The Effectiveness of Islamic Education Learning through the Application of Kejar Id (Case Study at Yasbah Vocational School of Carenang)

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the outbreak of covid-19 that hit the world society, especially the Indonesian people. This epidemic is very influential in various fields of life, including in the field of education. This condition makes all of educational institutions try to find the best way in order to make teaching and learning activities continue running effectively. One of the best alternative taken for making learning and teaching activity runs effectively is using online learning method. Like other schools, Yasbah Vocational School also seeks to find the best online learning alternatives in order to make teaching and learning activity can run optimally. Online Learning and teaching alternative taken by SMK is Kejar.id learning and teaching application. This digital learning and teaching alternative is chosen by Yasbah Vocational School in collaboration with the Bogor Wikrama Vocational School. The theory used in this study is the theory put forward by Zakiyah Daradjat. This research is descriptive by using qualitative data, where this research was conducted with interviews, observations, comments and questionnaires, there are some secondary data that support this research, such as books, kejar.id applications, the internet and previous researchers. The results of this study indicate that SMK YASBAH Carenang has had three processes in increasing the effectiveness of Islamic Religious Education learning in the X, XI and XII grades. The three processes are digitizing teacher teaching materials at kejar.id, conducting UTS and UAS using the kejar.id application and saving the budget for KBM activities at SMK YASBAH Carenang.

Key words: kejar.id application, effectiveness, islamic religious education learning.

Introduction

Effectiveness in the big Indonesian dictionary comes from the word effective which means there is a result, influence, effect, can bring results. According to Mahmudi (2002:12) effectiveness is the relationship between output and goals, meaning that the greater the contribution of output to the achievement of goals, the more effective a program is and effectiveness also focuses on program outcomes or activities, then if the outputs are if the results meet the goals that are expected to be achieved, it is called effective.
a. Sejathi (2011:12) effectiveness is effectiveness, usability, supporting goals
b. Soewarno Handayaningrat (1983:2) states that effectiveness is a measurement in the sense of detailed goals or objectives that have been determined previously.
c. Ali Muhidin (2009:23) also explains that effectiveness relates to the problem of how to achieve the goals or results obtained, the usefulness or benefits of the results obtained, the level of functional power of elements or components, and the problem of user/client satisfaction levels. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that effectiveness is the effectiveness of a program to achieve the desired goals.

Based on the description above, that the measure of effectiveness must be a comparison between input and output, the measure of effectiveness must be the level of satisfaction and the creation of a conducive working relationship and high intensity, meaning that the measure of the effectiveness of the existence of a sense of belonging to a high level fall.

Likewise, in the effectiveness of learning, there must be an outcome that results from the learning, because effectiveness in learning is directly related to the results of the learning. As already known, Learning According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, learning means the process, method, manufacture, becoming a learning being. Learning can be said to be the result of memory, cognition and metacognition that affect understanding.

Learning is a complex aspect of human activity, which cannot be fully explained. Learning can simply be interpreted as a product of continuous interaction between development and life experience. In a more complex meaning, learning is essentially a conscious effort from a teacher to teach his students (directing student interaction with other learning resources) in order to achieve the expected goals.

From this meaning it is clear that learning is a two-way interaction from a teacher and students, where between the two there is an intense and directed communication (transfer) towards a predetermined target. In this context, it is necessary to know what curriculum or media students want and how to get it effectively. (Trianto, 2009:17).

In relation to learning Islamic Religious Education, Referring to government regulation no. 55 of 2007 Chapter 1 article 2 states that religious education is education that provides knowledge, forms attitudes, personality, and skills of students in practicing their religious teachings, which is carried out at least through subjects/lectures at all paths, levels and types of education.

Meanwhile, according to Zakiyah Daradjat (2001:23) Islamic religious education is an effort to foster and nurture students so that they can always understand the teachings of Islam as a whole. Then live the purpose of his teachings which in the end can practice and make Islam a way of life.

From the description above, it can be concluded that Islamic religious education is an effort that has the aim of making students have a good personality, a commendable attitude, fear of Allah SWT and always practice the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad properly and correctly and have skills in practicing the Shari’a.

Methods

The focus of this research is intended to limit qualitative studies as well as limit research in order to choose which data are relevant and which are irrelevant (Moleong, 2010). The limitations in this qualitative research are based on the level of importance/urgency of the problems encountered in this research. This research will focus on "The Effectiveness of PAI Learning in YASBAH Carenang Vocational School" whose main object is the Teachers and Students in YASBAH Carenang Vocational School. Learning Effectiveness Standard Effectiveness Measures According to the Research and Development Reference of the Ministry of Home Affairs Effectiveness Ratio Level of Achievement:

a. Under 40 Very ineffective
b. 40 – 59.99 Ineffective
c. 60 – 79.99 Quite Effective
d. Above 80 Very Effective

In conducting the research, researchers conducted observations and interviews with school principals, PAI teachers and students in grades X, XI, XII only 20 sources of data were interviewed in depth. Each of them are 10 students of class XII, five students of class XI and five students of class X.

Results & Discussion

Results

In conducting research at the YASBAH Carenang Vocational School, the author prepared in advance the preparations:
a. Preparation of the initial research design. At this initial preparation stage, the writer collects some data that becomes the material for the research design, including looking at field conditions and student conditions, the author makes several preparations including:

1. Files such as for interviews
2. Research Schedule
3. List of Teachers and those who will be interviewed
4. Research Schedule

b. The next stage is to arrange a research permit, where the author goes directly to the principal who fosters SMK Yasbah Carenang, where in doing the permit the author asks to conduct research for four months

c. Field assessment and refinement of research design. In exploring and improving the design, researchers look at the conditions in the classroom and see firsthand the condition of students in conducting KBM using the kejar.id system, where in these conditions researchers can see firsthand the student’s condition, technical constraints or other obstacles. researchers can see from the state of the activity.

d. Selection and interaction with subjects and informants, and the selection of these interactions is material for the author to do so that it becomes material for the study

e. Preparation of auxiliary equipment for field activities. In looking at learning activities, the author sees students who tend to copy and paste from Google and are not enthusiastic in learning, even students tend to focus more on playing the gym on their cellphones.

Armed with these observations, the researchers were interested in these conditions, so that the researchers focused on PAI learning in grades X, XI and XII. Due to the qualitative approach, the research proposal is considered tentative. So that the potential for criticism and suggestions from readers. Based on these criticisms and inputs, the researcher improved his research design and conducted a field assessment.

Field exploration is carried out using three simultaneous and flexible techniques, namely:

a. Observation; The researcher observed directly about the general symptoms of the problem, for example, male students were cool to play the online gym in class.

b. Interview; the researcher accidentally interviewed the principal, PAI teacher and several students

Review documents; The researcher collected data from the Kejar.id Application because it contained teaching materials for PAI teachers. The formulation of the problem and the selection of a more appropriate research method were carried out again based on a field assessment (grand tour observation). Throughout the fieldwork, it turned out that the center of attention and techniques continued to be sharpened and adjusted.

The results of the study showed that the average of the participants’ answers was 70% indicating that learning through kejar.id was quite effective.

Discussion

In relation to learning Islamic Religious Education subjects at Yasbah Vocational School Carenang District, Serang Regency, Yasbah Carenang School in order to optimize the effectiveness of Islamic education learning, the School makes new breakthroughs in all learning, including requiring Islamic Religious Education teachers to use learning media based on the Kejar website application.id. The goal is that the effectiveness of learning Islamic Religious Education can be realized through the Kejar.id Website Application.

The effectiveness of PAI learning must be a way to bring students to the basics that apply in Indonesia. For example, religious education that comes from regulations that apply in Indonesia, includes the ideal basis, structural basis, and operational basis. The basic meaning of the ideal is the basis that comes from the view of life of the Indonesian people, namely Pancasila, where the first precept is Belief in One God. This implies that all Indonesians must believe in God Almighty. In the MPR Decree No. II/MPR/1978 concerning Religious Education (Eka Prasetia Pancakarsa) it is stated that with the precepts of Belief in One Supreme God, the Indonesian nation expresses belief and devotion to God Almighty and therefore, Indonesian people believe and fear God Almighty in accordance with each religion and belief according to the basis of just and civilized humanity (Ahmadi, 1985).

The structural basis in this case is intended as the foundation held in the implementation of religious education, namely Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Indonesia, 2003). The sound of the law gives a signal that Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution are the basis for Indonesian citizens to practice religion, practice religion, and teach religion. The operational basis has the purpose of being the basis or foundation that directly regulates the implementation of religious education, including PAI in schools in Indonesia.

Conclusion

From the writing above, it can be concluded that:
a. Islamic religious education that uses digitalization is a solution to face the challenges of the era in the 4.0 era where all activities are digitized

b. The use of the kejar.id application in learning Islamic religious education is sufficient to provide effectiveness in learning and budgeting, for example when facing PTS, PAS has to pay for printing and photocopying, now using the kejar.id application can save the budget. Likewise, if students don’t go to school, they are still sick, they can still take lessons from home, just open the kejar.id application.

References