

Learning Management of Islamic Religious Education in Improving Social Attitudes of Students at SMA Negeri 1 Sindue Tombusabora, Donggala Regency

Moh Lambo¹, Askar Askar² & Saepudin Mashuri³

¹Department of Islamic Education Management, Datokarama State Islamic University Palu, Indonesia

²Datokarama State Islamic University Palu, Indonesia

³Datokarama State Islamic University Palu, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Moh Lambo E-mail: mohlambo3463@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

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The development of the world of education today really needs the existence of science that is continuously developed. In reality, currently education has not been able to meet the expectations of most Indonesian people. This can be seen from how high quality the output produced from the educational process itself. Many efforts to improve the quality of education have been made where these efforts are based on recognizing the important role of education in developing Human Resources (HR) and cultivating the nation's character. In the application of learning management, there are several aspects that need to be addressed and even improved through formal educational institutions. As a professional educator and has responsibility in the implementation of education in the classroom, carrying out the learning management process must have management knowledge and apply it so that students can learn effectively and efficiently which leads to the achievement of learning objectives including Islamic Religious Education learning management in improving the social of students at SMA Negeri 1 Sindue Tombusabora.

1. Introduction

Education is a functional aspect in everyone's life and has a strategic position in educating the life of a nation. For humans, education has become an important need. The progress of a nation depends on its education. Through quality education, a country will move forward and be equal to other countries in all fields. Education must be grounded in the lifeline, educate society, improve the dignity of the nation, and establish mutually beneficial cooperative relations with countries around the world. In a universal sense, education constitutes life. In the process, education is related to efforts for human self-development where there are three aspects, namely: life view, life attitude and life skills. These three aspects can be developed through the school, family and community environment. (Amiruddin Siahaan, et al, 2006; Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, et al, 2006; Eka Prihatin, 2008).

In National Education Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (SISDIKNAS), namely: National Education functions to develop the ability and shape and civilization of a dignified nation in order to educate the nation's life, aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, creatively capable, independent who become democratic and responsible citizens.

¹Moh Lambo is a Student at the faculty Islamic Education Management, Universitas Islam Negeri Datokarama Palu, Indonesia. This paper was presented at The 1st International Conference on Islamic and Interdisciplinary Studies (ICIIS) 2022 as a presenter held by the Postgraduate School Universitas Islam Negeri Datokarama Palu, Indonesia.

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Many efforts to improve the quality of education have been made where these efforts are based on recognizing the important role of education in developing Human Resources (HR) and cultivating the nation's character. The values and honor of a nation are very dependent on the quality of education which is the goal of nation building in improving the quality of Human Resources (HR) as a whole.

At the end of 2019, a new virus called covid 19 was discovered and spread throughout the world, including Indonesia in June 2021. As is known that this disease outbreak paralyzes all domestic and foreign community activities, including the field of education. Learning activities during the Covid-19 period were carried out online. Before the outbreak of COVID-19, learning activities were normally in educational environments such as schools and meeting directly with educators and their peers. However, after this outbreak entered Indonesia, all learning was transferred online.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Previous Research

a. The first relevant research was conducted by Suhadi, entitled "Management of Islamic Pgama Education Learning at SDN Klandungan 2 Sragen". From the results of research conducted by Suhadi, the process of teaching and learning activities in Islamic Religious Education subjects has not met the standards caused by the Learning Program Plan (RPP) not made for each meeting. (Suhadi, 201: 9)

b. Relevant research conducted by Nafa Aitul Khikmah with the research title "Implementation of PAI Learning Management at SMA Al Kautsar Bandar Lampung". From the results obtained by Nafa, the teaching and learning process in the subject of Islamic Religious Education can be said to have been in accordance with the indicators stated by Rusman, namely the annual program, semester program, syllabus and Learning Implementation Plan (RPP). (Nafa Aitul Khikmah, 20 20)

c. Relevant research was conducted by Tuti Puspitasari entitled "Management of Islamic Religious Education Learning at SMK Al-Qolam Kota Agung Tanggamus". Observations made at the research location showed that the implementation of learning had been carried out based on the provisions of the proper procedures. In fact, educators at SMK Al-Qolam Kota Agung Tanggamus have been able to organize classes so that conditions when teaching and learning activities take place conducive, especially in Islamic Religious Education subjects. This is evidenced by the attitude shown by students with high enthusiasm to participate in learning because it is supported by cleanliness and classroom comfort. cognitive, psychomotor and affective. (Tuti Puspitasari, 20, 20).

2.2. Overview of Islamic Religious Education Learning

The word learning in the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), learning is a process, way, making into a living thing learning. Teaching and learning activities require a process of knowledge and one's understanding of knowledge where this has an influence on thinking patterns (Mohd Zahiral Islami, 2018). Meanwhile, the word teaching refers to the actions taken by educators as teaching staff who provide learning. It can be concluded that learning is a series of activities carried out between educators and students through active interaction aimed at achieving behavior change. (Sigit Magun Wardoyo, 2015).

The Qur'an and hadith are guidelines for mankind and become a source in Islamic religious education which has the aim of instilling the values of the religious teachings of every student. It is hoped that with Islamic religious education, students will be able to develop their abilities and apply the values of Islamic teachings in their daily lives. One of man's pedagogical endeavors is to develop, guide and orient himself to life towards maturity and maturity in himself. (H.M. Aifin, 2014).

Learning Islamic religious education serves to provide concrete evidence of the theory of Islamic education by summarizing the expectations of Islam that are required to strive to become real. In its implementation, education serves as a medium for providing information about the science of sapping, including Islamic religious teachings.

2.3. Islamic Religious Education Learning Management

In general, management is the use of human resources to achieve goals, desires or goals that have been planned from the beginning. Etomologically management or management comes from the word "manage". The word "manage" comes from

the word "manus" which means "to control by hand" According to Gulic quoted satori in chairunnisa "management is a science, tips, art, and provesi. According to James A.F. Stoner, management is a series of processes of planning, organizing, leading and controlling the efforts of all the resources needed in achieving the goals that have been set. (Ulber Silalahi, 2015; Connie Chairunnisa, 2016; Khairul Umam, 2014).

In order for the learning function to be carried out effectively, it is necessary to process the technical learning of agama slam education in its application using management functions, namely *pleaning, organizing, actuating, and controlling* (POAC). Planning activities are the first step taken in carrying out management. Planning is an activity carried out in order to obtain solutions to various kinds of problems faced, especially problems in the socio-economic field for a planning period, type, level and with a focus on the future time horizon (Hamza B. Uno, 2009; Erni Tinaswati Sule and Kurniawan Saefulah).

2.4. Basic Concepts of Learning Management

We can use management science to strengthen planning aspects in managing something. Included in the management of learning based on a well-defined initial plan. The following aspects of planning need to be developed, namely:

a. Standard learning planning process

According to Gibbs (Mulyasa) suggested that to develop student creativity, there are several techniques that are carried out; Develop self-confidence and slowly eliminate the fear they feel, Provide equal opportunities for all students to be able to communicate scientifically, To determine the goals of the learning and evaluation process, educators involve all students, Supervise students without pressure or too strong (authoritarian), and Able to involve all students in teaching and learning activities actively and creatively. (Mulyasa, 2008)

b. Learning Planning

According to Cunningham, the word planning is the act of selecting and relating knowledge, ideas, opinions, and reality that are prepared for the future. It aims to visualize and formulate expected successes, sequence activities, actions within reasonable limits that are useful for completion. (William G Cunningham, 2008).

c. Implementation of the Learning Process

The process of implementing teaching and learning is a follow-up to a well-prepared plan. There are several things that need to be considered in the process of implementing this learning which then becomes an absolute provision or condition so as to create conducive learning conditions and achieve learning objectives.

d. Learning Outcomes Assessment

Assessment requires data including identity information of students who participate in learning implementation activities which means that an educator needs to carry out measurement activities on learning objects. According to Kerlinger, measuring activity is giving a number to each activity or event with one particular rule. (Marianti Teluma, 2019).

e. Supervision of the Learning Process

The government has stipulated in the Law and regulates the supervision of learning activities in the educational environment contained in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 2007 concerning process standards for basic and middle education units. The stages carried out in supervision are monitoring where this activity is carried out from the beginning of planning, implementation, and assessment. This section is done by people who are in the position of head or supervisor of the education unit. (Ade Suhendra, 2019; Rusman, 2018)

2.5 The Concept of Social Attitudes of Students in Education

a. Social Attitudes of Students

Social science is one branch of science that studies various problems in life, especially human social interaction. These two things must go hand in hand so that learners are able to apply them whenever and wherever they are (Abuddin Nata, 2014).

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Gerungan expressed his opinion about social behavior (attitude) is behavior in socializing by doing the same and repeated activities on social objects. Social behavior gives rise to continuous repetitive actions on certain objects (Gerungan, 2010). In general, social behavior is not directed at individuals but is aimed at a group of people or society.

3. Research Methods

3.3 Research Approaches and Types

The author uses descriptive qualitative research methodology where this type of approach describes and explains the problem points in detail.

3.2 Research Location In this study, the author took the research location at SMA Negeri 1 Sindue Tombusabora. Located on the Palu-Sabang axis road. East of Tibo village kec.sindue Tombusabora kab. Donggala. The choice of this location, as a research, is partly because SMA Negeri 1 Sindue Tombusabora is the only one in Sidue Tombusabora sub-district and has Islamic Education subjects.

3.3 Presence of Researchers

The presence of researchers in the field is needed and is the key to success in the research carried out because, in the qualitative research process requires direct involvement between researchers and the object of the problem in the field. This is because researchers will collect data directly to be more accurate.

3.4 Data and Data Sources

Suharsimi Arikunto said "The source of data in the study is the subject where the data was obtained" (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2002). That is, people who are directly or indirectly involved in the issues raised in this study. The subject of research can also come from documentation files in written, video, audio or image form. There are two types of data used in this research, namely: primary data and secondary data.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

In this study, data were taken or collected using two events, namely; first, *library research* data obtained from books that Presearched as references in writing this thesis proposal. Second, *Field Research* data obtained by Presearched in the field and using several techniques. namely: Observation, interview and documentation.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

Analysis is carried out from the planning process to the completion of the research. Here are some steps in analyzing the data used by researchers, namely: Data reduction, data presentation and data verification.

3.7 Validity Checking

Researchers use tests of data credibility (internal validity), transferability (external validity), dependability (reliability) and confirmability (objectivity). To test the credibility of the data, several things can be done such as extending the observation period.

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