

# **Studi Realitas dan Ekspektasi Guru dalam Penggunaan Media Pembelajaran PAI di SMP Kota Bandung**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kurang optimalnya pelaksanaan pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam. Salah satunya ditandai dengan kurangnya penggunaan media pembelajaran PAI. Masalah utama dalam penelitian ini, adalah: "Bagaimana realitas dan ekspektasi penggunaan media pembelajaran oleh guru PAI di SMP Kota Bandung?". Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *probability sampling* berdasarkan *cluster* rayon dengan total sampel 52 guru PAI. Teknik pengumpulan data diperoleh dengan penyebaran angket, yang terdiri atas angket realitas dan angket ekspektasi serta studi dokumen tentang Satndar Isi PAI dan buku Media Pembelajaran. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif. Dari studi dokumen diperoleh hasil bahwa media pembelajaran PAI yang dapat digunakan di SMP ialah media audio, visual, audio visual, dan multimedia. Adapun realitas media yang digunakan, pada umumnya guru menggunakan media visual dan audio visual dalam pembelajaran PAI. Sementara ekspektasinya, pada umumnya guru PAI menyatakan media visual dan audio visual lebih tepat untuk pembelajaran PAI. Hasil penelitian tentang kemampuan guru PAI dalam penggunaan media pembelajaran menyatakan bahwa pada umumnya guru PAI SMP di Kota Bandung telah memiliki kemampuan yang cukup baik (74%) dalam penggunaan media pembelajaran PAI. Adapun untuk ekspektasinya, rata-rata guru PAI menyatakan bahwa kemampuan guru dalam penggunaan media pembelajaran PAI perlu terus ditingkatkan. Selanjutnya untuk manfaat dari penggunaan media, seperti: proses pembelajaran menjadi lebih menarik perhatian dan antusias siswa; siswa selama proses pembelajaran menjadi lebih aktif dan interaktif; materi dan pesan pembelajaran tersampaikan lebih optimal; dan tingkat pemahaman siswa terhadap materi pembelajaran meningkat, pada realitasnya telah dirasakan oleh guru dan pada ekspektasinya agar dapat lebih terasa bagi guru. Kendala dalam pemanfaatan media pembelajaran PAI diantaranya adalah kurangnya kemampuan guru dalam teori media pembelajaran PAI, kurangnya kemampuan dalam penggunaan media serta fasilitas media yang kurang memadai di sekolah.

**Kata kunci :** Realitas, Ekspektasi, Media Pembelajaran, Pendidikan Agama Islam

# **A Study of Teacher's Realities and Expectation of the Use of Islamic Education Instructional Media in Junior Secondary Schools in Bandung City**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The background to the research was the less optimal teaching and learning process of Islamic Education. This was marked, among other, by the lack of the use of Islamic Education instructional media. The research focused on: "How are the realities and expectations of the use of Islamic Education instructional media in junior secondary schools in Bandung City?". The approach employed in this research was quantitative with descriptive method. The sampling technique used was probability sampling based on cluster of districts with a total sample of 52 Islamic education teachers. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires, consisting of reality questionnaire and expectation questionnaire and a documentary study of the Standard Content of Islamic Education and books on Instructional Media. The data analysis technique used was descriptive. From documentary study, it was found that Islamic education instructional media that could be used in junior secondary schools were audio, visual, audio-visual, and multimedia. Meanwhile, in reality the media used by teachers in the teaching and learning of Islamic Education were in majority visual and audio-visual. For the expectation, the average Islamic Education teachers stated that visual and audio-visual media were more appropriate for the teaching and learning of Islamic Education. Result of research on the abilities of Islamic Education teachers in using instructional media revealed that average junior secondary school teachers in Bandung City had sufficient abilities (74%) in using Islamic Education instructional media. As for the expectation, the average Islamic Education instructional media should be continuously improved. Meanwhile, the benefits of media, such as: teaching and learning process became more interesting and students were enthusiastic; during teaching and learning process students became more active and interactive; the materials and messages of the teaching and learning were delivered more optimally; and the levels of students' understanding were improved; had been perceived by teachers. And their expectation was for the benefits to be increasingly perceived. The obstacles in using Islamic Education instructional media were: the lack of teachers' abilities in the theories of Islamic Education instructional media and in using the media, as well as less appropriate media facilitated by the schools.

**Keywords:** Reality, Expectation, Instructional Media, Islamic Education.