

The Effect of Full Day School on Improving the Academic Achievement of Islamic Religious Education Students of SMK Negeri 2 Tegal City

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Abstract

This research discusses the full day school collaboration program with an increase in the academic achievement of Islamic education students. The purpose of this study is to answer problems: 1. How is the implementation of the Full Day School Program for students of SMK Negeri 2 Tegal City? 2. What is the effect of increasing the academic achievement of Islamic Religious Education on students of SMK Negeri 2 Tegal City?, 3. How is the Full Day School Program related to the Increase in Academic Achievement of Islamic Religious Education in students of SMK Negeri 2 Tegal City? This research is a type of field research with a quantitative approach using *product moment* correlation analysis and using *Purposive Nonprobability*. Data collection techniques used observation, interviews, documentation, and questionnaires. The results of this study can be concluded that there is a positive correlation between the full day school program and the increase in academic achievement of Islamic education by 0.538202. Since the correlation value is located between 0.40 - 0.70. So there is a moderate correlation between the Full day school variable and academic achievement. Thus, since the value of $r_{counts} > r_{of\ the\ table}$ i.e. $0.538202 > 0.361$ then the hypothesis is ACCEPTED.

Keywords : Full Day School, Improved Academic Achievement

A. Introduction

Changes in times or times are fundamental changes, where at any time changes in times or times will occur in the old and near future, one of which is the change of times in the era of technology that is developing rapidly in the current era of globalization. In addition to the development of increasingly advanced technology, education is one of the efforts in meeting the demands of today, where human resources are related to education.

The meaning of education according to conscious and planned efforts to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual power, personality self-control, intelligence, noble character and skills needed by themselves and society.¹

¹Jamal Ma'mur Asmani, *Full Day School*, Yogyakarta, Ar-Ruzz, 2017 Hal 15

In the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003 Article 1 point 1, Education is: "Conscious and planned efforts to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual power, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the skills needed for themselves, society, nation and state."²

The creation of a quality, quality and prosperous education. Of course, it is necessary to pay attention to several aspects to improve achievements, among these aspects is to follow in accordance with the program issued by the government. As for the application of cultural and character education in schools, the application of local content and also skills as subjects, the government has for 2 years issued a new education program, namely 5 days sekoah or called Full Days School, based on Ministerial Regulation (Permen) Number 23 of 2017 article 2 which reads "School days are carried out 8 hours in 1 day or 40 hours for 5 days in 1 week".

With the enactment of the program, which has various advantages and disadvantages of Full Day School, of course, does this program have an influence on student achievement.

Based on this background, researchers are interested in the topic of Full day school at SMK Negeri 2 Tegal City with a study entitled "The Effect of the Full Day School Program on Improving Academic Achievement of Islamic Religious Education Students of Smk Negeri 2 Tegal City".

Theoretical studie According to the etymology the word full day school comes from the English language. Full means full, and day means day. If combined, it will contain the meaning of a full day. While school means school. Full day school is a learning system that is carried out fully, where many children's activities are carried out at school rather than at home. The basic concept of full day school is integrated curriculum and integrated activity which is a form of learning that is expected to form a highly intellectual child (student) who can combine aspects of skills, knowledge with a good attitude.

Full day school aims to develop quality management, where the reason for holding a full day shcool is the socio-cultural changes that occur in society, from an agrarian society to an industrial society. Full day school also provides a strong foundation in learning on all aspects, namely intellectual, physical, social and emotional development. Because in the full day school system, schools have a longer time compared to conventional elementary schools in general. Academic achievement according to a social cognitive perspective is seen as a complex relationship between individual abilities, self-perception, assessment of tasks, expectations of success, cognitive strategies and self-regulation, gender, parenting style, socioeconomic status, performance and attitudes of the individual towards school. This suggests that an individual's academic performance is determined by two factors, both external and internal.

² Undang-Undang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional No 20 Tahun 2003 Pasal 1

Religious education is one of the three subjects that must be included in the curriculum of every formal educational institution in Indonesia. This is because religious life is one of the dimensions of life that is expected to be realized in an integrated manner. In Indonesian, the term education comes from the word "educate" by giving it the prefix "pe" and the suffix "an", meaning "deed" (thing, way or so on). The term education originally came from the Greek "paedagogie", which means the guidance given to the child. The term was later translated into English "education" which means development or guidance.

B. Discussion

This study uses descriptive research, namely research that aims to find the relationship between two variables. The research approach chosen by researchers is quantitative research. Quantitative research uses the questionnaire research method, a survey where information is collected from respondents using questionnaires. The primary data source is the source of this thesis which involves students and teachers of SMK N 2 Tegal, and the secondary data source is a source of data obtained from all areas of the book that are related to the title. This study had a population of 319 and the researchers took a sample, namely class XI students of Accounting Study Program 2 totaling 32 students. The sample using 10% of the population of 319 class XI students was 31.9 rounded to 32 as a sample of researchers. In determining the sample size of researchers using questionnaires on 32 students with the formula:³

$$n = \frac{N}{2 + 1}$$

The process of searching for data, the author uses several methods of data collection :

a. Observation

Researchers use participatory observation, which is a data collection technique in which the researcher makes direct observations of the symptoms of the subject being investigated.

b. Interview

Interview or Interview is a dialogue conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee. This method is used to obtain data related to how full day school will improve academic achievement. These interviews are used to search for data on the opinions of principals, counseling guidance teachers, and students.

³ Purwo Susongko, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Tegal: Badan Penerbitan Universitas Pancasakti Tegal, 2016) hal 25.

c. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique through the dissemination of questionnaires (lists of questions/ fields) to be directly collected by respondents as carried out in research to gather general opinions.⁴ The questionnaire is compiled by providing alternative answers so that it makes it easier for respondents to give and makes it easier for researchers to analyze.

A research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. Specifically, all these phenomena are called research variables.⁵ As for the instrument, researchers used a modified Likert Scale measurement scale with four answer choices. Here is Table 3.2 for the calculation of scores using the likert scale.

Table 3.2 Likert Scale

Question Items	Category			
	Totally Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Positive and Negativ	4	3	2	1

Source : Sugiono (2015: 136)

The questionnaire in this study consists of statements of a positive and negative nature specified in the table. The instruments that have been compiled are then tested to determine the validity & reability of an instrument. The goal is to find out whether these items have met the requirements of a good test or not.

The type of data used is quantitative obtained from the distribution of questionnaires and values analyzed by quantitative methods, namely data in the form of numbers. As for the type of data obtained through the distribution of questionnaires, it is analyzed using quantitative methods, namely with a percentage scale to obtain relativ frequency with the following formula :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Description :

F : Frequency being searched for percentage

N : Number Of Cases (Number of frequencies / number of individuals)

P : Percentage Number.⁶

⁴ Abdurrahmat Fathoni *Metodelogi Penelitian & Teknik Penyusunan Skripsi* (jakarta: Rineka Cipta,2005) hal 111

⁵Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*, hal. 172

⁶Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2017), hal. 43

This analysis was used to test the hypothesis that the researcher proposed using the Product Moment Correlation technique. Product Moment correlation technique. Product moment correlation is one of the techniques to find correlations between two variables that are often used. This correlation technique was developed by Karl Pearson. It is called Product Moment Correlation because the correlation coefficient is obtained by looking for the multiplication result of the moments of the correlated variables (product of the moment). While the product moment formula to analyze data whether or not there is an influence between the variable "X" and the variable "Y" with the formula

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Information:

- r_{xy} : Product moment "r" correlation index number
- N : Number of cases
- $\sum XY$: Number of multiplication results between X score and Y score
- $\sum X$: Sum of all X scores
- $\sum Y$: Sum of the entire Y Score

Descriptive analysis in this case provides an overview or description of the variables full day school (X) and improvement of academic achievement (Y). Data collection techniques for full day school and improving academic achievement using questionnaires.

Analysis of the Effect of the Full Day School Program on Improving Student Academic Achievement The last data analysis technique is hypothesis testing. To find out the effect of full day school on improving academic achievement using the Product Moment correlation technique. Determine the full day school data questionnaire table (Variable X) and academic achievement improvement data (Variable Y). To determine the percentage of the influence of variable X on variable Y, researchers use the coefficient of determination, namely with the following formula :

$$\begin{aligned} DC &= (r_{xy})^2 \times 100\% \\ &= (0.513555)^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 0,263738269 \times 100\% \\ &= 26,37382691 \% \\ &= 26,373 \% \end{aligned}$$

Based on this calculation, the amount of coefficient of determination of the influence of the full day school program on improving the academic achievement of Islamic education students is 26.373% while 73.627% is influenced by other factors.

⁷Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, ..., hal 206

The results of data analysis can be seen that full day school affects academic performance. The results of the product moment correlation analysis test showed that the rhitung value of the $r_{tabel} >$ was $0.513555 > 0.361$, meaning that there was a positive correlation between the full day school program and the increase in academic achievement of Islamic education by 0.513555. Since the correlation value is located between 0.40 - 0.70. So there is a moderate correlation between the Full day school variable and academic achievement. Thus, since the rhitung value $> r_{tabel}$ is $0.513555 > 0.361$ then the hypothesis is accepted.

After collecting, the next step is to calculate the hypothesis test using the Product Moment Correlation formula :

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \cdot \sum \mathbf{XY} - (\sum \mathbf{X}) \cdot (\sum \mathbf{Y})}{\sqrt{\{N \cdot \sum \mathbf{X}^2 - (\sum \mathbf{X})^2\} \{N \cdot \sum \mathbf{Y}^2 - (\sum \mathbf{Y})^2\}}}$$

To determine the percentage of the influence of variable X on variable Y, researchers use the coefficient of determination, namely with the following formula :

$$\begin{aligned} DC &= (r_{xy})^2 \times 100\% \\ &= (0.538202)^2 \times 100\% \\ &= 0,289661148 \times 100\% \\ &= 28,9661148 \% \\ &= 28,9661 \% \end{aligned}$$

The result of the calculation that the magnitude of the coefficient of determination of the influence of the full day school program on increasing the academic achievement of Islamic education is 28.966% while 71.034% is influenced by other factors. Based on the results of the data analysis that has been stated above, it can be seen that full day school affects academic achievement. The results of the product moment correlation analysis test showed that the rhitung $> r_{tabel}$ value was $0.538202 > 0.361$, meaning that there was a positive correlation between the full day school program and the increase in academic achievement of Islamic education by 0.538202. Since the correlation value is located between 0.40 - 0.70. So there is a moderate correlation between the Full day school variable and academic achievement. Thus, since the rhitung value of the rhitung $> r_{tabel}$ is $0.538202 > 0.361$ then the hypothesis is ACCEPTED.

1. The researcher concluded from the results of the study including: The Full Day School program or what is called variable X in the research is classified as a sufficient category where it has a score of 48 with an interval of 47-48 which amounts to 21 students with a percentage of 65%.
2. Increasing Academic Achievement or what is called the variable Y is two before full day school and when implementing full day school, in research:

- a. Before Full Day School, it was classified as a less category where it had a score of 78 with an interval of 77 – 78 which amounted to 18 students with a percentage of 56%.
 - b. When the implementation of Full Day School is classified as a sufficient category also where it has a score of 85 with an interval of 81 - 85 which amounts to 13 students with a percentage of 46%.
3. The relationship between variabe X and Y can be seen that the full day school program affects the academic performance of Islamic education.
 - a. The results of the product moment correlation analysis test showed that the rhitung value of the rtabel $>$ was $0.513555 > 0.361$, meaning that there was a positive correlation between the full day school program and the increase in academic achievement of Islamic educators by 0.513555. Since the correlation value is located between 0.40 - 0.70. So there is a moderate correlation between the Full day school variable and academic achievement. Thus, since the rhitung value $>$ rtabel is $0.513555 > 0.361$ then the hypothesis is ACCEPTED. (Before Full Day School).
 - b. The results of the product moment correlation analysis test showed that the rhitung value of the rtabel $>$ was $0.538202 > 0.361$, meaning that there was a positive correlation between the full day school program and the increase in academic achievement of Islamic educators by 0.538202. Since the correlation value is located between 0.40 - 0.70. So there is a moderate correlation between the Full day school variable and academic achievement. Thus, since the rhitung value of the rhitung $>$ rtabel is $0.538202 > 0.361$ then the hypothesis is ACCEPTED. (During Full Day School).

C. Conclusion

In order to improve the results of research or conclusions and optimize the full day school program for the academic achievement of Islamic education, suggestions can be formulated in research to schools that have implemented the full day school program to better examine the readiness of schools to pay attention to the curriculum that supports the full day school program, human resources both from teachers and from experienced students and interesting learning methods or in accordance with material from the eye of the incandescent.

The government must have the firmness to regulate an educational program, whether the program is held or not held, it must have clarity so that there are no differences in policies in each school, especially public schools.

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