

THE USING OF INTERNET AS LEARNING SOURCE OF DAKWAH AND COMMUNICATION DEPARTEMENT STUDENTS AT STAIN SULTAN QAIMUDDIN IN KENDARI

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ABSTRACT

This research investigated the using of internet as learning source for students of Dakwah and communication departement in STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari. The focuse of the research how is the using of internet for the Dakwah and communication Students at STAIN Kendari. And the objective of the study is to know how the the using of internet as a learning source for Dakwah and Communication students at STAIN Kendari.

This study is descriptive qualitative research. The population of the research was taken from the students of Dakwah and Communication at STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari which consist of 132 students. The sample of this research was 25% or 33 students. In taking the sample, the researcher used purposive sampling by considering only the students who used the internet as learning source. The technique of collecting data used open-closed interview. The technique of data analisis was applied by descriptive qualitative technique and presentation.

The result of the research showed that the using of internet as learning source for students of Dakwah and Communcation at STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari was used to develop students' professionalism, as a learning and information center, to study independently, to reach the new insight, for society, knowledge, and to develop career. All of them were in a "fair good" category. The using of internet for students was not maximal yet, most of students accessed the internet only 1.5 hour a day or 9.36 hours a week. It is because the access of internet at STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari was limited. So, they only accessed the internet in Warnet, HP, modern technology and etc.

Keywords: The use of internet, learning source.

INTRODUCTION:

The growth of technology evolves following in community where everyone needs practical, fast, and cost-effective technology that we called as internet. With regard to the development of computer network technology today, the students from elementary to College can be learned by using the internet as a source of learning, indeed with the guidance of a teacher, lecturer or accompaniment of parents. But ironically there are many teachers/lecturers still have not known yet about internet in comparison with the students who already accustomed to explore many of these virtual worlds. Related to these problems, it is supposed to a teacher/lecturer starting to harness the internet as a source of learning and develop their self to use/operate the devices of computer.

Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari of STAIN is one of the Islamic colleges in the city of Kendari which has had an access to the internet by using a free hot spot service, so that students can obtain information about the lecture material. This campus also was one of the higher education institutions that have the good facilities and infrastructure, and also adequate human resources to achieve the objectives of education. Through educational institutions, students can learn a variety of things. In formal education, they learn to show a positive nature so that on the final stage they will get on skills, proficiency and new knowledge.

It is according to the laws of Education, that education is a conscious effort and is planning to bring about an atmosphere of learning and the learning process, so that the learners are actively developing himself potential, as stated in the national education goals, namely to develop the potential of students in order to become a man of faith and piety to God Almighty, precious, healthy, have learned, accomplished, creative, independent and become citizens of a democratic and accountable (UU RI No. 20 of 2003: 11).

Sutikno (2004) States that learning is a process by which a person attempts to obtain a new change as a result of his own experience in interaction with the environment. In this research focused on how the utilization of the internet as a learning resources of Dakwah students of STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

A. THE ADVANTAGES OF INTERNET AS A LEARNING SOURCE:

The word *Internet* derives from *Interconnection Networking* which has the meaning of connection with many different types of computers that forms a system network of the world (global computer network) via the telecommunications such as telephone, radio, satellite and other links. Prasojo (2011: 178) stated that the internet is the acronym from *interconnected networking* or *international networking* which is a very large extensive collection and small computer network interconnected with the use of existing communications networks around the world. It also provides many advantages to the user. But despite the benefits to be gained, the internet also brings the potential negative impact. *The first* advantage of internet is the ease in obtaining the information. *Second*, the internet supports the transactions and business operations or 'with the term e-business. *Third*, another new activity can be handled by the internet, for example the long distance learning system (distance learning or e-learning). As for the negative impact is the ease plagiarize the others' work, credit card crime used, destruction of the system through a virus, pornography, and even the ease of conducting the agitation. (Uno, 2010: 167-168).

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that by using internet, data or information can be obtained quickly and easily. We can also communicate with all people over the world inexpensively cost such as browsing/surfing, searching, e-mail, chat, download, and upload.

B. THE CONCEPT OF LEARNING SOURCE:

In fact, learning resource is all sources either in the form of data, people or things that can be used to provide learning facilities for student. Learning resources includes the message, people, materials, equipment, techniques and environment.

Ely (1978: 3) argued that the source of learning (learning resources) are all sources either of data,

people and a certain form that can be used by learners in learning, either separately or as a combined to facilitate learners in achieving learning objectives or achieving certain competencies. While Silber in Warsita (2008: 211) says that the source of learning (learning resources) is a material of learning (learning materials), including videos, books, audio tapes, CBT, and interactive video program and the learning package that combines more than one media.

Review of the origin, source of learning can be distinguished into two i.e. (1) Learning resource designed (learning resources by design) is a learning resource was deliberately created for the purpose of learning. (2) Learning resources that are already available and stayed put (the learning resource by utilization), i.e. the learning resources that are not specifically designed for the purposes of learning, but it can be found, selected and used for purposes of learning. While the function of the learning resource itself are increasing learning productivity, give the possibility of learning more, give more scientific basis of learning, established learning, Allowing learning instantly and representation of the wider learning.

C. THE UTILIZATION OF THE INTERNET AS A SOURCE OF LEARNING:

The learning process is the process of changing from being know, therefore in the study contained kinds of information (knowledge) that must be given to the learners to obtain information and to look for other sources of information. One source of information is the internet. The Internet is multi-purpose information center fields in all aspects of life, both positive and negative impact that can be accessed and retrieved. Some of the benefits of the internet for learning interests expressed by Darmawan (2011: 5-7) as professional development, learning resource/information centre, learning by self, socialization, knowledge, and career development.

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH:

A. RESEARCH DESIGN:

The research design in this study was descriptive qualitative research. This research described the empiric phenomenon based on the fact at the field research. It also used the study case approach, this approach is suitable for descriptive qualitative and quantitative research, as its characteristic defended the object's need and also developed the deep knowledge about the object.

B. RESEARCH INFORMANT:

Two main informants in this research, they are:

- a. Dakwah and communication Students at STAIN Kendari consist of 33 students; they are II and VI semester from KPI department consist of 18 students, dan 15 students from BPI department.
- b. Supporting informant is Chairman of dakwah and Islamic communication department of STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari.

C. TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION:

The process of data collection was divided into two stages: a preliminary stage is an introductory activity with potential informants. The second stage is interviewing the informant and key person.

D. TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS:

Data analysis method used is descriptive qualitative analysis and percentages. The draft analysis was used to test students whether internet can enhance their learning achievements or not. In this case, the assumption is the measurements of the student successful in learning based on whether they were really using the internet of studying on campus or when given the task by the lecturer. After that, the researcher interviewed the informant.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

A. RESULT:

This research is the utilization of the internet as learning resources for Dakwah student at STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari. The utilization of the internet intended in this research was the using of internet for students on or outside the campus of Sultan Qaimuddin STAIN of Kendari.

THE UTILIZATION AS A LEARNING SOURCE:

There are some advantages of internet as a learning source. One of the goals of utilization of internet for the student is to increase knowledge. *First*, based on the result of questioner given the highest score is 36.36% or 12 respondents always used the internet to increase knowledge, *so* the internet can be utilized to share information from other people. *Second*, the internet also is often used to share information, it based on the questionnaire there were 15 students or 45.45% respondents said they often used the internet to share knowledge each other. *Third*, the using of the internet also as a media to publish the research result, observation, life experience, photos and personal video and so on, it can be seen from the data there were 16 students or 48.48% respondent used internet to announce and inform life experience directly. *Fourth*, the using of internet can make communication structurally, it is based on the result of questionnaire there were 14 or 42.43% respondent choosed *often* use the internet for the purpose of easy-to-manage communications on a regular basis. *Fifth*, based on the data there were 12 students or 36.37% stated *sometimes* used the internet to participate in the forum with colleagues both on a local and international level. *Sixth*, the internet can be as an information centre and the methodology of analytical study, based on the questionnaire there were 14 students or 42.43% stated *always* utilize the internet as an information centre and the methodology of analytical study. *Seventh*, in accessing a wide variety of book and learning materials for all learning areas, there were 11 students or 33.33% *sometimes* use the internet to access of learning materials. *Eighth*, to access the science information, it can be seen from the data there were 12 students or 36.36% stated *sometimes* use internet to access the information. *Ninth*, the internet can be used as a library it can be seen from the data there were 12 students or 36,36% stating *always* utilize the internet seeking references. Another purpose of the internet is able to increase knowledge. *Tenth*, based on the data questionnaire there were 16 students or 48.49% stating *always* use the internet to increase knowledge. *Eleventh*, Students also used the Internet in order to interact and socialize; it can be seen from the data there were 12 students or 36.36% who utilize the internet in order to interact each other. *Twelfth*, by internet the students can also develop their knowledge and abilities in the field of research. This can be seen from the data 13 students or 39.39% stating *often* utilizes the internet to develop new knowledge and capabilities in the field of research. *Thirteenth*, another benefits of using internet is improving the ability to communicate to the other society, it can be seen from the data there were 11 students or 33.34% that stated often use it. *Fourteenth*, from the data there were 13 students or 39.39% that stated *sometimes* use of the internet to increase sensitivity to the problem and how to solve it. *Fifteenth*, the internet is also sometimes used by the students to access information on scholarships and training, it is based on the table that there were 15 students or 45.46% which states *sometimes* used the internet for accessing information of scholarships and training. *Sixteenth*, another important of using internet is to access information about job vacancies; there were 16 students or 48.48% utilizing the internet to access information about job. *Seventeenth*, based on the data questionnaire, there were 12 studens or 36.37% who state *often* utilize the internet to access an entertainment.

Based on the the data tabulation results presented before, there are four sub variable in utilizing the internet as a learning resource they are: (1) utilization of the internet for professional development; (2) as information centre; (3) for independent study; and (4) to add insights, guidelines, knowledge, and career development.

All of these variables are summarized in the 19 statement, start from increased knowledge, sharing of information, the opportunity to publish or announce the results of findings research directly, personal data, easy to set up communication, participate in forums with colleagues both on a local and international level, as a center for media information and methodology of analytical study, access a wide range of materials in the form of textbooks, learning materials for all fields of knowledge, access to science and technology information, as well as references to increase knowledge, learn to interact and develop knowledge and skills in the field of research, improve communication with the

community, increase the sensitivity of the issue, access the information of scholarships, training, information for job vacancies, including entertainment and so on. Based on the results of this research, the variable category of internet utilization as a source of learning is as follows:

- a. Maximum Score. : $4 \times 19 = 76$
- b. Minimum Score : $1 \times 19 = 19$
- c. Score Range (R) : $76 - 19 = 57$
- d. Range Categories (K) : 4
- e. Interval Class : $57 : 4 = 14.25 = 14$

Tabel 1. Utilization internet categories as a learning source.

No.	Interval class	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Category
1.	63-76	6	18,2	VERY GOOD
2.	49-62	9	27,3	GOOD
3.	35-48	16	48,5	FAIR
4.	19-34	2	6,0	POOR
	Total	33	100	

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the utilization of the internet as a learning source for Dakwah students at STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin is in the *fair or good enough* category with the score 48.5.

DISCUSSION:

Internet is one of the media to share information and to interact in anytime and anywhere. According to Turban in Munir (2009: 147) actually the internet is a computer network which connected the network to network. Many education institutions used this media to enhance their competitiveness in technology, to improve services for stakeholders and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of activities in a real learning. By accessing fast and easy internet, it opens up opportunities for the enhancement of learning that we called as *e-learning*.

With regard to the respondent's understanding about the purpose of the internet, so the results of interviews will present briefly, as follows:

- The purpose of the internet is as a media to transfer files; as a means of sending mail; selling or marketing; do mailing lists, newsgroups, and conferences, chats, etc.
- Assisting in completing the task that has been given by Lecturer.
- Another purpose of internet is to access the network and facilitate communication as well as to add and knowledge.
- Internet provides convenience for users in searching references, as a guide of course, provides the entertainment, helping to communicate with other people in thw whole the world.

According to Mougayar in Munir (2009: 148) the internet has five characteristics and function they are:

- (a) A network, linking various individuals and organizations;
- (b) A media, offering new communication channels;
- (c) A market, opening market and offers extremely spacious with a lot of potential customers;
- (d) Spot transaction, allowing people and businesses to complete online transactions;
- (e) A development application, allows the software developer to use it as a basis to develop many applications.

According to Pian and Silveria in Munir (2009: 159) the existence of internet technology can help (1) to generate or develop new values (2) to reach the learners in large numbers, and (3) to empower individuals and social groups. In this regard, the functions of the internet are as a media for learning. Through the utilization of the internet, anyone can learn to obtain the new information for own self, or establish kinds of knowledge that has been previously owned. The Internet also is a powerful learning tool because of its ability or potential in developing community and learner globally.

THE ADVANTAGES OF INTERNET IN EDUCATIONAL FIELD AS A LEARNING SOURCE:

The utilization of internet in the learning process can be identified in some ways, namely: (1)

Enhancing the learners' learning competencies, (2) improving the skills and teaching experience in learning materials, (3) solving the certain problems, and (4) increasing the work efficiency. All the advantages of internet also come from the students' interview result; they said by internet they can access the E-book to support their learning, providing many information about education such as reference, learning material, knowledge and economist. Besides that, there are three function of internet in learning activity, as (1) complement (complementary), (2) additional, (3) substitution (replacement) of learning in educational institutions.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the description in the previous chapter, the utilization of internet as a learning source of communication dakwah students at STAIN Sultan Qaimuddin Kendari is used for the development of professionalism, as a center of information, for independent learning and to add insights, guidelines, knowledge, and career development. All of them are in a fair or good enough category. So it can be seen that the utilization of the internet for students hasn't been maximal because the average time in spending time to access material by internet per day only 1.5 hours or 9.36 hours in a week, this is because of the limited access of internet in their campus and their environment.

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