THE EFFECT OF PAI TEACHER UNDERSTANDING LEVEL ON THE INFORMATION SYSTEM AND ADMINISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS TEACHERS (SIAGA) (Conducted in SMAN Se- Kabupaten Bandung)

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ABSTRACT

Every human being basically has a different level of understanding, as well as many teachers who still do not understand the system used by the government for religious teachers through the SIAGA application. The SIAGA application is an application to validate and verify data on religious teachers and school superintendents online. With the existence of an information system in the form of the SIAGA Application, it will facilitate office administration services, where this administrative service can provide assistance and convenience to people who have interests in the organization. That way the activities carried out will also facilitate and accelerate the goals to be achieved. The purpose of this study was to determine the Level of Understanding of PAI Teachers in State High Schools throughout Bandung Regency, to describe SIAGA in State High Schools throughout Bandung Regency, and to analyze the level of understanding of pai teachers towards the SIAGA application at State High Schools throughout Bandung Regency. This research uses quantitative qualification, using descriptive methods. The results of this study showed that: the study of the teacher's level of understanding was based on the results of statistical analysis obtained with an average score of 3.31 which was categorized as moderate / sufficient. on the use of the SIAGA application based on the results of statistical analysis obtained with an average value of 3.36 which is categorized as moderate / sufficient. The influence of the level of understanding of PAI teachers on the SIAGA application in State High Schools throughout Bandung district has a significant relationship. With a significance value of 0.00 < 0.05. Then on the calculation of the results of simple linerar regression anlysis obtained 0.733. The type of relationship between the two variables is of a positive type, so the relationship between the two variables is unidirectional and has the meaning that the higher the level of understanding of the pai teacher, the higher the use of the SIAGA application. Furthermore, a coefficient determination of 0.823% was obtained.
Keyword: Effects, Understanding Level, SIAGA

A. PENDAHULUAN

As a result of advances in technology and information, it will undergo changes in all fields. Likewise, it is realized that the progress of technological and information developments that are increasingly expanding has an influence and contribution to various sectors, one of which is the education sector. Education is seen as a pillar that will bring progress in all areas of life. These advances have resulted in various new discoveries, such as equipment and applications used as learning or management media.

In the education sector, the use of technological advances is utilized by the creation of the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) application to provide services and convenience to religious teachers. The Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) is an online-based data collection application for teachers and PAI supervisors. (Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education Number 7180 of 2018 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Distribution of Professional Allowances for Islamic Religious Education Teachers).

And every human being basically has a different level of understanding, it is diverse, that is the envy rather than the uniqueness of human beings. Likewise, there are still many teachers who do not understand the system used by the government for religious teachers through the SIAGA application. Some teachers are believed to still not understand how to use the SIAGA application because they are used to doing the administration process manually, or because they don't understand gadgets, because of the lack of experience they get. In fact, understanding the SIAGA application is very important for the administrative process of religious teachers to be more effective and integrated. PAI teachers must be able to improve the quality of knowledge, insight and knowledge about the SIAGA application to support the needs of educational units. (Fahmiani, 2020)

Based on sharia, the definition of management information system is the process of processing data into true and honest information based on the Quran and Hadith to be used to make planning and decision making (Agustin, 2018).

Specifically, the Qur'an describes that the role of information that is right or true, one of which is information, can please the recipient of information. In accordance with Quran Surah Hud verse 120. Allah Almighty says:

وَكُلًّا نَّقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ مِنْ اَنْبَآءِ الرُّسُلِ مَا نُثَبِّتُ بِهٖ فُؤَادَكَ وَجَآءَكَ فِيْ هٰذِهِ الْحَقُّ وَمَوْعِظَةٌ وَّذِكْرٰى لِلْمُؤْمِنِيْن

And all the stories of the Apostles We tell you, are the stories by which We have your hearts firm; and in this letter have come unto you truth and teaching and warning to the faithful. (QS. Hud: 120)

The application of information technology systems will be useful if their application is in accordance with the goals, vision and mission of the organization by establishing business strategies and information technology system strategies, in practice the implementation or implementation of educational Information Systems (SIM) in an educational organization requires strategic analysis and planning adapted to the internal and external conditions of the organization (Mayasari et al., 2021).

From year to year, madrasahs under the auspices of the Ministry of Religious Affairs from year to year continue to improve, especially in terms of management information systems, so that there are many data collection applications in the madrasah environment such as EMIS, SIMPATIKA, e-RKAM, BOS KEMENAG and several other applications that aim to support the madrasah development process in developing their information systems. (Anwar, 2004)

Through the Directorate General of Islamic Education (Dirjen Pendis) the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia provided a new breakthrough, namely with the application of the Information System and administration of religious teachers (SIAGA) in 2019. This application can help facilitate data archiving, validating and verifying data on religious teachers and madrasah supervisors. This is used as a monitor for the performance of religious teachers and supervisors of the madrasah. (Azwir, 2020)

Since the launch of the standby application in 2019 until now, PAI teachers should have understood the application. PAI teachers who are used to managing data manually have to leave this method little by little and switch to using the standby application, which means that teachers must understand the standby application.(Kurniyah et al., 2021).

The Islamic Religious Education Section at the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Bandung Regency is also one of the institutions that has utilized management information systems in processing educator data. The implementation of the SIAGA application is expected to be able to facilitate administrative services for Religious Education teachers from the initial data collection to the final process of becoming a Religious Education teacher, professional teacher certification, providing teacher professional allowances and others.

This research seeks to analyze the level of understanding of Islamic Religious Education teachers regarding the Application of Information Systems in the Administration of

Religious Teachers (SIAGA) in the Islamic Religious Education (PAI) section of the Ministry of Religion, Bandung Regency. The aim of the Ministry of Religion in launching this application is to facilitate the performance administration management of good PAI teachers in public schools. So the problem to be answered is how to use the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) so that the administrative services for Religion teachers can run effectively. However, the existence of an information system raises several obstacles, namely not everyone can keep up with the ongoing updates. In general, the problem that occurs in using the SIAGA application is that PAI teachers do not understand well how to manage data for disbursing certification.

Based on the results of an exploratory study, it is known that in Bandung Regency itself, out of 18 schools and 38 Islamic Religious Education teachers, there are several Islamic Religious Education teachers who often lack data and falsify data incorrectly into the application. These errors occur quite often in schools where school operators do not understand the certification procedure and are not careful in filling out documents so that errors in entering data online in the SIAGA application can result in delays or even non-disbursement of certification for the teacher concerned due to late verification. data. This lack of certification can also lead to a lack of enthusiasm for teachers in carrying out their duties. This is said to be reasonable, because after all certification is one of the main sources of teacher income.

With this convenience, namely the presence of SIAGA will support all decisions in disbursing TPG that have been programmed by the system so that the results are accurate and can be accounted for. The advantages of SIAGA, which are fast, accurate and easy to operate, allow the PAIS Section to carry out tasks effectively and efficiently.

Based on all the possibilities for improving the palral quality of Islamic Education teachers in public high schools throughout Bandung Regency, this is a problem that should be examined in this research, and from that the researcher took the title The Influence of the Level of Malfunctioning of PAI Teachers on the Application of Information Systems in Algalmal Alert Teacher Administration) (Research at Public High Schools in Bandung Regency).

B. METODE

The research method used is the survey research method, namely the research that is carried out by collecting data using questionnaires / questionnaires in a structured questionnaire as a research tool to obtain data from a particular place (Sugiyono, 2018). The type of qualitative research that is used is that descriptive research is acquainted with a variable that stands alone. The daltal used in this research is qualitative, that is daltal which is in the form of halos. The dal is then alkaline processed and analyzed using statistical calculation techniques.

In order to produce the data base for this research, by using a database, they distributed questionnaires to 38 individual Islamic education teachers in 18 schools in Bandung Regency. The Daltal analysis technique used in this research is by using the Daltal instrument test, namely the vallidita test, the reliability test in the normality test, the data analysis test is carried out with a simple linear regression test in the coefficient of determination test.

C. HASIL PEMBAHASAN

1. Level of Understanding of PAII Teachers in State Senior High Schools in Bandung Regency

Understanding comes from the word understand, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) has the meaning to understand, understand, know, know, the flow of teachings (Daryanto, 1997). While understanding has the meaning of process, deed, way of understanding/understanding. Understanding is a process of thinking and learning. It is said so because to go towards understanding needs to be followed by learning and thinking. Understanding is a process, action and way of understanding.

Meanwhile, understanding according to Bloom is defined as the ability to absorb the meaning of the material or ballroom being studied. Understanding according to Bloom is how much he is able to receive, absorb, and understand the extent to which humans can understand and understand what they read, see, experience, or feel in the form of the results of research or direct observations that they do. (Susanto, 2013). Understanding comes from the word understand which means to understand, while according to the KBBI Team understanding is a way of understanding or comprehending, whereas according to Bloom in Utami Munandar understanding is the ability to remember and use information without the need to use it in new and different situations. Bloom also argued that understanding is a different cognitive goal at the second level after knowledge in understanding, the skills

expected are skills in translating, connecting, and interpreting. Comprehension is the ability to remember and use information without needing to use it in new and different situationsl. (Yonalndal, 2017)

Bloom (Russefendi, 2006) There are three kinds of understanding, namely: translation, for example, being able to change words into symbols and vice versa, interpreting, for example, being able to interpret a similarity, and estimating (extrapolation), for example, a trend from a diagram. Understanding of translation (ability to translate) is the ability to understand an idea that is expressed in another way from the previously known original statement. In learning mathematics, translational understanding is related to students' ability to translate sentences in questions into other forms of sentences, for example being able to mention the known and asked variables. Understanding interpretation (ability to interpret) is the ability to understand material or ideas that are recorded, changed or made in other forms. Extrapolation understanding (the ability to predict) is the ability to predict existing trends according to certain data by stating consequences and implications that are in line with the conditions described. Extrapolation understanding is related to students' ability to apply concepts in mathematical calculations to solve problems.(Kusmalwalti & Ginalnjalr S, 2016)

Understanding is an ability to capture information, as well as being able to present the information obtained in another form systematically. The teacher can be said to understand a material if it fulfills several indicators. (Kuswana, 2012) Indicators of understanding itself are: a. Interpret, describe in your own words, b. Give examples, be able to give examples of the material they have learned, c. Clarifying, being able to observe or describe the material they have learned, d. Summarizing, being able to draw conclusions from a material, e. Summing up, writing short conclusions from a material, f. Comparing, being able to compare a material he studied, g. Explaining, being able to explain the material being studied.

To find out how the variable reality is the level of understanding of pai teachers in public high schools in Bandung regency, researchers used the first indicator, the interpretation indicator, the average value obtained was 3.52. this value is included in the "high" qualification because it is included in the interval range of 2.60-3.39. The second indicator exemplifies the average value obtained, which is 3.25. This value is included in the "moderate/sufficient" qualification because it is included in the interval range of 2.60-3.39. The third indicator classifies the value obtained, namely 3.23, the value is included in the "moderate/sufficient" qualification because it is included in the interval range of 2.60-3.39.

The fourth indicator summarizes the results obtained, namely 3.16. The value is included in the "moderate/sufficient" qualification because it is included in the interval range of 2.60-3.39. The five indicators conclude that the value obtained, namely 3.48, is included in the "high" qualification because it is included in the interval range of 3.40-4.19. The sixth comparative indicator obtained, namely 3.49, is included in the "high" qualification because it is included in the interval range of 3.40-4.19. The seventh indicator explains what is obtained, namely 3.19, the value is included in the "moderate/sufficient" qualification because it is included in the interval range of 2.60-3.39.

So based on the results of distributing 15 statement items/questions to 38 PAI teachers as samples. The variable category X (Level of Understanding of PAI Teachers) can be interpreted as a result of the sum of all scores, namely 1,887 while the number N results from 38 (number of samples) X 15 (number of question items) = 570, then the value obtained is 3.31, this value is included in the qualification "moderate/enough" because it entered in the interval range 2.60-3.39. This means that the level of understanding of PAI teachers in public high schools in Bandung regency has reached the targets/goals that have been measured by seven indicators, namely interpretation, exemplifying, classifying, summarizing, concluding, comparing, and explaining.

2. **Information System for Management and Administration of Religious Teachers (SIAGA) in Public High Schools throughout Bandung Regency**

Management information systems is a field that began to develop since the 1960s. In general, a management information system is defined as a system that provides information used to support the operations, management and decision making of an organization. Management information system is also known by other expressions, such as "Information system", "information processing system", "information system and decision maker". The management information system describes a special unit or agency whose job is to collect news and process it into information for organizational managerial needs using system principles. It is said to use the principle of a system because news that is spread in various forms is collected, stored and processed by one body which is formulated into information. According to O'Brien, a management information system is an integrated system that provides information to support the operational, management and decision-making functions of an organization. A management information system is an information system that obtains output using input and various processes needed to fulfill certain objectives in management activities (Rusdiana & Irfan, 2018)

Widayana defines information as data that has been compiled and accompanied by reference to a relationship (context) that has meaning for decision making. Hasugian argues, information is a universal concept with a large amount of content, covering many things within their respective scopes and recorded in a number of media (Chalmdaln, 2016). According to Efendi Information is data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful to users, which is useful in making current decisions or supporting information sources. (Sihombing, 2018)

According to Hall, the information generated by the information system can be used in decision-making if the information is of good quality, meaning that the information must meet four indicators: The most important indicator is relevance, in this case, informality should definitely give disadvantages to the user. The relevance of informality for each individual crosses paths with different traffic. The second indicator is acurability, in this case the informality is smooth from annoyances to neither regrets nor regrets, and it clearly reflects the intentions. The third indicator is proper timeliness (timeliness), in this case informality that is realized and needed is not too late (outdated). Information that is obsolete does not have a return value, so that when it is used in vain in making decisions it will end in failure or failure in decisions in action. The fourth indicator is complete, in this case, the informality that is essential for the buyer should not be lost or too lacking. For example, a smooth report should present all the calculations and present the results clearly so as not to cause ambiguous reports. (Johar, 2016).

The supply of informality produced by the informality system can be useful for management, so system analysis must know the needs of the informality needed, that is, by knowing the activities for each level of management in the type of decision to be taken. Based on the financial statements in the altals, it can be seen that the purpose of establishing a Management Information System and SIM is that the organizational supply has informality which is fatal in making management decisions, in turn involving routine decisions as well as strategic decisions. (Prasojo, 2013).

To find out how the understanding of the Information System and Administration of Religious Teachers (SIAGA) in Public High Schools in Bandung Regency, researchers used the first relevant indicator. The average value obtained from the relevant indicator was 3.22, so the user's response to the relevant indicator on the SIAGA variable could categorized as "moderate/adequate". The second is accuracy indicator. The average value obtained from the accuracy indicator is 3.25, so the user's response to the accuracy indicator in the SIAGA variable can be categorized as "moderate/sufficient". The third is the timely indicator. The

average value obtained from the timely indicator is 3.24, so the user's response to the timely indicator on the WARRIOR variable can be categorized as "moderate/sufficient". The fourth complete indicator. The average value obtained from the complete indicator is 3.76. So, the user's response to the complete indicator on the WARRIOR variable can be categorized as "High".

Malkal based on the results of the presentation of 15 items of statements / questionnaires to 38 orals of the PAI teacher as a sample. The Y variable (SIAGA) can be interpreted with an entire score of 1,916, the total N scores in the total are 38 (total samples) X 15 (total question items) = 570, the total scores included in the total are 3.36, the value includes moderate/sufficient qualifications in the interval range 2.60 – 3.39. The overall decision made by the information system in the administration of religious teachers in public high schools in Bandung regency is in terms of quality, the informal calendar fulfills four indicators, namely relevance, accuracy, timeliness, and completeness.

3. **The Influence of the Level of Knowledge of PAI Teachers on Information Systems in Algalmal Teacher Administration (SIAGA) in State Senior High Schools throughout Bandung Regency**

According to Balrry E. Cushing, Management Information Systems are a collection of human and resource sources within an organization that are responsible for collecting and processing data to produce information that is useful for all levels of management in planning and control activities.

Based on the results of statistical testing, statistically shows the influence of the level of understanding of PAI teachers as part of variable X on the information system in the administration of religious teachers (SIAGA) as part of variable Y, the t-count value for SIAGA value is 2.946. The value of X = 12,426 and Y = 0.828, so that the model obtained is: Y = 4,978 + 0.828 X, then the Expenditure Level = 12,426 + 0.733 (SIAGA). The magnitude of the effect of the Forecasting Level on SIAGA = 0.339 with a p value of 0.000. The Kalrenal value of $p<0.05$ malcal in the conclusion that there is an effect of the Induction Level on SIAGA.

In this model, the regression coefficient has a positive value, meaning that the higher the return on calculation, the higher the SIAGA. The value of the coefficient of determination obtained from the analysis for the effect of the level of teacher expenditure on the Informal System in the Administration of Religious Teachers (SIAGA) simultaneously, namely the determinant coefficient $R^2 = 0.677$, this value indicates the

effect of the application of SIAGA on effectiveness, i.e. as much as 7% of the total influence by other factors that were not included in this study.

In this research, it was concluded that there is a significant influence on the level of understanding of Islamic education teachers on the information system in the administration of religious teachers (SIAIGAl). This shows that as the level of understanding of PAI teachers increases, the information system in the administration of religious teachers (SIAlGAl) also increases. As with the previous research conducted by Sofia Fahmiani, SIAlGAl is an application of Master's research that aims to streamline TPG. All of the decisions in the distribution of TPG have been programmed by the system so that the results can be calculated and balanced. The advantages of SIAlGAl which are fast, accurate, and easy to operate make the field of PAIS able to carry out tasks effectively and efficiently.

D. KESIMPULAN

Based on all of the research results and evaluations that have been put forward, all of them recognize the value of (X) the level of education of PAI teachers and the evaluation of (Y) Information Systems and the Administration of Religious Teachers (SIAGA) which are carried out in Public High Schools throughout Bandung Regency, the researcher and the authors provide all of these conclusions. . The level of evaluation of PAI teachers at the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia is based on the results of the research and the 38 respondents with 7 indicators, namely interpreting, exemplifying, clarifying the analysis, summarizing, concluding, comparing, and other evaluations are in the interval range of 2.60-3.39 with an average value of 3.31. So, it is in moderate/sufficient qualification. Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) in Public High Schools throughout Bandung Regency, based on research results from 38 respondents with 4 indicators namely relevance, accuracy, timely and complete. are in the interval range of 2.60-3.39 with an average value of 3.36. So, it is in moderate/sufficient qualification. The effect of the level of understanding of PAI teachers on the Information System and Administration of Religious Teachers (SIAlGA) can be concluded that there is a significant influence regarding the influence of the level of understanding of PAI teachers on the Information System and Administration of Religious Teachers (SIAllGAll) in the Ministry of Religion of Bandung Regency by 823%, while the rest is influenced by other factors not examined by the author.

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