya Eid al-Fitr" or "Minal 'Aidin wal Faizin" are the top choices. (George, 1925) (Suryadinata, 2005)

After Indonesia and Malaysia became independent in the mid-20th century, Eid greeting cards began to enter a broader phase of development. Increasing public literacy, economic growth, and the development of printing technology make Eid cards more affordable and commonly used in various circles. In the 1950s to 1970s, Eid cards were still simple but had begun to be mass-produced. Generally displaying images of mosques, crescent moons, or families staying in touch, these cards are a medium to strengthen friendship, apologize for being born inwardly, and express the joy of welcoming Eid al-Fitr. In Malaysia, raya cards are becoming popular among students and employees, with the support of Pos Malaysia which provides special delivery services ahead of the holidays. These cards became a symbol of close social relationships between members of the community. (Reid, 1988)

Entering the 1980s and 1990s, Eid greeting cards reached their golden age. Almost every household has a tradition of sending and receiving cards from relatives, neighbors, teachers, and even schoolmates. Printing companies are also competing to produce cards with increasingly attractive designs: from images of families going home, children playing firecrackers, the atmosphere of Eid prayers in the field, to artistic Arabic calligraphy. The card design is very colorful, vibrant, and reflects the warm festive atmosphere. The greetings in the cards also became more creative, ranging from poems, rhymes, to meaningful prayers. Examples such as, "Even if the hand does not have time to shake, allow the heart to

apologize," or "Taabbalallahu minna wa minkum, sorry for the birth and mind." Eid cards are also a collectible, especially among children and teenagers who keep them in albums or stick them on the walls of the room. In this era, cards are also used by companies, government agencies, and the mass media to establish good relationships with partners and the community. (Tempo, 1997)

However, towards the end of the 1990s and early 2000s, the tradition of Eid greeting cards began to undergo a significant transformation due to the development of communication technology. The advent of mobile phones allows people to send Eid greetings via SMS. Greetings that used to be sent in the form of cards are now typed and sent to many people in just a matter of seconds. In fact, some Eid SMS messages have become very popular and widely circulated in chains. In addition to SMS, electronic mail (email) and digital greeting cards or e-cards are starting to be used, especially by those who work in professional environments or have internet access. Certain sites provide digital card services that can be customized and sent via email. This change is characterized by time and cost efficiency, although on the one hand it begins to reduce the personal element in the delivery of speech.

The next development, especially after the entry of the social media era in the 2010s, further accelerated the shift in the tradition of Eid cards from physical to digital forms. Platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and WhatsApp are the main means for people to convey Eid greetings. Now, greetings are no longer sent one by one but are shared en masse in the form of statuses, images, short videos, or even stories. There is also a trend of creating aesthetically pleasing digital speech designs with modern calligraphy touches, pastel colors, and Islamic quotes. Although practical, this form of speech tends to be impersonal and passes faster than physical cards that can be stored and remembered for years.

Although digital dominance continues to strengthen, recent years have shown a resurgence of interest in physical Eid greeting cards, especially among the younger generation who want to bring back a personal touch to this tradition. Handmade or custom-made cards are in demand again, often sent with hampers or Eid gifts. The design is more minimalist and elegant, featuring a combination of traditional and modern elements. In the spirit of eco-friendliness, some card creators also use recycled materials, or choose to send digital cards that can be printed by the recipient. In fact, there has also emerged an interactive card innovation that uses Augmented Reality (AR) technology, where the recipient can scan the card and view animations or listen to [voice messages](#) ¹¹. This phenomenon shows that even though the medium has changed, the spirit of greeting each other and establishing friendship is still alive.

In the context of Malay and Islamic culture, Eid greeting cards are not only a means of communication, but also a reflection of social and spiritual values. It is a symbol of friendship, mutual forgiveness, and sincere hope and prayer on the day of victory. In the midst of the hustle and bustle of modern life, receiving cards — especially handwritten or custom-made ones — is a touching and meaningful emotional experience. For some people, Eid cards are a form of expression of affection and concern that cannot be replaced by mere digital messages.

Over time, the evolution of Eid greeting cards reflects the social, cultural, and technological dynamics of Muslim communities, particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia. From simple handwritten sheets, cheerful '90s-era picture cards, SMS short messages, digital e-cards, to futuristic AR greetings, they all carry one universal message: the desire to connect, apologize, and say the best prayers on a holy day. Although the form and medium will continue to change according to the times, the spirit and essence of the Eid greeting card will always be preserved as part of a tradition that strengthens human relationships and enriches the meaning of Eid al-Fitr.

Before the digital era, Eid greeting cards were the only medium to convey messages to relatives and friends who may be far away. Initially, this greeting card was made simply, perhaps just a piece of handwritten paper containing Eid greetings. Along with the times, the design and manufacture of Eid greeting cards has evolved. The use of higher quality paper, more artistic designs, and even the addition of images or illustrations are the hallmarks of modern Eid greeting cards. However, the essence of the Eid greeting card remains the same, namely as a medium to convey messages of affection, happiness, and prayer. (Suryani, 2019)

The development of printing technology also influenced the evolution of Eid greeting cards. Mass printing allows for the production of large quantities of greeting cards with diverse designs. The emergence of various types of paper, ink, and printing techniques allows the creation of more beautiful and attractive Eid greeting cards. In the digital era, Eid greeting

cards have also adapted to technology, with the advent of e-cards or digital greeting cards that can be sent via email or social media. (Yusuf, 2021)

Values Contained in Eid Greeting Cards

Eid greeting cards are not only a medium of communication, but also loaded with values that are important in Islamic culture, including:

- Gathering: Sending Eid greeting cards is a tangible manifestation of efforts to strengthen friendship with family, friends, and relatives. Greeting cards are an introduction to re-establish relationships that may have been strained for a year. (Ramadhani, 2022)
- Sorry to Apologize: Eid al-Fitr is the right moment to forgive each other. Eid greeting cards can be a medium to convey apologies and expressions of apology for mistakes that have been made. The phrase "Minal Aidin Wal Faizin" which is often written on Eid greeting cards reflects this spirit of mutual forgiveness. (Nurhayati, 2018)
- Prayers and Hopes: Eid greeting cards often contain prayers and good wishes for the recipient. These prayers and hopes can be in the form of prayers for goodness, health, success, and blessings.
- Expressions of Gratitude: Eid greeting cards can also be a medium to express gratitude to Allah SWT for all His blessings and gifts. This expression of gratitude can be conveyed directly or through the symbols contained on the greeting card.
- Affection: Eid greeting cards are a tangible manifestation of affection and attention to the recipient. The design and message contained in the greeting card reflect the sender's attention and concern for the recipient. (Hidayat, 2020)

Important Elements in Eid Greeting Card Design

A good Eid greeting card design should pay attention to several important elements, including:

- Theme: Eid greeting card themes can vary, ranging from simple themes to more complex themes. The theme chosen must be in accordance with the message you want to convey.
- Color: The right color selection can increase the appeal of the Eid greeting card. Bright and cheerful colors are usually chosen to reflect the atmosphere of Eid.
- Typography: Typography or font selection is also important to pay attention to. The typeface chosen should be easy to read and match the theme of the greeting card.
- Illustrations/Images: Illustrations or pictures can add to the attractiveness of Eid greeting cards. The illustrations chosen should be relevant to the theme and message you want to convey. Images with Islamic nuances, such as mosques, crescent moons, or typical Eid motifs, are often used.
- Message: The message written on the Eid greeting card should be short, clear, and meaningful. The message must reflect the spirit of Eid al-Fitr, such as forgiving each other, being grateful, and strengthening friendship. (Indonesia, 2016)

Eid Greeting Cards in the Digital Era

The tradition of sending Eid greeting cards is an important part of the culture of Muslim communities around the world, including in Indonesia and Malaysia. In the context of Eid al-Fitr, greeting cards are a symbolic means to convey messages of friendship, prayers, and apologies. In the past, these greeting cards were physical and sent by mail a few days before Hari Raya arrived. However, as information and communication technology develops, this tradition undergoes a significant transformation. Currently, Eid greeting cards are not only present in physical form, but also in various digital formats that are faster, more practical, and more wide-reaching. (Fatimah, 2022)

The digitization of Eid greeting cards began with the use of SMS (Short Message Service) in the late 1990s to the early 2000s. Many people have started replacing postcards with short messages that contain the words "Minal aidin wal faizin, sorry to be born and minded." Creativity also develops; Various versions of poetic, funny, and heartfelt speech appeared that were shared en masse. This development then continued with the presence of the internet and social media such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and TikTok which made Eid greetings appear more visual and interactive. (Rahman, 2021)

Digital Eid greeting cards can now be made very easily using various design applications such as Canva, Adobe Express, and built-in features on social media. Users can choose from hundreds of templates, replace text and images, and add elements such as animations, music, and videos. The formats also vary, from static images (JPEG/PNG), animated GIFs, short-form videos, to interactive cards with augmented reality (AR) technology. This reflects a shift from one-way to two-way communication, where the recipient can reply to a speech in a more personalized and creative way. (Iskandar, 2023)

The main advantage of digital greeting cards is efficiency and flexibility. At one time, one could send greetings to tens or even hundreds of people without a huge cost. This is in contrast to physical cards which require printing and shipping costs, as well as non-instant delivery times. In addition, digital cards are also considered more environmentally friendly because they do not use paper, ink, or other printed materials. So it is not surprising that the younger generation prefers the digital format in delivering Eid greetings. (Mulyadi, 2020)

However, this transformation has also caused a number of criticisms. Some people feel that digital cards are too impersonal, especially if they are sent in bulk without mentioning a name or a special message. This makes the speech seem purely formal, without emotional closeness. A study from Nurhayati (2018) showed that 68% of respondents felt more appreciated when they received a physical handwritten card than a digital message that only contained a general template. This shows that digital technology cannot always replace the sentimental value of traditional communication. (Nurhayati, 2018)

For this reason, a more meaningful approach is needed in the use of digital greeting cards. One is to tailor the message based on relationship and context. For example, a greeting to a parent or teacher can be delivered in more polite and long words, while a greeting to a peer can be more relaxed and creative. Adding the recipient's name and inserting specific memories or expectations can increase the depth of the message. This is where it is important to maintain the personal element in digital communication so that it does not lose its original meaning. (Hidayat F. , 2021)

Apart from being a communication tool, Eid greeting cards also have social and spiritual value. In Islam, Eid al-Fitr is not only a celebration of victory after fasting for a whole month, but also a moment to forgive each other, strengthen friendships, and spread kindness. Therefore, delivering Eid greetings, both physically and digitally, remains part of social worship that strengthens the Islamic *ukhuwah*. In this context, digital media is just a tool; The essence still lies in the sincere intention and content of the message conveyed. (Yusuf, Idul Fitri dan Tradisi Silaturahmi dalam Islam, 2019)

In the era of social media, Eid greeting cards are also part of the expression of digital identity. Many people compete to make greetings with unique and attractive designs, then upload them to their personal accounts. Not infrequently, the greeting card is made as a form of personal branding, especially by public figures, officials, or influencers. They insert a special logo, slogan, or narrative to reinforce a positive image in the eyes of the public. This phenomenon shows that greeting cards not only function as a communication tool, but also as a strategic visual communication medium. (Lestari, 2022)

Interestingly, in the midst of this digitalization trend, interest in physical cards has resurfaced, especially among young people who like vintage or retro styles. Some creative communities even held workshops to make Eid greeting cards manually (handmade) as a form of preserving traditions. This phenomenon indicates that despite the convenience of technology, humans still miss the emotional touch and authenticity in social relationships. Physical cards provide a sensation of their own—they can be touched, stored, and remembered as valuable memory artifacts. (Hanifah, 2023)

In the context of education and social activities, digital Eid greeting cards can also be used as a means of learning. For example, in studio or school activities, students are invited to design digital greeting cards using simple devices such as mobile phones or computers. In addition to training design and technology skills, this activity also instills Islamic values and communication ethics. They learn how to convey positive messages with good aesthetics and grammar. This is an integration between character education and digital literacy. (Suryani, 2021)

In closing, Eid greeting cards in the digital era are a tangible manifestation of cultural adaptation to the times. Although the form and medium have changed, the social and spiritual function of greeting cards has remained intact. The challenge is not in the use of technology itself, but in how to maintain meaning, warmth, and sincerity in every message conveyed. Whether digital or physical, greeting cards will always be a bridge of hearts that unite feelings in blessed moments like Eid al-Fitr.

Profile of Amin Sungai Besi Indah Guidance Studio

Sanggar Bimbingan Sungai Besi Indah Amin is an informal learning center intended for children of Indonesian Workers (TKI) living in the Selangor region, Malaysia. This studio serves as an alternative place for children who cannot access full formal education, as well as a safe space to grow and learn in the midst of the limitations they face as a migrant community¹. The existence of this studio is very important in supporting the growth and development process of children in terms of academics and non-academics.

Located at 2A Jalan Sungai Besi Indah 1, Taman Sungai Besi Indah, 43300, Sri Kembangan, Selangor, Malaysia, Sanggar Bimbingan Amin is easily accessible to the surrounding community, especially Indonesian migrant workers who are domiciled in the area. Teaching and learning activities in this studio are usually carried out on weekends or outside of their parents' working hours. Despite being outside the Malaysian formal education system, this studio performs educational and social functions that are no less important².

The results of initial observations of the children's activities at the Amin Guidance Studio show that their creativity potential still needs to be developed. They have a passion and interest for learning, but are still limited in terms of practical skills such as creating handicrafts, art, or creative products that they can take advantage of directly. One form of activity that can encourage this ability is training in making greeting cards, especially Eid greeting cards that are relevant to their traditions and culture.

Eid greeting cards are a simple but meaningful medium used to convey messages of friendship, apologies, and good prayers on holidays. Greeting card making activities not only train children's creativity and fine motor skills, but also introduce them to the social and spiritual values contained in the Eid al-Fitr⁴ tradition. In addition, this activity can be a form of self-expression and strengthen the cultural and religious identity of children overseas.

By organizing training on making Eid greeting cards, Amin Guidance Studio can provide a fun, meaningful, and functional learning experience for students. Through this activity, it is hoped that children will not only be able to produce beautiful creative works, but also understand the meaning of the Eid al-Fitr celebration and the importance of establishing good relationships with others⁵. This activity also opens up a space for collaboration between teachers, volunteers, and children in building a positive and productive learning atmosphere.

How to make an Eid greeting card

This program aims to improve children's creative abilities through the activity of making Eid greeting cards. The method used is participatory learning, which involves active interaction between facilitators and participants, as well as hands-on practice of making cards. Here are the complete stages of making Eid greeting cards using origami paper and Rupert images:

Manufacturing Steps:

Prepare Materials and Tools

- Cardboard (green, white, or taster color)
- Origami paper (green and yellow to make ketupat)
- Glue or double tape
- Scissors and pencils
- Marker or pen for writing greetings

Create a Card Base

- Fold the cardboard paper in half so that it forms a folding card.
- Make sure it's large enough to accommodate the decorations and greeting messages inside.

Making Ketupat Decorations from Origami Paper

- Take one piece of green and yellow origami paper each.
- Cut into long strips ± 1 cm wide.
- Weave (woven) the pieces of paper to form a ketupat pattern.
- Trim the sides with scissors.
- Add two long pieces of paper at the bottom as a rhombus garnish.

Attaching the Ketupat to the Card

- Attach the rhombus decoration to the front of the card using glue or double tape.
- Place it in the center or in the corner of the card as desired.

Add Other Decorations

- Use additional origami paper to make decorations such as crescent moons, mosques, or stars.
- Add glitter or stickers to make the card look more appealing.

Writing Eid Greetings

- Use colorful markers to write greetings, such as:
"Happy Eid al-Fitr, I'm Sorry to Be Born and Minded."
- You can also add calligraphy or other decorations according to your creativity.

Finalization and Finishing Touches

- Make sure all the elements stick neatly and firmly.
- Allow the glue to dry completely before the card is used or given.
- Greeting cards are ready to be shared with family or friends.

Program Outcomes and Impacts

After this program was implemented, several positive impacts were seen on the participants, especially children:

- Improved Creative Skills: Children become more active and able to create interesting handicrafts.
- Increased Imagination: The process of designing cards encourages children to think creatively in creating combinations of colors and shapes.
- Increase Confidence: Children feel proud of their own work, especially when participating in competitions or exhibits.
- Cultural Preservation: Children learn to express the spirit of Eid al-Fitr through art media and hand skills.

Picture

The following is documentation on the training activity on making Eid greeting cards in fostering the Islamic spirit of students of the amin sungai besi indah guidance studio, selangor Malaysia with the results of greeting cards and photos together with all children who took part in the training.



Figure 1.



Figure 2. Activities to make Eid greeting cards.

5. Conclusion

Eid greeting cards are a form of tradition that has very strong historical, social, and spiritual values in the culture of Muslim communities, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia. As a medium for conveying Eid greetings, this card not only serves as a communication tool, but also reflects important values such as friendship, apology, prayer, gratitude, and affection between individuals. Historically, Eid greeting cards have undergone a long evolution from the era of ancient civilizations to modern digital forms. Starting from the use of simple writing

media in the past, greeting cards began to develop rapidly since the 19th century thanks to advances in printing technology and the influence of Western culture. In the archipelago, the existence of Eid greeting cards has been growing in popularity since the beginning of the 20th century, and reached its peak in the 1980s–1990s when almost every household sent and received physical greeting cards with attractive designs and heartfelt messages.

The changing times have a significant impact on the form and method of sending Eid greeting cards. The transformation to digital media since the early 2000s, through SMS, e-cards, to social media such as WhatsApp and Instagram, has kept this tradition alive but changed in form and nuance. The main advantages of the digital form are the efficiency of time, cost and wide reach. However, this also reduces the personal and emotional touch that is usually present in physical cards. However, in recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in physical Eid greeting cards, especially those made specifically and personally, suggesting that people still value traditions that provide a more immersive emotional experience.

The values in the Eid greeting card are an important aspect that cannot be ignored. In the context of Islam, this card is a medium to strengthen relationships, express apologies, and convey sincere hopes and prayers. The messages contained in it are a reflection of the spirit of Eid al-Fitr as a day of victory, cleansing of the soul, and strengthening social ties.

Seeing the importance of this tradition, training on making Eid greeting cards is very relevant and useful to be carried out, especially in an environment such as the Amin Guidance Studio in Sungai Besi Indah, Selangor. This studio is an alternative learning place for migrant workers who do not have full access to formal education. Creative activities such as making Eid greeting cards can be a learning medium that not only hone fine motor skills and creativity, but also instill important social, cultural, and religious values in their lives.

This activity also has the potential to strengthen the identity and confidence of migrant children living in other countries. By creating their own work, children can feel pride in their identity as part of a Muslim community that upholds the values of compassion and friendship. In addition, through this training, a space for positive interaction is created between students, teachers, and volunteers that indirectly form a supportive and inclusive learning environment.

Thus, the preservation and development of Eid greeting card traditions—both in physical and digital form—remains important to be carried out as part of character and cultural education. In the midst of an increasingly digital world, the values contained in this tradition remain relevant and can continue to be passed on to the younger generation, especially through fun educational activities such as training at the Amin Guidance Studio.

Author Contribution: The author plays an active role as a compiler of the material as well as a facilitator of the activity. The author compiled a training module that contains a step-by-step guide in making greeting cards, starting from determining the theme, choosing the right words, to composing a touching and meaningful message. During the training session, the author guided participants in crafting personal messages describing their relationships and feelings towards family members. The author encourages participants to use honest, warm, and evocative language, while equipping them with simple yet effective writing techniques. At the end of the activity, the author evaluates the participants' work and provides constructive feedback. Through this training, the author contributes to strengthening communication and family harmony through personal and meaningful writing media

Funding: This activity is carried out with minimal funding, utilizing available resources independently and voluntary support from participants and facilitators, so that it continues to run effectively without requiring large costs.

Data Availability Statement: This activity is non-experimental and focuses on the creative process and personal expression of the participants. If there is relevant data or documentation that can be ethically shared in the future, that information will be included in future updates.

Acknowledgement: We would like to express our deepest gratitude to all parties who have contributed to the implementation of the Greeting Card Making Training for Families. Thank you to the participants who have enthusiastically participated in each session with high enthusiasm and creativity. Hopefully this activity can be an inspiration to continue to express affection and concern for the family through sincere words. See you in other useful activities!

Conflict of Interest: The author states that there is no conflict of interest in the implementation of Greeting Card Making Training for Families. All activities are prepared

and carried out independently, without the influence or interest of individuals, institutions, or other parties that may affect the objectivity and integrity of the training.

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