

The Application of Online-Based Learning to the Learning Outcomes of Aqidah Akhlak during the Covid 19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to determine the application of online-based learning to the learning outcomes of Aqidah Akhlak during the covid 19 pandemic at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Palu. The method used in this study is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. From the discussion, it can be concluded that online learning requires adequate facilities and infrastructure, such as laptops, computers, smartphones, and internet networks. It becomes one of the challenges in conducting online learning that can affect Aqidah Akhlak education. Although not all students have laptops or computers, most have smartphones. Online learning makes students more independent because it places more emphasis on student-centered learning.

1. Introduction

Application, Online-based learning, Akidah Ahlak, Covid- 19 Central Sulawesi, which prohibits face-to-face learning in all elementary, junior high, and senior high school/vocational education units following the increase in COVID-19 cases in the region.

Many teachers complain about student participation when online learning takes place. Teachers find it difficult to ascertain whether students follow the lessons seriously. Because often, students intentionally put up a prerecorded video or their image during the learning process as if they are paying attention to the lessons. Some also deliberately turn off their video and seem to follow the learning process, but it turns out they are doing something else.

It is necessary not to let the loss of character education values become part of the new normal. So that in the future, people will no longer see the younger generation lose positive characters and declining quality of faith and morals because our education is finally dominated by online learning, which only prioritizes knowledge transfer without instilling noble moral values.

2. Literature Review.

2.1. Definition of Online Learning

Learning is a process built by teachers to develop creative thinking that can improve students' thinking skills and the ability to construct new knowledge.

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Learning is also an effort to improve good mastery of the subject matter. The notion of learning can also be interpreted as an effort to gain intelligence or knowledge, practice, or behavior change caused by experience.

Rosenberg (2001) emphasizes that e-learning refers to the use of internet technology to deliver a series of solutions that can enhance knowledge and skills. This is in line with Cambell (2002), Kamarga (2002), which essentially emphasize the use of the internet in education as the essence of e-learning. Onno W. Purbo (2002) explains that the term "e" or the abbreviation of electronics in e-learning, is used as a term for all technologies used to support teaching efforts through internet electronic technology. Internet, Intranet, satellite, audio/video tape, interactive TV, and CD-ROM are some of the electronic media used. Teaching may be delivered 'synchronously' (at the same time) or 'asynchronously' (at different times). Teaching and learning materials delivered through this media have text, graphics, animations, simulations, audio, and video. It also provides facilities for 'discussion groups' with the help of professionals in their fields.

From the above definitions, it can be concluded that online learning requires adequate facilities and infrastructure, such as laptops, computers, smartphones, and internet networks. This is one of the challenges of online learning. Although not all students have laptops or computers, most have smartphones. Online learning makes students more independent because it places more emphasis on student-centered learning. They are braver in expressing their opinions and ideas. The government has also provided several platforms that students can use to learn.

2.2. Learning Outcomes.

The following are some opinions of experts regarding learning outcomes. According to Nana Sudjana, student learning outcomes are essentially behavior changes resulting from learning in a broader sense covering the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor fields.

Forijad defines learning outcomes as a mental process that leads to mastery of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, which is carried out in order to cause progressive and adaptive behavior.

To determine whether specific learning objectives have been achieved, teachers need to hold formative tests on each material presentation. This formative assessment determines the extent to which students have mastered the specific learning objectives. The function of this research is to provide feedback to teachers in order to improve the teaching and learning process and implement remedial programs for students who have not been successful. Therefore, a teaching and learning process is declared successful if the results meet the specific learning objectives of the material.

- a. Indicators of Student Learning Outcomes : Cognitive, affective, psychomotor
- b. Factors Affecting Student Learning Outcomes
 - 1) Internal Factors
 - 2) External Factors

From the description above, it can be concluded that the teachers' efforts in developing the cognitive skills of their students are very important if the teachers want their students to actively develop their own skills in the affective and psychomotor domains.

2.3. Akidah Akhlak.

Literally, Akidah means belief. According to its term, Islamic Akidah means something believed to be true by humans, according to Islamic teachings guided by the Qur'an and hadith. Etymologically, Akhlak comes from the Arabic plural form of *akhlak* from singular form *khuluk*, which means morality. Meanwhile, according to Al-Ghazali, Khuluk is a character or nature embedded in the soul from which an action is easily done without thoughts and considerations.

The meaning of actions done easily without thinking here does not mean that the act was done unintentionally, but that the act is a strong will about an action. Therefore, it is clear that the act was intentional and only wanted because it has become a custom (habit) so that the action arises easily and spontaneously without thinking and contemplating.

According to Yunahar Ilyas, *Akhlaq* (Arabic) is the plural form of *khuluq* which means character, temperament, or behavior. Rooted from the word *khalaaq*, which means to create. It is from the same root word as the words *khaliq* (Creator), *makhluk*

(creation) and *khalq* (the creation process). From this terminological definition, akhlak is not only a code of conduct or norm of behavior that regulates the relationship between human beings but also a norm that regulates the relationship between humans and God and even with the universe.

Meanwhile, according to Ali Abdul Halim Mahmud, Akhlak shows a number of real character traits in humans and that are cultivated so that it seems as if this Akhlak nature has two forms: first, it is spiritual, and the second is dzahiriyah which is implemented (manifested) in the form of amaliyah.

Furthermore, in determining the good and bad, Islamic Akhlak has laid the foundations for the value of education, where it does not base the concepts of al-ma'ruf and al-munkar solely on the common sense, lust, intuition, and experience that arise through the five senses which are always changing. Islam has given fixed sources that determine permanent and universal moral behavior, namely the Qur'an and Sunnah. The basis concerns the lives of individuals, families, neighbors, communities, the nation, and the state.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the definition of Akhlak education is about the basics of morals, ethics, virtues of character, and traits that must be possessed and made into good habits to produce changes to physical and spiritual development which are manifested in the form of reality of life towards the personality formation following the values of Islamic teachings.

2.4. Covid-19 Pandemic

Quoted from the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI), a pandemic is an epidemic that spreads simultaneously everywhere or covers a vast geography. It means that Coronavirus has been recognized as widespread all over the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines a pandemic as a situation in which the entire world's population is likely to be exposed to this infection, and potentially some of them fall ill. Meanwhile, according to ABC News, a pandemic is a global epidemic. An epidemic is an outbreak or increase in cases of a disease on a larger scale.

At the end of 2019, precisely in December, the world was shocked by an incident that made many people anxious, known as the coronavirus (covid-19). The incident began in China, Wuhan. Initially, this virus was thought to have been caused by exposure to the Huanan seafood wholesale market, which sells many species of animals. The disease quickly spread domestically to other parts of China. From December 18 to December 29 2019, five patients were treated with Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS). From December 31, 2019 to January 3, 2020, this case increased rapidly, marked by the reported 44 cases.

Coronavirus 2019 (Covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by the acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (Sars-CoV-2). The disease was first discovered in December 2019 in Wuhan, the Capital of China's Hubei Province, and has since spread globally, resulting in the 2019-2020 coronavirus pandemic. WHO declared the 2019-2020 coronavirus outbreak an international emergency (PHEIC) on January 30, 2020, and the pandemic on March 11, 2020. The outbreak of this disease shook the world, considering that almost 200 countries were affected by this virus, including Indonesia. Various efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19 have also been carried out by governments in countries around the world to break the chain of the spread of the Covid-19 virus, which is referred to as lockdown and social distancing.

Countries in the world are currently facing the Covid-19 pandemic, including Indonesia. The Covid-19 pandemic has become a major humanitarian crisis. Humans are forced to stop the routine of their daily lives and are asked to stay at home. The spread of the coronavirus in various countries has made significant changes, such as the economy and technology, and the education sector is no exception. The Covid-19 pandemic has forced the issuance of social distancing policies.

People must refrain from congregating with large crowds and maintain physical distancing to prevent the spread of Covid-19. The central and regional governments issue policies to close all educational institutions. The lockdown or quarantine policy is carried out as an effort to reduce interaction with many people that can spread the virus.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Design and Approach

This type of research is field research with a case study model that uses a qualitative descriptive method. Researchers interpreted various things related to the Application of Online-Based Learning to Learning Outcomes at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Palu. The descriptive research describes what occurs in a specific field or area. The data collected were classified according to its type, nature, or condition. After the data were complete, conclusions were then drawn.

3.2. Research Location

This research involves researchers directly, which means researchers are directly involved in the research process starting from observation, planning, and action until the end of the action in the form of preparing a research report. This research was conducted at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Palu. One of the schools that implemented online-based learning.

3.3. The Presence of Researchers

Researchers actively interacted directly with the object of research. It aims to capture and report in depth so that the data obtained is complete. Researchers used direct observation to gather as much information as possible so that reporting could be described clearly.

3.4. Data and Sources Data

The primary data sources were recorded by written records or recording video/audio tapes, taking photos, or films. Primary data sources are data obtained directly by researchers from research objects in the field. In obtaining this data, researchers deal directly with informants to obtain accurate data so that there are no difficulties in processing data. The primary data sources in this research were the Principal, Akidah Akhlak Teachers, and Students.

Secondary data sources are additional data in the form of writings, books, and other documents related to the object under study. The data were used to strengthen the findings regarding Online-Based Learning in MAN 1 Palu.

3.5. Data Collection Techniques

In qualitative research, the main data collection techniques are participant observation, in-depth interviews, documentation studies, and a combination of the three or triangulation

3.6. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data from interviews, field notes, and others so that the findings become understandable and can be informed to others.

- a. Data Reduction
- b. Data Display
- c. Data Verification

3.7. Checking Data Validity

In order that the data in qualitative research can be accounted for as scientific research, it is necessary to test the validity of the data. The data validity test can be carried out through the steps as follows:

- a. Credibility
- b. Transferability
- c. Dependability Reliabilitas
- d. Confirmability

4. Result and Discussion

This research was held at MAN 1 Palu. The school held online learning during the pandemic as an alternative to the learning process to break the chain of the spread of covid 19.

The online learning system on Akidah Akhlak subject inevitably has to be carried out amid the covid-19 outbreak because it is impossible to left the students without learning until COVID-19 ends. In the online learning process at this school during the covid-19 pandemic, there are several obstacles such as limited learning time because it was reduced so that the material conveyed was often incomplete and constrained by slow internet and limited internet quota.

In learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, this school uses various ways to keep the learning going, such as using online learning first by using social media applications such as WhatsApp, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Edmodo, and Zoom applications. In order for the learning process to run smoothly, the teacher must guide the learning first. Students prefer online learning because it is more exciting and makes them curious and active in the process.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results explained above, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The virtual classroom learning model (e-learning) is a breakthrough in the field of teaching and learning because it can minimize differences in teaching methods and materials, thus providing a more consistent standard of learning quality. The e-Learning system is absolutely needed to anticipate technological advancement so that it does not reduce the value of faith (akidah) and morality (akhlak) even though there will be another pandemic that could appear at any time.

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