IMPROVING MANAGEMENT FOR LEARNING AL-ISLAM AND KEMUHAMMADIYAHAN IN NONFORMAL DEPARTMENT

Elihami Elihami

[1](STKIP Muhammadiyah Enrekang, Indonesia)

✉Corresponding email: Elihamid72@gmail.com[1]

ABSTRAK

ABSTRACT
Learning of Al- Islam and Kemuhammadiyah in nonformal education takes place in STKIP Muhammadiyah Enrekang. The Quran encourages learning as in Surah 20 that says "Lord! Let my knowledge increase" and in the words of Rasullullah (pbuh) "Seek knowledge as far as China". All these signify that learning, as a process of development and transformation, takes place with no realm of boundary to impede. The procedures include a survey questionnaire and interview to gather related data of the student's first semester at STKIP Muhammadiyah Enrekang. The analysis hopes to provide learning management input in Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan that promotes structured and relevant findings for future enhancement, understanding and awareness of adult learning in a local situation resulting from the perception, learning and perhaps changes that may result from the learning process.

Keywords: Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan; Management; Learning

INTRODUCTION

The search for knowledge and its acquisition has begun since the beginning of life. This continuing process of learning of education enhances further the development and transformation of a community (Brookfield, 2000). Learning transcends the borders of every level of life experienced within the community regardless of gender, age, race and social status. The growing demand for learning not only encompasses the formal platform, but also the informal and non-formal learning ones.

This project focuses on the non-formal learning in religious classes that take place in a housing community. The term non-formal is known to refer to organized learning activities that are being conducted beyond the 'formal' education system. From Mazanah (2001), these are the learning activities which serve specific clienteles, tend to be sponsored by community-based, non-governmental organizations, normally conducted in community meeting place and informal settings other than a 'classroom' setting. Hence, this paper projects the usage of a *musolla* in which the religious lesson is held.

METHOD

The method of E-Learning lessons are generally designed to guide students through information or to help students perform in specific tasks. Information based e-Learning content communicates

information to the student. Examples include content that distributes the history or facts related to a service, company, or product. In information-based content, there is no specific skill to be learned. In performance-based content, the lessons build off of a procedural skill in which the student is expected to increase proficiency.

E-learning services have evolved since computers were first used in education. There is a trend to move toward blended learning services, where computer-based activities are integrated with practical or classroom-based situations.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Suspendisse eleifend nulla tincidunt erat ornare sed consequat metus aliquam. In dapibus molestie vulputate. Suspendisse augue nisi, euismod ac vehicula eget, tristique in nisl. Vivamus volutpat nunc eu sem dignissim vitae convallis mauris aliquam. Curabitur scelerisque, purus accumsan sollicitudin cursus, nisl est congue erat, vitae elementum lacus felis a mauris. Phasellus tincidunt dapibus urna ut facilisis. Sed nec leo sit amet turpis (Cave, LaMaster & White, 2006). Congue pulvinar. Donec et nisl nibh. Phasellus condimentum elementum sem, quis cursus (a) lectus pharetra eget. Aliquam at pellentesque mauris, (b) Sed luctus malesuada odio a elementum. Sed sollicitudin elit ut diam malesuada ultrices, (c) Curabitur fringilla, odio quis venenatis laoreet, elit magna aliquam magna, id pretium sem purus sed sem. Aenean a adipiscing urna.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Suspendisse eleifend nulla tincidunt erat ornare sed consequat metus aliquam. In dapibus

Print	a) e-text b) textbooks c) e-zines
Video	a) streaming video b) video tape c) satellite transmission d) cable
Audio	a) streaming audio b) audio tape
Review and Exams	a) electronic b) interactive c) paper
Communication	Asynchronous a) email b) listservs c) threaded discussion, weblogs d) forums Synchronous a) chat b) videoconferencing c) teleconferencing

Molestie vulputate. Suspendisse augue nisi, euismod ac vehicula eget, tristique in nisl. Vivamus volutpat nunc eu sem dignissim vitae convallis mauris aliquam. Curabitur scelerisque, purus accumsan sollicitudin cursus, nisl est congue erat, vitae elementum lacus felis a mauris. Phasellus tincidunt dapibus urna ut facilisis. Sed nec leo sit amet turpis. (Lieb, 1999) congue pulvinar. Donec et

nisl nibh. Phasellus condimentum elementum sem, quis cursus lectus pharetra eget. Aliquam at pellentesque mauris. (Boshier, 1976) Sed luctus malesuada odio a elementum. Sed sollicitudin elit ut diam malesuada ultrices. Curabitur fringilla, odio quis venenatis laoreet, elit magna aliquam magna, id pretium sem purus sed sem. Aenean a adipiscing urna.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Many technologies can be, and are, used in e-Learning for learning Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan, including:

a) blogs
b) classroom response system
c) collaborative software
d) computer aided assessment
e) discussion boards
f) e-mail
g) Educational Management System
h) educational animation
i) electronic performance support system
j) ePortfolios
k) games
l) hypermedia in general
m) learning management systems
n) PDA's
o) pod casts
p) MP3 Players with multimedia capabilities
q) multimedia CD-ROMs
r) screen casts
s) simulations
t) text chat
u) virtual classrooms
v) web-based teaching materials
w) web sites and web 2.0 communities

Most eLearning situations use combinations of the above techniques.

An example of this is Moodle which uses: discussion board threading, wiki and real time textual chat. However, moodle is referred to as a Course Management System (CMS). This is because course material is often video, mp3, text documents, scanned images or links to other web sites.

Along with the terms *learning technology*, *instructional technology*, and Educational Technology, the term is generally used to refer to the use of technology in learning in a much broader sense than the computer-based training or *Computer Aided Instruction* of the 1980s. It is also broader than the terms *Online Learning* or *Online Education* which generally refer to purely web-based learning. In cases where mobile technologies are used, the term M-learning has become more common. E-learning, however, also has implications beyond just the technology and refers to the actual learning that takes place using these systems.

e-Learning can also refer to educational web sites such as those offering learning scenarios, worksheets and interactive exercises for children. The term is also used extensively in the business sector where it generally refers to cost-effective online training.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Suspendisse eleifend nulla tincidunt erat ornare sed consequat metus aliquam. In dapibus molestie vulputate. Suspendisse augue nisi, euismod ac vehicula eget, tristique in nisl. Vivamus volutpat nunc eu sem dignissim vitae convallis mauris aliquam. Curabitur scelerisque, purus accumsan sollicitudin cursus, nisl est congue erat, vitae elementum lacus felis a mauris. Phasellus tincidunt dapibus urna ut

facilisis. Sed nec leo sit amet turpis (JAIS, 2009). Congue pulvinar. Donec et nisl nibh. Phasellus condimentum elementum sem, quis cursus lectus pharetra eget. Aliquam at pellentesque mauris. Sed luctus malesuada odio a elementum. Sed sollicitudin elit ut diam malesuada ultrices. Curabitur fringilla, odio quis venenatis laoreet, (Kolb, 1984). elit magna aliquam magna, id pretium sem purus sed sem. Aenean a adipiscing urna.

E-learning is naturally suited to distance learning and flexible learning, but can also be used in conjunction with face-to-face teaching, in which case the term Blended learning is commonly used. In higher education especially, the increasing tendency is to create a Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) (which is sometimes combined with a Management Information System (MIS) to create a Managed Learning Environment) in which all aspects of a course are handled through a consistent user interface standard throughout the institution. A growing number of physical universities, as well as newer online-only colleges, have begun to offer a select set of academic degree and certificate programs via the Internet at a wide range of levels and in a wide range of disciplines.

CONCLUSION

The spirituality has its impact on the following by the fact that it enhances employee well-being and quality of life, and meaning at work and provides employees a sense for learning Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyah in STKIP Muhammadiyah Enrekang.

While some programs require students to attend some campus classes or orientations, many are delivered completely online. In addition, several universities offer online student support services, such as online advising and registration, e-counselling, online textbook purchase, student governments and student newspapers

.

BIBLIOGRPHY

[1] AbrahamMaslow/file.Upi.Edu/2010/As as Kebutuhan. Diakses 19 Juli 2018

[2] Anwar dan Ahmad, Arsyad. 2007. *Pendidikan Anak Dini Usia*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

[3] Abbas, M. A. A., Sari, N., Nasra, N., & Elihami, E. (2019). PERANAN LAPANGAN PERLEMBAGAAN DI LEMBAGA KURSUS DAN PELATIHAN DIAN AYU DI KABUPATEN SIDENRENG RAPPANG. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 122-138.

[4] Alif, S., Irwan, A., & Elihami, E. (2019). FORMING CHARACTERS OF EARLY CHILDREN IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION UNITS. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 88-94.

[5] Asfandiyar, Andi Yudha. 2009. *Kenapa Guru Harus Kreatif?*. Jakarta: Mizan Media Utama.

[6] Badan Pusat Statistik. 2010. Statistik Kota Surabaya. (Online). (http.//surabayakota.bps.go.id. diakses pada 29 Januari 2015)

[7] CHA, Wahyudi dan Damayanti, Dwi Retna. 2005. *Program Pendidikan Untuk Anak Usia Dini di Prasekolah Islam*. Jakarta: Grasindo.

[8] Djafar, S., Nadar, N., Arwan, A., & Elihami, E. (2019). Increasing the Mathematics Learning through the Development of Vocational Mathematics Modules of STKIP Muhammadiyah

Enrekang. *ICONSS Proceeding Series*, 246-251.

[9] Depdikbud. (1998). Petunjuk Kegiatan Belajar Mengajar Taman Kanak-kanak. Jakarta: Depdikbud.

[10] Depdiknas. (2002). Sambutan Pengarahan Direktur Jenderal PLSP pada Lokakarya Pengembangan Program PADU, Jakarta.

[11] Depdiknas. (2003). Bahan Sosialisasi Undang-undang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. Jakarta: Depdiknas.

[12] Direktorat Tenaga Teknis. (2003). *Pertumbuhan dan Perkembangan Anak Usia 0 – 6 Tahun.* Jakarta: Ditjen PLSP – Depdiknas.

[13] Direktorat PADU. (2001). Informasi Tentang Pendidikan Anak Dini Usia Pendidikan Prasekolah Pada Jalur Pendidikan Luar Sekolah. Jakarta: Direktorat PADU -Ditjen PLSP – Depdiknas.

[14] Direktorat PADU. (2002). Acuan Menu Pembelajaran pada Pendidikan Anak Dini Usia (Menu Pembelajaran Generik). Jakarta: Direktorat PADU - Ditjen PLSP – Depdiknas.

[15] Direktorat PADU. (2003). *Model PADU Terintegrasi Posyandu.* Jakarta: Direktorat PADU - Ditjen PLSP – Depdiknas.

[16] Husni, H., & Elihami, E. (2019). THE MULTI-FUNCTIONAL APPLICATION OF TEACHERS. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 148-153.

[17] Eskarya, H., & Elihami, E. (2019). THE INSTITUTIONAL ROLE OF FARMER GROUPS TO DEVELOP THE PRODUCTION OF COCOA. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 81-87.

[18] Elihami, E., & Saharuddin, A. (2017). PERAN TEKNOLOGI PEMBELAJARAN ISLAM DALAM ORGANISASI BELAJAR. *Edumaspul-Jurnal Pendidikan*, *1*(1), 1-8.

[19] Elihami, E., & Syahid, A. (2018). PENERAPAN PEMBELAJARAN PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM DALAM MEMBENTUK KARAKTER PRIBADI YANG ISLAMI. *Edumaspul-Jurnal Pendidikan*, *2*(1), 79-96.

[20] Elihami, E. (2016). *Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Al-Islam Dan Kemuhammadiyahan Melalui Kuis Dengan Umpan Balik Pada Mahasiswa Kelas. SAFINA: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, *1*(2), 27-37.

[21] Firawati, F. (2017). Transformasi Sosial dalam Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Islam di Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang. *Edumaspul-Jurnal Pendidikan*, *1*(1), 25-35.

[22] Elihami, E., Rahamma, T., Dangnga, M. S., & Gunawan, N. A. (2019). Increasing Learning Outcomes of the Islamic Education through the Buginese Falsafah in Ajatappareng Region. *ICONSS Proceeding Series*, 429-435.

[23] Elihami, E., & Nurhayani, N. PENINGKATAN KEMAMPUAN BERBICARA ANAK MELALUI MEDIA PAPAN FLANNEL DI KELOMPOK BERMAIN.

[24] Elihami, E., & Ibrahim, I. (2019). TEACHING TO VARIATION IN LEARNING FOR NON FORMAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 29-40.

[25] Efendi, A., & Elihami, E. (2019). GUIDE-LINING FOR LEARNING TO OPTIMIZING LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 56-62.

[26] Faisal, F., & Elihami, E. (2019). DEVELOPING THE CAPACITY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES TEAHAERS IN BRINGING LIFE TO THE CLASS THROUGH INTESIVE CLINICAL. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 115-121.

[27] Hastuti, EL dan Supadi. 2005. Aksesibilitas masyarakat terhadap

kelembagaan pembiayaan pertanian di pedesaan. J Sos Ek Per Agb (5) No. 2

[28] Hami, E., & Idris, M. (2015). Pengaruh Implementasi Kurikulum 2013 Terhadap Peningkatan Motivasi Belajar Peserta Didik Dalam Pendidikan Agama Islam Dan Budi Pekerti Di Sman 1 Panca Lautang Sidrap. *Istiqra: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pemikiran Islam*, *2*(2).

[29] Haslinda, H., & Elihami, E. (2019). DEVELOPING OF CHILDRENS PARK PROGRAM 'SITTI KHADIJAH'IN ENREKANG DISTRICT. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 41-47.

[30] Gutama. (2003). "Kebijakan Direktorat Pendidikan Anak Dini Usia (PADU)". Makalah pada Pelatihan Penyelenggara Program PADU, Bandung.

[31] Hadis, Fawzia Aswin. (2002). "Strategi Sosialisasi Dalam Memberdayakan Masyarakat". *Buletin Padu Jurnal Ilmiah Anak Dini Usia.* 03. 25 – 28.

[32] Indrawati, Maya dan Nugroho, Wido. 2006. *Mendidik dan Membesarkan Anak Usia Pra-Sekolah*. Jakarta: Prestasi Pustaka Publisher.

[33] Isjoni. 2007. *Saatnya Pendidikan Kita Bangkit*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

[34] Jalal, Fasli. (2002). "Meningkatkan Kesadaran Masyarakat Akan Pentingnya PADU". *Buletin Padu Jurnal Ilmiah Anak Dini Usia.* 03. 9 – 18.

[35] Jabri, U., Elihami, E., & Ibrahim, I. (2019). THE EFFECTS OF APPROACH INSTRUCTION ON STUDENT'S READING PERFORMANCE. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 72-80.

[36] Khalik, M. F., Asbar, A., & Elihami, E. (2019). THE QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCE IN ENREKANG DISTRICT. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 63-71.

[37] Rosadi, Damanhuri. (2002). "Pendidikan Anak Dini Usia Dalam Kerangka Otonomi Daerah". *Buletin Padu Jurnal Ilmiah Anak Dini Usia.* 03. 60 – 72.

[38] Sudjana, D. (2001). *Pendidikan Luar Sekolah. Wawasan, Sejarah Perkembangan, Falasafah, Teori Pendukung, Asas.* Bandung: Penerbit Falah Production.

[39] Saharuddin, A., Wijaya, T., Elihami, E., & Ibrahim, I. (2019). LITERATION OF EDUCATION AND INNOVATION BUSINESS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 48-55.

[40] Wijaya, T., Elihami, E., & Ibrahim, I. (2019). STUDENT AND FACULTY OF ENGAGEMENT IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION. *JURNAL EDUKASI NONFORMAL*, *1*(1), 139-147.