



Moral Education Values In The Anime Film One Piece Arc, Dressrosa Perspective Of Immanuel Kant In The Book Of Moral Laws

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Abstract: This study aims to analyse the moral educational values depicted in the One Piece anime, specifically within the Dressrosa Arc, through the lens of Immanuel Kant's philosophical framework as articulated in his work The Moral Law. The rationale for this research stems from the growing importance of employing popular media as an educational medium to cultivate moral awareness among younger generations, particularly within the context of Islamic religious education. A qualitative approach was adopted, utilising the library research method. Data were gathered through the examination of episodes from the Dressrosa Arc accessed via digital platforms such as Telegram and Bstation, and were subsequently analysed in conjunction with relevant literature, including Kant's philosophical texts, scholarly journals, and academic e-books. The data were analysed using a descriptive narrative method encompassing data reduction, categorisation, interpretation, and conclusion drawing. The findings indicate that the Dressrosa Arc conveys key moral values such as honesty, moral courage, justice, and respect for human dignity. These values are consistent with Kantian principles that emphasise duty-based ethics and adherence to universal moral laws. Within the framework of Islamic education, such values possess the potential to contribute significantly to the development of morally upright and socially responsible individuals.

Keyword: Moral Education, One Piece Anime; Islamic Religious Education.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis nilai-nilai pendidikan moral dalam anime One Piece Arc Dressrosa dengan menggunakan perspektif Immanuel Kant dalam karyanya Hukum Moral. Latar belakang penelitian ini didasarkan pada urgensi pemanfaatan media populer sebagai sarana edukatif dalam membentuk moralitas generasi muda, khususnya dalam konteks pendidikan agama Islam. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi pustaka. Data dikumpulkan melalui penelusuran episode Arc Dressrosa dari platform digital seperti Telegram dan Bstation, serta dianalisis bersama dengan literatur pendukung yang meliputi karya Immanuel Kant, jurnal ilmiah, dan e-book relevan. Teknik analisis data dilakukan secara naratif deskriptif melalui tahap reduksi data, kategorisasi, interpretasi, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Arc Dressrosa merepresentasikan nilai-nilai moral seperti kejujuran, keberanian, keadilan, serta penghormatan terhadap martabat manusia. Nilai-nilai ini selaras dengan prinsip moral Kant yang menekankan kewajiban etis dan hukum moral universal.

Kata kunci : Pendidikan Moral; Anime One Piece; Pendidikan Agama Islam.

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Introduction

Moral education is now an important global phenomenon in modern societies, where almost all countries place it as part of the education system. Individual morality is often a measure of the progress of a nation's civilization, so moral values become an important foundation in life. Morality, as a guide in determining right and wrong actions, is also emphasized in religious teachings, including in the Qur'an, which emphasizes the importance of noble morals (Faturachman et al., 2022). Along with the development of the times marked by technological advances and globalization, the challenges to the application of moral values are increasingly complex. The younger generation is faced with various external influences, ranging from social media to popular culture, which often contradict the moral principles taught in religion. Therefore, the role of moral education becomes increasingly important in shaping a solid character and personality so that it is not easily eroded by the changing times (Amelia et al., 2025).

Islamic philosophers such as Ibn Miskawaih, Al-Farabi, and Al-Ghazali argue that morality derived from religion brings happiness and salvation both in this world and in the hereafter. Meanwhile, in Western philosophy, Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher known for his deontological ethics, also made a major contribution to the understanding of morality. Kant emphasized that moral actions should be carried out not because of personal gain or emotional impulses, but because of the awareness of obligations stemming from reason. He introduced the concept of categorical imperative, which is a universal moral principle that requires individuals to act based on principles that can be made law for everyone (Abbas, 2024).

Moral education can also be obtained from various media, including popular animated films such as One Piece. This anime has a significant influence on the formation of values and morals, especially among teenagers. One Piece, by Eiichiro Oda, has been one of the most popular anime in the world since it was published as a manga in 1997 and adapted into an anime in 1999 (Mulangjoyo & Ariyanto, 2024). The Dressrosa arc in One Piece features moral values such as courage, friendship, and honesty that have relevance to the teachings of morality, both in Islam and in Kantian ethics. However, not many studies have systematically explained how the moral values in this anime can be linked to Immanuel Kant's concept of categorical imperatives, as well as how it integrates with Islamic moral principles (Pramana et al., 2022). This research aims to fill the

gap by analyzing the moral values in the Dressrosa arc based on Kant's perspective, and exploring its relevance in Islamic character building in the younger generation.

Previous studies have discussed the moral values contained in anime, including One Piece, about character building and educational values. Most studies have focused on how anime can be a means of learning positive values such as courage, friendship, honesty, and hard work, and how it affects the behavior and mindset of adolescents. Moreover, other studies have highlighted the role of anime in shaping the character of the younger generation through a popular culture-based character education approach. Some studies have also discussed the integration of anime in education as an alternative method of delivering moral messages to students (Achsani, 2019). However, as far as the author's observation goes, there is still room to further explore how the moral values in One Piece can be linked to Immanuel Kant's concept of deontological ethics, which emphasizes the principles of moral obligation, categorical imperatives, and universal law in human action.

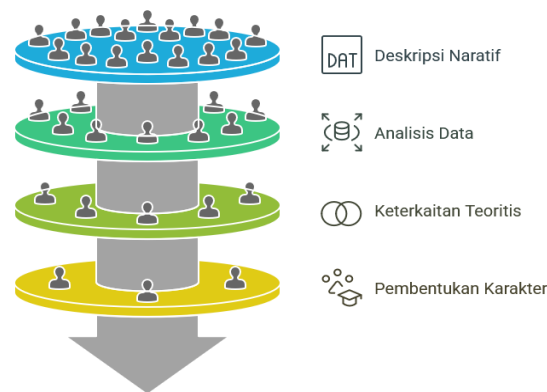
The study aims to examine Immanuel Kant's categorical imperative principle through analyzing the moral values in the Anime One Piece Arc, Dressrosa. It explores how Kant's moral principles align with the storyline of the anime and the significance of moral education values in shaping Islamic character in the younger generation. The research seeks to shed light on utilizing popular media like anime as an educational tool to teach Islamic moral values to youth, particularly within the framework of Islamic Religious Education (PAI). By delving into these themes, the study hopes to offer fresh perspectives on integrating moral education through media to cultivate moral character in young individuals following Islamic teachings.

Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with a library research method (Danandjaja, 2014). This type of research is descriptive qualitative, which aims to produce descriptive data in the form of observed written or spoken words, not in the form of statistical figures (Adlini et al., 2022). The data source in this research is categorized as secondary data, which is obtained from various relevant documents and literature. The main data in this research was obtained through browsing episodes of Arc-Dressrosa accessed through digital platforms such as Bstation and Telegram, as well as other supporting literature, including Immanuel Kant's works, scientific journals, and e-books. All of these data are public documentation that has been previously available, so they are entirely secondary data.

This research did not involve the collection of primary data obtained directly from the field interviews or participatory observation. Therefore, data

analysis was conducted using descriptive narrative analysis techniques based on secondary sources, which included the stages of data reduction, data categorization, analysis and interpretation, and conclusion drawing. In addition, this research specifically applies the analysis of moral values contained in the anime episode One Piece Arc Dressrosa with Kant's categorical imperative principle, to explore the relevance of these values in Islamic character building in the younger generation. As shown below:



Result And Discussion

Result

Analysis of Moral Value in Anime One Piece Arc Dressrosa, Based on Immanuel Kant's Categorical Imperative Principle.

The Dressrosa arc in the One Piece anime is one part of the story that is full of moral values, struggle, and justice. In this arc, the audience is presented with the story of the oppression carried out by Doflamingo against the people of Dressrosa, as well as the resistance led by the main character, Monkey D. Luffy, and his allies. The complexity of characters, inner conflicts, and moral decisions made by the characters makes this arc interesting to study from the perspective of moral philosophy (Alghony & Raharjo, 2023). This research aims to analyze the moral values contained in the Dressrosa Arc by using Immanuel Kant's categorical imperative principle as a theoretical foundation. This analysis not only aims to identify actions that are in line with Kantian ethics, but also considers other possible interpretations of the characters' actions, including aspects that may contradict Kant's principles. Thus, this study is expected to provide a more critical and in-depth understanding of morality in fiction, especially in the context of moral education for the younger generation.

Immanuel Kant, in his deontological ethical theory, formulated the principle of categorical imperatives as the basis for assessing the morality of an action. The categorical imperative consists of three main interrelated formulas. First, the universality formula, which requires one to act as if the principle of one's action

can be made a universal law that applies to all people in similar situations. Second, the formula of humanity which requires individuals to treat fellow human beings as ends in themselves, not as tools to achieve personal interests. Third, the autonomy or morality formula, in which actions are considered moral if they originate from free will and are subject to moral laws formed by the human mind itself. These three principles can be used to assess whether the characters' actions in Dressrosa's One Piece Arc are done on the basis of moral obligation or are instead driven by emotional motives, self-interest, or external pressure. Thus, the analysis of the characters' behavior in this arc can reveal the extent to which the moral values in the storyline are in accordance with the Kantian moral view.

One of the actions that reflect moral values by Kant's categorical imperative principle in the Dressrosa Arc is Monkey D. Luffy's decision to save the dwarves and slaves oppressed by Doflamingo. Luffy's decision to save the dwarves and slaves oppressed by Doflamingo. Although Luffy has no personal attachment to them, Luffy still chooses to engage in the struggle against injustice to free the people of Dressrosa from oppression. This action was not done out of self-interest, but rather based on a sense of duty to uphold justice and protect those who are oppressed. This is in line with the universality formula, as the principle of "selflessly helping the oppressed" can be used as a universal law that applies to all humans. In one of the scenes, Luffy says: "I don't care who you are! If you hurt my friends or innocent people, I will beat you!"

This statement shows that Luffy's actions are based on moral principles that do not depend on advantage or a particular situation, but rather on a sense of responsibility towards others. This dialogue shows a commitment to universal justice without considering personal gain.



Figure 1. Luffy's fight with Doflamingo. (Source: One Piece Arc Dressrosa)

Although many of the actions in Dressrosa's arc appear to be in line with universal moral values, an in-depth analysis based on Kant's categorical imperative principle requires a judgment not only of their outward appearance but also of the motivation and rationality behind the actions. It is not enough to judge

morality by its impact or heroism, but rather by whether the action is carried out solely because of a rational moral obligation that can be generalized into a universal law. In this context, it is important for researchers to not only affirm the character's actions as moral but also open up space for possible alternative interpretations. For example, seemingly heroic and empathic actions may be based on emotional drives, social pressures, or political strategies, which contradict the Kantian moral principle that demands purity of rational motivation.

In contrast to Luffy's more spontaneous and intuitive actions, Admiral Fujitora's attitude in apologizing to King Riku offers a more reflective and institutional moral dimension. It reflects values such as responsibility and humility, which are important in the character building of the younger generation. However, from the perspective of Kant's categorical imperative, Fujitora's action contains ambiguity. The apology needs to be examined to determine whether it was truly based on a rational moral obligation or instead on emotional impulses such as guilt or political pressure. Kant emphasized that morality is not determined by outcomes or feelings, but rather by principles that can be rationally generalized. In addition, this act is difficult to make into a universal law because, in an institutional context, a public apology by a high-ranking officer can cause instability. Therefore, although socially this action is seen as positive, Kantianly it does not fully meet pure moral standards.



Figure 2. Fujitora's Apology as a Form of Responsibility and Humility. (Source: One Piece Arc Dressrosa)

This study shows that the application of the categorical imperative principle in the analysis of moral values in the anime One Piece arc, Dressrosa, reveals the tension between Kantian rational idealism and the actions of the characters. Characters such as Luffy and Fujitora exhibit outwardly moral behaviors such as defending the weak, opposing injustice, and upholding justice. However, the motives behind these actions are often not entirely based on rational moral obligations as intended by Kant. Instead, many of their actions are driven by personal emotions such as pity, anger, guilt, or loyalty to loved ones. This suggests

that actions that appear moral in fictional narratives do not necessarily fulfill the strict Kantian criteria of morality. Therefore, although the anime conveys a strong moral message, the alignment between the moral values displayed and the categorical imperative principle is not always consistent. This reflection demonstrates the need for caution in adopting modern ethical theories in the context of popular culture, so as not to oversimplify the moral complexities present in entertainment media.

The moral values in the Dressrosa arc have a great influence on the character building of the audience, especially the younger generation as the majority of anime fans. Through characters such as Luffy and Fujitora, the audience is introduced to the courage to defend the truth, social responsibility, and acknowledgment of mistakes. These values can serve as positive role models in the process of moral formation, especially when linked to Islamic moral education that emphasizes honesty (*ṣidq*), responsibility (*amānah*), and justice (*'adl*) (Rubini, 2019). Although Kantian ethics emphasizes universal obligations and principles, while Islam is rooted in faith and obedience, both reject manipulation, lies, and exploitation. However, not all actions in Dressrosa are in line with Islamic values. Some actions are driven by retaliation or winning strategies that are ethically questionable. Therefore, moral education through popular media needs to be accompanied by a critical attitude and proper guidance to truly form a moral and rational character.

The interpretation of the data above shows that Immanuel Kant's perspective in the anime One Piece arc, Dressrosa, reveals the complexity of moral values that are not entirely in line with the categorical imperative principle. Although many of the actions of characters such as Luffy and Fujitora appear to uphold justice and favor the oppressed, the motives behind these actions are often not purely based on rational moral obligations as demanded by Kant, but rather by emotional drives, loyalty, or social pressure. This confirms that in analyzing the morality of fictional characters, it is important to consider the context, motives, and consequences of their actions more thoroughly, not just on the surface of the narrative. Therefore, the use of moral theories such as Kant's categorical imperatives in popular media studies needs to be done carefully so as not to oversimplify the ethical dynamics in the story. In the context of moral education, a comparative approach that combines rational moral principles with religious values, especially in Islam, can provide a more balanced and relevant understanding for the character building of the younger generation.

Discussion

Moral Values in Anime One Piece Arc, Dressrosa

One Piece anime is one of the most popular manga and anime works in the world, created by Eiichiro Oda. One Piece became one of the world's best-selling manga and has had a huge influence on popular culture, with fans from all walks of life around the world. The story follows the adventures of Monkey D. Luffy and the Straw Hat crew in their quest to find the legendary treasure named "One Piece" left behind by Pirate King Gol D. Roger, which will make Luffy the next Pirate King. Along the way, Luffy and the Straw Hat crew face various obstacles, from battles against other pirates, confrontations with the navy, to moral dilemmas that test their principles and loyalty (Saputro et al., 2024).

The Dressrosa arc in One Piece is one of the parts that has strong moral values in the storyline. Dressrosa is depicted as a kingdom that outwardly looks peaceful and colorful, but behind it is oppression carried out by a tyrannical ruler, Donquixote Doflamingo. As a former Tenryubito and leader of a criminal organization, Doflamingo uses his power to control the people of Dressrosa in various ways, including the manipulation of memories through his Devil Fruit powers. This creates an unfair social condition, where the people live in oppression without realizing the true reality (Yasim et al., 2022).

The main conflict in the Dressrosa arc centers on the resistance against the Doflamingo regime that has long oppressed the people and corrupted the social order in the kingdom. Luffy and his allies, including Trafalgar Law and the Colosseum Gladiators, seek to overthrow Doflamingo and free Dressrosa from corrupt rule. This resistance is not just a physical fight, but also a representation of the moral struggle between justice and tyranny. The characters involved in this conflict are not only fighting for their interests, but also for the collective good, reflecting ethical values relating to justice and freedom (Elizondo, 2022).

One of the moral values reflected in this arc is courage in upholding justice. The characters who oppose Doflamingo face great risks, but they still adhere to the principle that injustice must be resisted. Kyros, for example, showed great sacrifice to save his family and the people of Dressrosa. Trafalgar Law, despite his motives in opposing Doflamingo, ultimately fought for the greater good. Their attitude reflects the moral values in Islam that emphasize the importance of acting on the principles of justice, not just self-interest (Lailiyah, 2018).

The value of solidarity is also an important aspect in the Dressrosa Arc. Luffy and his alliance realize that victory cannot be achieved individually but requires cooperation from various parties. The collaboration between the Straw Hat Pirates, the Gladiators group, and the people of Dressrosa emphasizes that in the face of injustice, unity and togetherness are essential factors in achieving social

change. This value is in line with the concept of morality in Islam, which emphasizes the importance of caring for others and social responsibility in building a more just life (Ressha-hen, 2024).

The Principle of Immanuel Kant's Categorical Imperative in the Dressrosa Arc

Immanuel Kant was an 18th-century German philosopher who is widely recognized for his contributions to the field of deontological ethics. One of his most influential ideas is the principle of categorical imperatives, which emphasizes that moral actions should be based on the principle of universal obligation, independent of any particular outcome or consequence. According to Kant, morality (*Moralität/Sittlichkeit*) is an action born from the harmony between the individual will and the inner moral law that is recognized as an obligation. This means that a person acts not because of external motivations such as fear or expectation of benefits, but because of the awareness of the obligation itself (Tjahjadi, 2001).

Immanuel Kant distinguished morality into two, namely heteronomous morality and autonomous morality. Heteronomous morality is a state in which a person carries out obligations not because of awareness of the obligation itself, but because of encouragement or influence from outside his will. In other words, the actions taken are based on external motivation, not on personal awareness and moral principles. Meanwhile, autonomous morality according to Immanuel Kant is an individual's awareness to perform obligations based on personal beliefs about goodness, not for fear of punishment or seeking benefits. This concept, called the autonomy of the will, is the highest moral principle that connects freedom and human rational consciousness (Murtadlo & Khobir, 2023). This autonomous morality is the basis for the application of the categorical imperative.

Categorical imperatives themselves have three main formulations. First, the universality formulation, which is that a maxim of action must be able to be made a universal law without causing logical contradictions if applied by everyone (universalization test). Second, the humanity formulation, which emphasizes that humans should always be treated as ends, not merely as means. Third, the autonomy formulation, which states that individuals must become moral legislators for themselves based on universal rational principles (Bello, 2024). The two main tests that become evaluative instruments in Kant's ethics are the universalization test and the contradiction test, which serve to test the moral worthiness of an action.

In the context of the Dressrosa Arc in the One Piece anime, the main antagonist, Donquixote Doflamingo, is a clear representation of the violation of the categorical imperative principle proposed by Immanuel Kant. Doflamingo utilizes the power of his Devil Fruit to control the people of Dressrosa to fulfill his

ambition and maintain his power. This action shows that he treats humans as mere means to an end, not as an end in itself, as forbidden in the second formulation of Kant's categorical imperative (Ridwan, 2021).

If Doflamingo's actions are examined through the principle of universalization, a practical and logical contradiction will arise. If the principle that one person can enslave and manipulate another for personal ambition is made a universal law, then a just and rational social order cannot be realized. It also contradicts human dignity and rationality, which, according to Kant, are the main foundations of morality. Thus, Doflamingo's maxims cannot be made into a universal law, and morally, they cannot be justified (Ogar & Akpan Bassey, 2023).

In contrast, the actions of Luffy and his alliance show a tendency that is more in line with the categorical imperative principle. Their fight against Doflamingo is not driven by personal gain alone, but rather by a moral awareness to uphold justice. For example, Trafalgar Law, despite having the motive of personal revenge, still puts the principle of justice as the basis of action. If tested through the universalization test, their maxim against tyranny can be used as a universal principle that supports a just society. Their actions also do not cause contradictions in rational will, so they can be categorized as moral actions within the framework of Kantian ethics (Muthmainnah, 2018).

Moral Value in Islamic View

Morals in an Islamic perspective are closely related to Islamic education, which aims to shape human personality based on the teachings of the Qur'an and hadith. In Islam, morals or moral values are considered one of the main pillars in human life, which includes values such as honesty, patience, and responsibility. Islamic education places morals as an important element in the development of individuals who have faith, knowledge, and noble character. Therefore, moral values are not only taught theoretically, but also practiced in everyday life through the example of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the family environment, as well as the educational process in schools and communities (Abidin, 2021).

In Islam, the concept of morality is closely related to *akhlaq*, which refers to ethical behavior that is in line with Islamic teachings. *Akhlaq* reflects the balance between individual rights and obligations in social life and emphasizes key principles such as sincerity, responsibility, wisdom, and empathy. In addition, morality in Islam is holistic, encompassing three main dimensions: man's relationship with God (*habluminallah*), relationship with fellow human beings (*habluminannas*), and relationship with the environment (*habluminalam*). These three aspects form the basis for a harmonious life, where each individual is expected to carry out their role with full responsibility and awareness of their impact on others and the surrounding nature (Sahnan, 2019).

Moral education from an Islamic religious perspective has an important role in the formation of individual moral feelings. Islam emphasizes the importance of morals as an integral part of human life through the concept of *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar* (commanding good and preventing evil) (Abdul Karim Syeikh, 2018). The principle of *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar* emphasizes the importance of inviting people to behave according to Islamic values, such as honesty, justice, and compassion, as well as upholding the rights of others. On the other hand, *nahi munkar* functions as a social control to prevent all forms of actions that are contrary to Islamic teachings, such as injustice, oppression, and harmful behavior (Aziz et al., 2023).

The principle of *amar ma'ruf nahi munkar* in Islam not only plays a role in individual and social moral formation, but is also part of the main study in various philosophical thoughts in both the Islamic and Western traditions. Al-Farabi, a Muslim philosopher, argued that the formation of good moral character must be instilled through a continuous process of education and habituation to good deeds until it becomes part of one's personality. Al-Farabi also emphasized that an ideal society upholds virtue and is based on correct moral principles. This approach is relevant in analyzing how the characters in the anime reflect moral values that can be related to the concept of Islamic moral education, where experience and real actions have an important role in shaping a person's personality (Alfazri et al., 2024).

Apart from Al-Farabi, Al-Ghazali also highlighted the urgency of moral education in shaping the character of moral individuals. As an important figure in Islamic philosophy, Al-Ghazali argues that moral education has an essential role in shaping good character. He emphasized that moral education should focus on developing noble morals, such as honesty, courage, and sacrifice. In the context of popular culture, these moral values are reflected in the main characters in the *One Piece* anime, who, through their actions, illustrate how moral education can be linked to the concept of moral development according to Al-Ghazali, namely through experience and real action (Sekarningrum & Rohma, 2024).

Relevance of Moral Values in the Anime One Piece Arc, Dressrosa, in Islamic Character Building

Immanuel Kant's ethics is a moral system based on the principle of autonomous rationality, which is the belief that humans, as rational beings, are able to determine their moral obligations through pure reason. The center of Kant's ethics is the categorical imperative, a universal moral principle that is unconditional and must be obeyed regardless of the purpose or consequences of action. The first formulation of the categorical imperative states: "Act only according to that principle by which you can at once will that it becomes a

universal law." This principle requires each individual to put the maxims (subjective principles) of his or her actions through the universalization test, i.e., whether they can be applied by everyone without producing logical or practical contradictions (Dewi et al., 2023).

Within this framework, Kant's ethics are universal, transhistorical, and can be applied in various contexts of human life, including in assessing the actions of fictional characters. However, for these principles to be academically integrated with ethical values from other traditions (such as Islam) or popular cultural narratives (such as anime), an explicit epistemological justification is needed, so that the interdisciplinary approach does not become overlapping or artificial. Thus, before connecting Kant's ethics with moral values in One Piece narratives or with Islamic ethics, it is important to first understand the theoretical foundations of each approach separately and coherently.

Unlike Kant's ethics, which rests on autonomous rationality and logical universality, Islamic ethics is built on divine revelation as the primary source of moral values. This ethical system is rooted in an integral value structure between faith, charity, and morals, which together form the framework for evaluating human actions. Faith is the dimension of belief that underlies all forms of action, namely, belief in the existence of God, the last day, and the moral responsibility of humans as caliphs on earth. Charity represents the practical dimension, namely, real actions that are judged not only by their results, but also by their conformity to the will of the Sharia. Meanwhile, morals are inner expressions that reflect a person's moral qualities, such as honesty, patience, and responsibility (Effendi, 2020).

In this framework, moral value in Islam is not solely measured by external compliance with rules, but also by the unity of intention, action, and spiritual orientation. Islamic ethics rejects moral relativism by asserting that moral standards derive from objective divine will, not from social conventions or pragmatic consequences. These values are not only normative but also transcendent, as they are directly linked to the theological and eschatological dimensions that characterize revelatory ethical systems. Therefore, before interdisciplinary integration with other approaches such as Kantian ethics or anime narratives, it is important to situate the Islamic ethical framework independently and fully, so that the integration is not artificial, but rooted in a clear epistemological understanding (Kulsum, 2020).

The narrative in the One Piece Arc Dressrosa presents a moral conflict that is relevant to two major ethical approaches: Kantian and Islamic. In Kant's ethical framework, Donquixote Doflamingo's actions reflect a violation of the categorical imperative as he treats the people of Dressrosa solely as tools for his power

ambitions. If his maxims of action are tested through the principle of universalization, a practical and logical contradiction will emerge, i.e. it is impossible to build a rational social order if it is legitimate for everyone to manipulate others for personal purposes. In contrast, characters like Kyros and Rebecca demonstrate moral commitment in line with Kantian principles: acting out of moral obligation, upholding human dignity, and maintaining integrity despite extreme circumstances (Ruslita et al., 2024).

The moral principles displayed in Dressrosa's narrative do not stand apart from transcendent or rational ethical structures. When the characters in the anime choose to protect the weak and refuse to use power arbitrarily, they are actually living the value that is also emphasized in Al-Qur'an:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّامِينَ لِلَّهِ شُهَدَاءَ بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاَنُ قَوْمٍ عَلَىٰ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا إِعْدِلُوا هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٨﴾

"O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm for Allah, witnesses in justice, and do not let the hatred of a people prevent you from being just. Be just; that is nearer to righteousness. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is All-Aware of what you do." (Qur'an, Surah Al-Ma'idah [5]: 8 (Kementerian Agama RI, 2019).

This verse underscores that justice is not simply a reaction to injustice, but a moral commitment that transcends self-interest. In Kant's ethics, this parallels the principle of acting on maxims that can be made a universal law. The integration of Qur'anic verses in this analysis, then, is not a mere supplement, but an integral part of a reading of moral values that seeks to bridge between revelation, rationality, and popular cultural narratives organically and reflectively.

From the perspective of Islamic ethics, the characters who refuse to submit to injustice reflect the integration of the values of faith, charity, and morals. Luffy's selfless action against injustice reflects good deeds based on a commitment to the values of justice and moral courage. Two things that are highly upheld in the Islamic ethical system. As such, the anime's narrative can be read as a symbolic representation of universal moral values, where ethical principles from two different traditions can be found intersecting without having to be epistemologically equated. Through a careful interdisciplinary approach, this kind of study opens up a new space for contextualized and relevant moral education for the younger generation in the landscape of popular culture (Shofaussamawati, 2018).

In analyzing the moral values in the Dressrosa arc of the anime One Piece, this approach rests on the assumption that ethical principles can be found and re-read in various forms of cultural expression, including popular media. Instead of seeing anime as mere entertainment, the narratives and characters within them

hold moral complexities that can be examined philosophically and theologically. Therefore, this discussion adopts a comparative approach by dialoging with three different ethical frameworks. Namely, Immanuel Kant's universal rational ethics, the revelation-based Islamic ethical system, and moral representations in anime narratives, to explore cross-traditional value intersections.

The incorporation of these three perspectives is not intended to homogenize the source or structure of these values, but rather to show that universal moral values, such as justice, honesty, and respect for human dignity, can be recognized in various ethical systems and manifested through diverse media. By comparing how Kant's and Islam's ethical principles are reflected in the story and characters in Dressrosa's Arc, this analysis aims to show how popular fiction narratives can contribute to moral education and character building, especially for young people in the contemporary cultural context (Risatri Gusmahansyah et al., 2022).

Thus, the moral approach in Islam, Kant's philosophy, and moral representations in One Piece can be compared to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the concept of morality, as shown in the figure below.

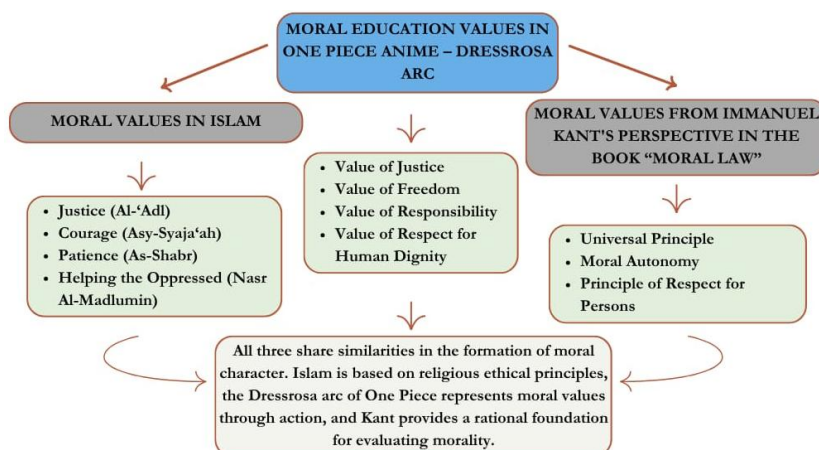


Figure 3. Conceptual Framework.

The interpretation of the data above shows that the moral values reflected in the Dressrosa arc of the One Piece anime have strong relevance to ethical principles in Islam. Through the analysis of Fujitora's actions, who dared to admit mistakes and apologize openly, and Luffy, who fought for justice by fighting against Doflamingo's tyranny, it can be seen that the concepts of responsibility and justice are not just abstract values, but are key principles that must be applied in real life. Luffy acts not for personal gain, but to uphold the truth and defend the oppressed, which, in Immanuel Kant's perspective, reflects the categorical imperative of an action done solely because it is morally right and can be made a universal rule.

Conclusion

The main finding in this study shows that the anime One Piece arc Dressrosa contains moral values that are in harmony with deontological ethical principles as formulated by Immanuel Kant, especially in terms of categorical imperatives. This finding is unexpected, considering that the anime genre, which is part of popular culture, is generally seen as contributing less to the formation of moral values and character education. However, through a narrative analysis approach to characters and storylines, it is found that the main character's behavior shows moral consistency based on the principle of moral obligation, not on considerations of consequences or personal interests. This indicates that popular media has the potential to be used as an educational tool in internalizing moral values, if critically analyzed and placed in the right educational context.

Academically, this study contributes to the development of new perspectives in the study of moral education by integrating the Western moral philosophy approach, especially the thought of Immanuel Kant, with character education values in Islam through the analysis of popular media, namely anime. This study not only strengthens the view that works of fiction can contain profound moral values, but also challenges the assumption that popular media, such as anime, are secular cultural products that are completely separated from religious values. Therefore, this study opens up space for the development of learning methods for moral education that are more contextual and relevant to the younger generation, through the integration of popular narratives into pedagogical approaches in Islamic Religious Education (PAI) and character education subjects.

This research has several limitations. First, the object of study is limited to one arc in one anime, so the results cannot be generalized to other works or genres. Second, the method used is qualitative through literature study without involving participants, so it does not yet describe the audience's response, especially Muslim teenagers. Third, the limitations of the context and methods indicate the need for further research with a more diverse approach, a wider range of participants, and cross-cultural analysis. Thus, the results obtained are expected to support the development of PAI learning strategies that are more relevant and contextualized.

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