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IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF RELIGIOUS TEACHING THROUGH RELIGIOUS TEACHERS' INFORMATION AND ADMINISTRATION SYSTEMS (SIAGA)

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Abstract

This study aims to determine (1) the Application of Information Systems and Administration of Religious Teachers in the Regional Office of Gorontalo Province, (2)The Factors that Determine the Success of the Implementation of the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province can be seen from several indicators such as being accurate, timely, and relevant. The research method used is a qualitative approach with a descriptive research type. Data collection techniques namely, interviews, observation, and documentation. Based on the results of the study, (1) the process of implementing the religious teacher information and administration system (SIAGA) at the regional office of the Gorontalo province can be seen from several aspects, namely the form of application for implementing tasks, governance, and technology that has been implemented properly. However, in using the SIAGA application, some obstacles are found, such as the network, when the network has problems, it will be difficult for them to upload data. (2) the factors that determine the success of implementing the religious teacher information and administration system (SIAGA) at the regional office of the Ministry of Religion in Gorontalo province include several aspects, namely accurate, timely, and relevant. It can be seen that it has been implemented properly.

Keywords: *Application*; *Religion Teacher*; *Information*; *Administration Systems*

INTRODUCTION

The development of information technology has now become a very important resource. As individuals, almost all of our time is spent looking for, storing, or exchanging information from all kinds of technological facilities that we have Muhammad Anshar Akil (2013: 5). The application of Information Technology provides business value in the form of flexibility, quality improvement, cost reduction and increased productivity (Pamoragung in Darmalaksana, 2018). Efficiency is achieved through the application of information technology in harmony with organizational plans and strategies, as well as the information needs that determine the success of an organization. Information and information technology

instruments are expected to increase organizational competitiveness that leads to goals, increase strengths and opportunities, and reduce organizational barriers and weaknesses. The information system is a combination of people, software, hardware, communication networks, and data sources to be processed to publish the information. According to Sutabri (2012), a system is a group of elements that are closely related to one another, and function together to achieve certain goals. A system is a unit of components that are interconnected with clear boundaries working together to achieve a set of goals, according to O'Brien and Headquarters (2009). As for the notion of information, namely data that has been processed into a form that has meaning for the recipient and has real value needed for the current and future decision-making process. Gordon B. Davis (1995). Quality information has 3 criteria Kusrini & Koniyo (2007),

Accurate

Information must be free of errors, neither misleading nor misleading. Accurate, biased, or misleading. Accurate also means that the information must reflect the intent.

On-Time (timelines)

Information that comes to the recipient should not be late. In decision-making, outdated information is no longer valuable. If the information arrives late so that the decision is made late, it can be fatal for the company.

Relevance

The information conveyed must have relevance to the problem to be discussed with that information. Information should be useful for the wearer. The value of information (value of information) is determined by two things, namely the benefits and costs to get it. Information is said to be valuable if the benefits outweigh the costs to get it.

Laudon and Jane P. Laudon (2014) state that an information system can be defined as a series of interconnected components that collect (or obtain), process, store, and distribute information that supports decision-making and control within an organization. There is a Management Information System that is implemented in the distribution of Teacher Professional Allowances, especially for Islamic Religious Education Teachers. The information system is the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA). The function of the SIAGA Application is to process databases in the Directorate of Islamic Religious Education programs such as verification and validation, Certification, Payment of Teacher Professional Allowances, and others. This teacher professional

allowance is regulated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 41 of 2009 concerning Teacher and Lecturer Professional Allowances, Special Teacher and Lecturer Allowances, and Honorary Professor Allowances. According to the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education No. 541 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Distribution of Professional Allowances for Islamic Religious Education Teachers, what is meant by the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System, hereinafter referred to as SIAGA is an online-based application for data collection on Islamic Religious Education teachers and supervisors.

E-government is a public service carried out by all government agencies that are optimally coordinated with one another using telematics technology. Budi Rianto et al (2012: 36) concluded that E-Government is a form of application of the implementation of tasks and governance using telematics technology or information and communication technology. According to Zainal Abidin (2012), e-government is defined as an internet-based information and community service management system for recording and tracking public information and providing access to public services by government agencies (Harianja, 2020:56). According to Indrajit (2002) where it is said that e-government is the implementation of electronic-based government to improve the quality of public services interactively,

The implementation of e-government in Indonesia is regulated through Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 2001 concerning Telematics (Telecommunication, Media, and Informatics), in which the instruction aims to facilitate government services by using telematics technology which in turn can support the implementation of good governance. The goal of e-government is to establish a communication network among the public, private sector, and other governments that can facilitate interactions, transactions, and services. In addition, e-government also aims to increase citizen access to public services for government agencies, minimize public complaints, and equalize the quality of service that can be enjoyed by all citizens.

The Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province has used the SIAGA application to make it easier for educators, especially Islamic Religious Education teachers, to apply for or verify and validate (verval) data and certification. The SIAGA application is coordinated by operators from the Ministry of Religion, each Islamic Religious Education teacher has his account on the SIAGA application which is useful for recapitulating the teacher's data such as personal data, employment status, educational

history, family, achievements and other administrative data. The data that the Islamic Religious Education teacher fills out in the SIAGA application is one of the requirements for collecting files for disbursement and teacher professional allowances and must be updated every 6 (six) months or every semester. The SIAGA application has instructions for operating it so that operators and teachers can follow the instructions for use. However, there are still several problems experienced regarding the disbursement of the teacher professional allowance.
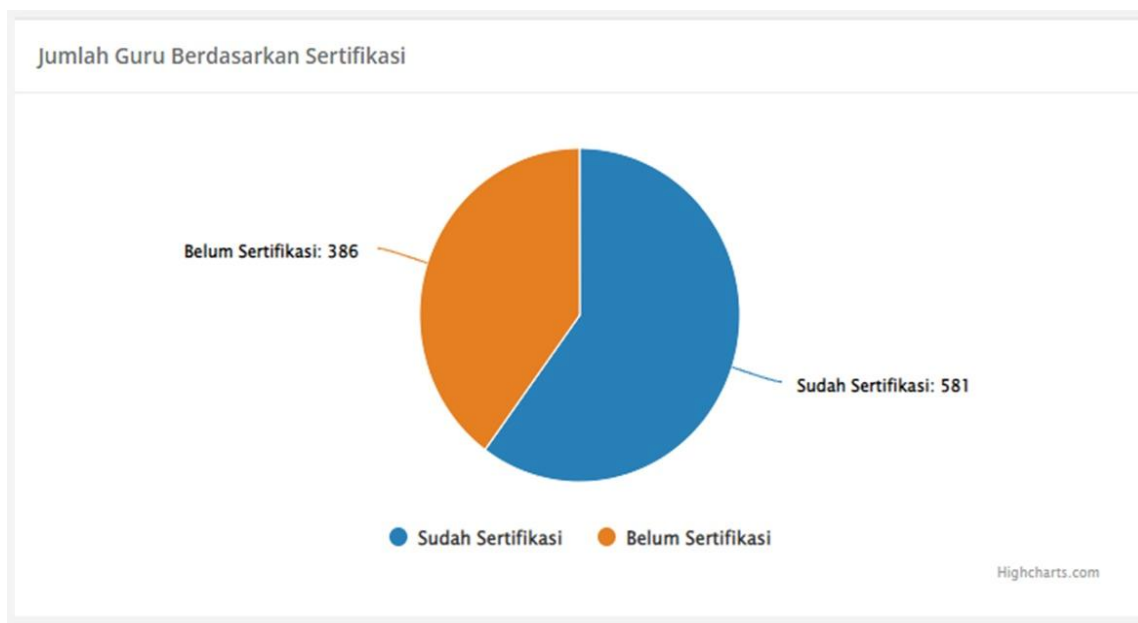

Figure 1. Data on the Number of Teachers, Number of Schools,
and Number of Teachers Based on Certification
Data Source: *Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province, 2023*

Based on the data on the number of teachers and the number of schools it can be seen that the total number of religion teachers in 2023 will be 1498 and the number of schools in 2023 will be 1360. The number of teachers based on certification is 581 teachers who have been certified and 386 teachers who have not been certified. The number of teachers based on certification is proportional to the total number of religious teachers because 531 teachers have not been recorded in the system. This is because these teachers do not upload data so they are not readable in the system.
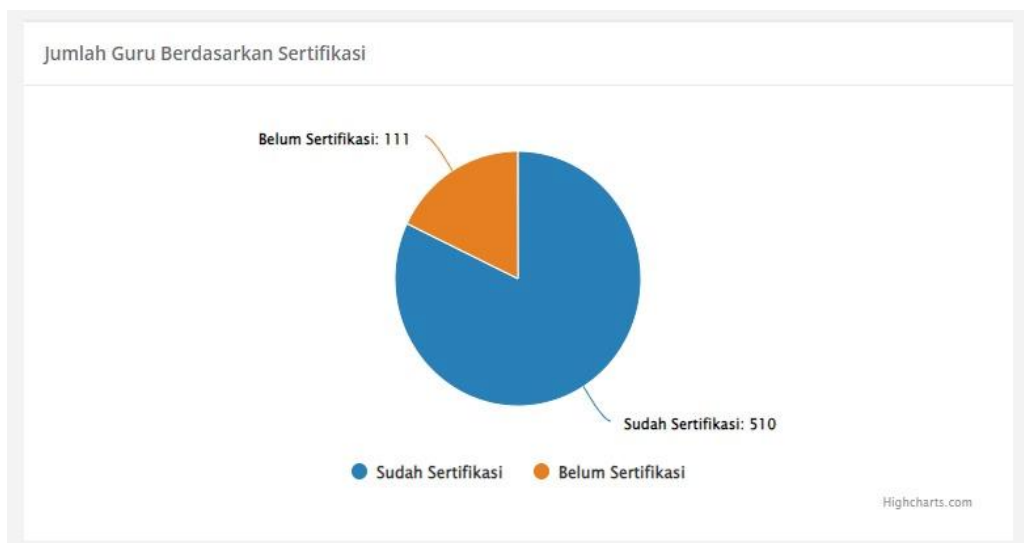
**Figure 2. Data on The Number of PNS Teachers Who Have Not Been
Certified And Who Have Been Certified**
Data Source: *Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province, 2023*

**Figure 3. Data on The Number of Non-Civil Servant Teachers Who Have Not Been
Certified And Those Who Have Been Certified**
Data Source: *Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province, 2023*

Based on the picture above, it can be seen that the Implementation of the Religious

Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) at the Regional Office of the

Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province has problems, many non-PNS and PNS religious

teachers are still not certified. This is because there are teachers who do not understand or

lack the ability of teachers to use the SIAGA application, there are still many teachers who do not upload data thereby slowing down the payment of their professional allowance. Based on the description above, the author is interested in taking the title "Implementation of the Information System and Administration of Religious Teachers (SIAGA) at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province".

METHOD

This research method uses a qualitative approach with a qualitative descriptive research type, while the data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. This research was carried out at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of the Province of Gorontalo because the Office of the Ministry of Religion of the Province of Gorontalo was previously a place for internship researchers so that it can be easier to collect data.

Sources of data in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the main source, namely informants or respondents, in which the data is in the form of writing, speech, recordings, and photographs. Researchers can obtain the data and information needed by conducting in-depth interviews and making direct observations about the application of the Religion Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) at the regional office of the Ministry of Religion, Gorontalo Province. Interviews were conducted by recording and using a tape recorder, then observing and taking documentation of the study. Secondary data sources relate to the focus being researched in the form of written sources such as books, scientific journal articles, personal documents, and official documents.

The data analysis technique is an attempt to understand the data obtained from the data collected which then found a new understanding, theory, and knowledge. In the context of data collection, researchers went directly to the field interacting with research backgrounds and subjects. The analytical method used in this study is data obtained in the field and processed using the researcher's interpretation process of the relevant raw data obtained in the field and then the research results are described in the form of sentences not numbers or statistical data according to Miles and Emzir (2010:129).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) at The Regional Office of The Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province

Task Executor System Application Form

Application is software or software that is used to perform and perform certain tasks. According to Jogiyanto (2005:12), the application is the use of a computer, instructions or statements arranged in such a way that the computer can process input into output. According to Jogiyanto (2004:4), an application is a program that contains commands for processing data. Jogiyanto added that application in general is a process from a manual method that is transformed into a computer by creating a system or program so that data is processed more efficiently and optimally.

According to Hasan Abdurahman and Asep Ririh Riswaya (2014), applications are ready-to-use programs that can be used to execute commands from application users to get more accurate results according to the purpose of making the application. The meaning of the application is solving problems that use one of the application data processing techniques which are usually based on a desired or expected computation or expected data processing. The general understanding of an application is an applied tool that is specifically enabled and integrated according to its capabilities, an application is a computer device that is ready to use for the user.

Based on research results, the SIAGA application is an application that contains teachers' data, then there is data on teaching schedules or teacher assignments and then there is administrative data. The SIAGA application can directly monitor the results of the performance of religious teachers in the sense that every time they finish a task, there are requirements that they must upload to the SIAGA application, for example, such as absences, portfolios, and schedules. Regarding the SIAGA application, it relates to the payment of the teacher professional allowance (TPG) for teachers and supervisors. If they have uploaded data, their certification will be paid. Apart from that, in using the SIAGA application, there are also problems encountered, such as difficulty uploading due to network problems,

From the description above, it can be concluded that the SIAGA application is used to collect data on teachers and supervisors of Islamic religious education and monitor their performance. Where teachers or supervisors must upload the requested files as a requirement for payment of the teacher professional allowance (TPG). All processes are carried out by the

system but are still managed by existing human resources. So in using the SIAGA application, all matters can be concise, efficient, and effective. But there are still problems in using the SIAGA application such as network problems or the system is under repair.

Governance

Management is defined as a process or way of managing in carrying out an activity. Grindel (in Handayaningrat 2002) explains that the implementation process only begins when the goals and objectives have been set, a work program has been prepared and has been prepared and channeled to achieve these goals/targets.

Governance is a set of structured and interrelated work activities that produce output that meets user needs. Governance management is carried out through a series of analysis and management improvement processes aimed at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of clear, effective, efficient, and measurable work systems, processes, and procedures in each Ministry/Institution and Regional Government.

Based on the results of research on the existence of SIAGA, the process of work activities is well structured, and very helpful systematically. The existence of SIAGA can also help from the vertical level down to teachers, to operators, to decision-making at the official level. The employee work program is structured with the SIAGA application because they are no longer looking for data or requesting data from the district/city ministry of religion, they immediately view or retrieve data in the SIAGA application, because the SIAGA application is an integrated system with the SIAGA application of the ministry of religion in the district. /city. In uploading data, religious teachers also no longer go to the office but can go directly through the SIAGA application. If they want to know information, they can immediately see it in the application.

Researchers can conclude that with the presence of SIAGA, all processes of work activities are well structured and greatly assisted. Because using the SIAGA application can also help with the process of uploading files and being able to find information from the center, they no longer have to go to the office, which makes it easier for them to take care of everything they need.

Technology

Technology is the development of hardware (hardware) and software (software) based on science along with the times and based on current user needs. With the development of technology, we used to do things manually. According to Sutarman (2009: 13), information

technology is the study, design, development, implementation, support, or management of computer-based information systems, especially software applications and computer hardware.

Information technology is a technology used to process data, including processing, obtaining, compiling, storing, and manipulating data in various ways to produce quality information, which is used for personal, business, and government purposes. This technology uses a set of computers to process data, a network system to connect one computer to another as needed, and telecommunication technology so that data can be spread and accessed globally (Jogiyanto, 2008).

Based on the research results, the role of technology in the application of the SIAGA application has been supported and is very helpful in updating teacher data which will later be to develop educational staff and now our work is lighter. With the presence of SIAGA, time is shortened, coordination is shortened, decision-making is faster, and irregularities are minimized. So with SIAGA, it makes work easier, where there is already a system that regulates it with current technological sophistication. Because it is done by the system, everything works automatically to facilitate and speed up services, especially for the disbursement of teacher professional allowances for teachers and supervisors of Islamic religious education.

Researchers can conclude that the role of technology is very important, with the SIAGA application it is very helpful and makes it easier for religious teachers and operators in data processing. Because there is already a system that regulates everything running automatically, this makes it easier for them, and the information available is easy to access, especially for the disbursement of teacher professional allowances.

2. **Factors That Determine The Success of the Implementation of the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province**

Accurate

Accurate, information must be free from error, not biased or misleading. Accurate also means that the information must be able to reflect the intent, Kusrini & Koniyo (2007). The information generated by the information system must be accurate because it plays a very important role in the decision-making of its users. Accurate information means that it must be free from errors and not be biased or misleading. The information must be accurate because

from the source of the information to the recipient of the information, there may be many disturbances that can change or destroy the information.

Accurate has the equivalent words thorough, precise, thorough, and thorough. The more accurate the information, the more useful and reliable the information is for deciding so that users are satisfied with the information system they use. To obtain accurate information, it is necessary to pay attention to several things, such as the clarity of information sources in the form of figures (people), print media, electronic media, social media, books, journals, articles, announcements of institutions or agencies. Information suitability, namely between information needs and the information sought or obtained is balanced.

Based on the research results, regarding the accuracy of the information generated by the SIAGA application, it is accurate and clear. Because they can see directly by opening the SIAGA application whether the teachers are actively teaching, whether their attendance is still active, their schedules, activities, and so on. The SIAGA application also fills in the data for each teacher, such as portfolios, absences, and schedules. They can monitor which teachers do not meet the requirements and who have been determined as conditions for receiving the teacher professional allowance, so they have to input data so that their teacher professional allowance is disbursed.

Researchers can conclude that the SIAGA application can provide accurate and clear information because they can see announcements through the features in the SIAGA application. They have to meet the requirements requested by the SIAGA application, if they are not met then what they expect will not be achieved, when what they hope for there is about paying for their certification.

Just in Time

Just in time, the information that comes to the recipient should not be too late. In decision-making, outdated information is no longer valuable. If the information comes too late so that the decision is made late, it can be fatal for the company, Kusrini & Koniyo (2007). The age of information is a critical factor in determining its usefulness, accuracy is that information is not older than the period of the action it supports.

Timeliness also means the activity of presenting information when a transaction occurs or when the information is needed. Information that is received late, its useful value will lower, therefore it can be said that the quality of the information produced by the information system will be good if the information is produced on time. Timeliness, namely

the availability of the latest information needed (up to date), so that users can act more quickly with the information they have. Such conditions cause the high value of information, so the speed to obtain, process, and send it requires the latest technologies.

Based on the research results, regarding the timeliness of employee work activities, it can be completed quickly because the information provided by the SIAGA application is timely. They only need to open the menu, for example, if they want to retrieve teacher data or supervisor data, they only need to download the data or if they want to calculate the number of teachers, they only need to open the menu in the recapitulation, so it speeds things up. But for religious teachers it depends on each of them, if they don't frequently open the SIAGA application then they won't know the information provided quickly and on time, and if they don't upload their data then the process of payment of allowances will also be slow. their profession.

Researchers can conclude that the information provided by the SIAGA application is timely, it just depends on each individual. If they frequently open or access the SIAGA application, they will quickly find out the information provided and the process for paying their professional allowance will be fast.

Relevant

The information conveyed must have relevance to the problem to be discussed with that information. Information should be useful for the wearer. The value of information (value of information) is determined by two things, namely the benefits and costs to get it. Information is said to be valuable if the benefits outweigh the costs to get it, Kusrini & Koniyo (2007). Relevant means that the information produced by an information system is what is needed by the user to decide so that the user is satisfied with the information system he is using.

Relevance is that the contents of a report or document must serve a specific purpose. Thus the reports made can support decision making. It has been determined that only data relevant to user actions has information content. Therefore, information systems must present relevant data in their reports. The same data often needs to be processed differently to obtain information that suits their respective needs. Reports that contain irrelevant data only waste resources and are unproductive for users. Information is said to be relevant if it reduces uncertainty and improves decision-making ability to correct previous expectations.

Based on the research results, the information presented by SIAGA is relevant to what is needed by users. The SIAGA application, really helps the needs of employees where they can directly control the performance of teachers and supervisors themselves whether they are working or not. As for all the requirements needed in disbursing the teacher's professional allowance, it has been inputted in the application.

Researchers can conclude that the SIAGA application produces information that is relevant to user needs. The SIAGA application can also help, if they work and upload all the data requested by the application then they will be paid for their professional allowance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the Implementation of the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province, based on the results of research on the process of implementing the religious teacher information and administration system going well, seen; In the form of a task implementation application, the SIAGA application can directly monitor the performance results of religious teachers. There are requirements that they must upload to the SIAGA application, such as teacher personal data, teaching schedule data, and also administrative data. Government governance, with the SIAGA application as well as all well-structured work activity processes, is very helpful systematically. Technology, the role of technology in implementing the SIAGA application has supported and made it easier to update teacher data which will later be used for the development of educational staff. Because it is done by the system, everything runs automatically to facilitate and speed up services, especially for the disbursement of teacher professional allowances. However, in using the SIAGA application there are also obstacles faced by operators and teachers, such as difficulty uploading due to network problems.

As for the results of research on the factors that determine the success of the Implementation of the Information System and Administration of Religious Teachers (SIAGA) at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province, the researchers draw conclusions that can be seen from the aspects; Accurate, regarding the accuracy of the information generated by the SIAGA application, it is accurate and clear. Because they can see directly by opening the SIAGA application whether the teachers are actively teaching, their attendance, their schedules, and their activities. On time, related to the timeliness of employee work activities to be completed quickly because the information

provided by the SIAGA application is on time. But for religious teachers it depends on each of them, if they don't frequently open the SIAGA application then they won't find out the information quickly and on time. Relevant, the information presented by SIAGA is relevant to user needs. The SIAGA application also really helps the needs of employees where they can directly control the performance of the teacher himself.

It can be seen from the process of implementing the Religious Teacher Information and Administration System (SIAGA) at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo Province, in this case, it can be seen from the form of application for task executors, government administration, and technology that is given more attention and also the obstacles encountered are dealt with more quickly. The factors that determine the success of the implementation of the religious teacher information and administration system (SIAGA) at the regional office of the Ministry of Religion of Gorontalo province in this case are reviewed in an accurate, timely, and relevant manner. information.

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