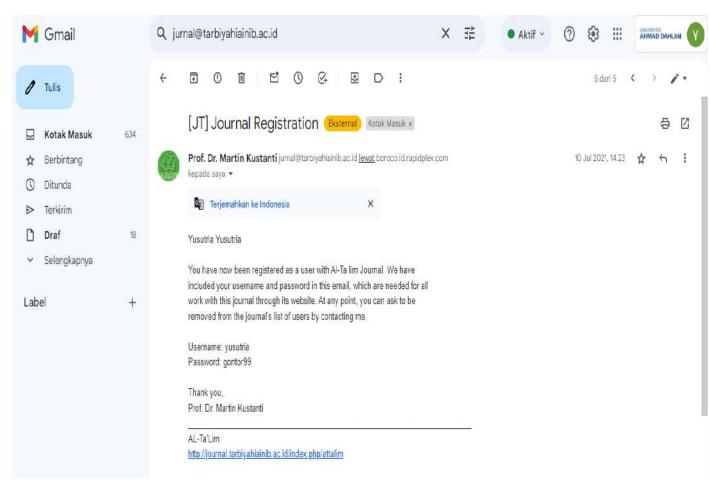
BUKTI KORESPONDENSI ARTIKEL JURNAL NASIONAL BEREPUTASI

Judul artikel: Strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-
Based Character Education at Muhammadiyah
Elementary School Nitikan YogyakartaJurnal: Al-Ta'lim Journal published by
Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training

Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang, AL-TA'LIM JOURNAL, 29 (1), 2022, (35-50)

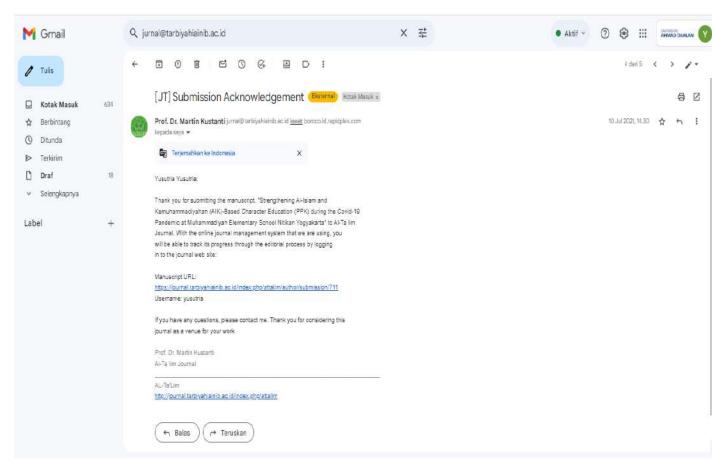
NO	PERIHAL	TANGGAL
1	Bukti [JT] Journal Registration	Sab, 10 Jul 2021, 14.23
2	Bukti [JT] Submission	Sab, 10 Jul 2021, 14.30)
	Acknowledgement	
3	Bukti Summary	2021-07-10
4	Peer Review	2021-07-23
5	Bukti Hasil review artikel	Rabu, 2 Mar 2022,
		23.09
6	Bukti Revisi dari Author	7 Mar 2022, 06.40)
7	Bukti Editing	2022-07-16
8	Bukti Publish Artikel di Al-	27 February 2022;
	Ta'lim Journal published	
	by Faculty of Islamic Education	
	and Teacher Training UIN Imam	
	Bonjol Padang, Vol 29, No 1	
	(2022),	

1. Bukti [JT] Journal Registration, Sab, 10 Jul 2021, 14.23



2. Bukti

[JT] Submission Acknowledgement, (Sab, 10 Jul 2021, 14.30)



3. Bukti Summary, 2021-07-10

TAXABLE IN A



PRINT ISSN 1410-7546 ONLINE ISSN 2355-7893

AL-TA'LIM JOURNAL Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang

1-TATIM	UIN Imam	Bonjol Padang				
Home	About	User Home	Search	Current	Archives	Announcements
Template	History		I	I	I	1 1
Home > User > A	Author > Submiss	ions > #711 > Sumn	nary			
SUMMARY F	REVIEW EDITI	NG				
Submissi	ion					Editorial Team
Authors		⁄usutria, Yuzarion Y hsan Alfikri, Rina Fe		nalia Kholifah, Yas	min Syarifah Al-	Aim and Scope
Title	Education	ning Al-Islam and k n (PPK) during the (tikan Yogyakarta	-			Publication Ethics Open Access Policy
Original file		-SM.DOC 2021-07-	10			Author Cuidelines
Supp. files	711-2037-2	-SP.DOC 2021-07-1	0			Author Guidelines
	711-2038-2	-SP.DOC 2021-07-1	0			Copyright Notice
Submitter	Yusutria Y	⁄usutria 🖾				Privacy Statement
Date submitted	d July 10, 2	021 - 02:30 PM				rivacy statement
Section	ARTIKEL					Scopus Citation Analysis
Editor	Zulvia Trir	nova 🖾				Template
Abstract Views	585					
Author F	ees					User
Article Publica	tion Paid April	1, 2022 - 07:07 AM	1			You are logged in as yusutria
Status						My Profile Log Out
Status	Published	Vol 29, No 1 (20	22)			
Initiated	2022-04-0)1				
Last modified	2023-02-1	12				ACCREDITATION
Submissi	ion Metada	ata				
AUTHORS						asînt
Name	Yusutria Y	⁄usutria 🖾				Science and Technology
Affiliation	Universita	as Ahmad Dahlan (l	JAD) Yogyakarta	Indonesia		SK MENRISTEK DIKTI I
Country	_					
Bio Statement	_					NO: 105/E/KPT/202
Principal conta	act for editorial c	orrespondence.				
Name	Yuzarion	Yuzarion 🖾				
Affiliation	Dahlan U	niversity (UAD) Yog	yakarta			
Country	Indonesia					
D						

Bio Statement

9/3/24, 7:24 PM

#711 Summary

24, 7.24 F W	#/11 Sul
Name	Nisa Amalia Kholifah 🖾
Affiliation	Ahmad Dahlan University (UAD) Yogyakarta Indonesia
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	—
Name	Yasmin Syarifah Al-Husna 🖾
Affiliation	Ahmad Dahlan University (UAD) Yogyakarta Indonesia
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	—
Name	Ikhsan Alfikri 🖾
Affiliation	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	_
Name	Rina Febriana 🖾
Affiliation	Universitas Cokroaminoto
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	_

TITLE AND ABSTRACT

Title

Abstract

Strengthening AI-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan (AIK)-Based Character Education (PPK) during the Covid-19 Pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta

Character education occupies a central role in the world of education which is a constitutional mandate. The progress of science and technology that is unstoppable by physical strength with its various positive and negative impacts, is a strong reason to make character education the basis for an ethical defense in the face of the negative impacts of globalization, especially during the pandemic. The role of character education is a very big concern in Muhammadiyah educational institutions, especially AIK subjects, character education is important in every learning process in an effort to achieve Muhammadiyah educational goals and organizational goals. The purpose of this study was to determine the strengthening of AIK-based character education (PPK) during the covid-19 pandemic. The research method used is quantitative with a survey method. The number of samples in this study was 150 parents of students. Collecting information using a survey method with a Likert scale. Information analysis by calculating the percentage of information on each indicator, then interpreting the percentage score information and analyzed descriptively on each indicator. The results of this study showed 91.8% with very good criteria on strengthening character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah during the covid-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta

Strengthening, Character, AIK, Pandemic, Covid-19

INDEXING

Keywords	
Language	

en

SUPPORTING AGENCIES

Agencies

REFERENCES



Citation all Citations h-index 1D-index 2D17 2016 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023



Visitors		See more
187,378	823	306
19,700		299
8,455	750	280
3 5,780	709	:0: 273
2,376	703	260
2,047	514	250
	465	250
1,522	422	213
1,358	415	199
1,095	369	198
2 1,028	9 364	196
1,019	350	193
870	328	
856	322	
	175 FL	AG counter

Cur	rei	nt Issu	Ie
AT0M	1	1.0	
RSS	2.0		
RSS	1.0		

Information

• For Authors

OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

References Abdullah, M. M. (2015). Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif. Aswaja Pressindo, Sleman Yog

Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, D. (2020). Studi Eksploratif Dampak Pandemi COVID-1 Sekolah Dasar. Journal of Education, Psychology and Counseling, 2(1), 1–12.

AINI, S. (2020). Implementasi Nilai Karakter Melalui Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan d Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumataera Utara Medan.

Alvianto, A. (2020). Efektivitas Pembelajaran Daring Pada Mata Kuliah Pendidikan Agam TA'DIBUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, 3(2), 13. https://doi.org/10.30659/jpai.3

Amirrudin. (2015). Membangun Pendidikan Berbasis Karakter Kreatif dalam ISMUBA di S Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang.

Aqib, M. A., & Khoiriyah, M. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terkait Kinerja Pembe Grup. Indonesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 1(November), 141–153.

Argaheni, N. B. (2020). Sistematik Review: Dampak Perkuliahan Daring Saat Pandemi C PLACENTUM: Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Dan Aplikasinya, 8(2), 99. https://doi.org/10.2096

Azar, A. J., Khamis, A. H., Naidoo, N., Lindsbro, M., Boukhaled, J. H., Gonuguntla, S., Da Implementation and Evaluation of a Distance Learning Framework to Expedite Medical E Concept Study. Journal of Medical Education and Curricular Development, 8, 238212052 https://doi.org/10.1177/23821205211000349

Baidarus. (2018). Muhammadiyah Dan Pendidikan Karakter di Indonesia. Jurnal ISLAMIł

Barlian, E. (2016). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitaif (1st ed.). Sukabina Pres

Darmansyah, D. (2014). Teknik Penilaian Sikap Spritual dan Sosial dalam Pendidikan Ka Nanggalo. Al-Ta Lim Journal, 21(1), 10–17. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v21i1.67

Desi Eka Andini. (2021). Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Hizbul Wa Kabupaten Purbalingga. Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam IAIN Purwokerto.

Dishon, G., & Goodman, J. F. (2017). No-excuses for character: A critique of character ec and Research in Education, 15(2), 182–201. https://doi.org/10.1177/147787851772016

Djunaidi Ghony, F. A. (2016). Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif. L https://onesearch.id/Repositories/Repository http://uin-malang.ac.id/

Elihami, E. (2021). RADECE (Reading, Answer, Discuss, Create and Evaluation): E-Lear Higher of Think of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan. EduPsyCouns, 3(1), 209–218.

Faridi. (2010). Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Mata Kuliah Al Islam Dan Kemuhammadiya Mahasiswa. Progresiva†: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pendidikan Islam, 4(1). https://doi.org/

Farris, S. R., Grazzi, L., Holley, M., Dorsett, A., Xing, K., Pierce, C. R., Estave, P. M., Oâ€ Mindfulness May Target Psychological Distress and Mental Health during COVID-19. Glo 216495612110024. https://doi.org/10.1177/21649561211002461

Fatiha, N., & Nuwa, G. (2020). Kemerosotan Moral Siswa Pada Masa Pandemic Covid 1! Agama Islam. ATTA'DIB: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, 1(2), 1–17. https://jurnal.

Fauziyah, N. (2020). Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Efektivitas Pembelajaran Daring Pendic

Select Language	
English	~
Submit	

Font	Size	

Notifications

View

• Manage

Journal Help

Keywords

Blended learning Covid-19 Pandemic Curriculum 2013 Education Learning Learning model Problem based learning Studentsâ€[™] ability Teacher code-switching covid-19 pandemic. learning learning media learning motivation reading reading comprehension SCienCe scientific

approach speaking skill speaking skill. teaching materials

Hamami, T., Suud, F. M., & Rahmatullah, A. S. (2019). Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan ASASIYYA: Journal Basic Of Education, 4(1), 71–91.

Hanifah, H., Salsabila, U. H., Ghazali, I., Nadi, Z., & Khoirunnisa, N. (2020). Strategi Alter Agama Islam Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Eduscience, 7(2), 78–89. https://dc

Hanson, C. L., Crandall, A., Barnes, M. D., & Novilla, M. L. (2021). Protection Motivation | Family Health, Media, and Economic Influences. Health Education & Behavior, 10901981 https://doi.org/10.1177/10901981211000318

Hardani, H., Medica, P., Husada, F., Andriani, H., Sukmana, D. J., Mada, U. G., & Fardan Kuantitatif. CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group, Yogyakarta.

Hartati, N. S., Universitas, Thahir, A., & Fauzan, A. (2020). Manajemen Program Penguat Daring dan Luring di Masa Pandemi Covid 19-New Normal. Journal of Islamic Education

Hayati, A. S. (2020). Peran Orang Tua dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Anak Denga Depokrejo. Tasyri', 27, 23–32.

Hendarman. (2020). Penanaman Karakter Dalam Masa Belajar Dari Rumah. 2014, 1–1

Holzer, J., Lüftenegger, M., Korlat, S., Pelikan, E., Salmela-Aro, K., Spiel, C., & Schobe 19: University Students' Basic Need Satisfaction, Self-Regulated Learning, and Wellhttps://doi.org/10.1177/23328584211003164

Huda, H. (2019). Membangun Karakter Islami Melalui Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan tentang Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter (PPK)]. TARLIM Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Isla

Hughes, M. C., Henry, B. W., & Kushnick, M. R. (2020). Teaching During the Pandemic? *i* in Health Promotion, 6(4), 235–238. https://doi.org/10.1177/2373379920950179

Jaelani, A., Fauzi, H., Aisah, H., & Zaqiyah, Q. Y. (2020). Penggunaan Media Online Dala Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Pustaka dan Observasi Online). Jurnal IKA PGSD (Ikatan Alum https://doi.org/10.36841/pgsdunars.v8i1.579

Juhji, J., Rachman, M. S., & Nurjaya, N. (2020). Media Daring dan Kuantitas Pemberian ⁻ Tarbawi Al-Haditsah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 5(2), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.24235/tarba

Juwanti, A. E., Salsabila, U. H., Putri, C. J., Nurany, A. L. D., & Cholifah, F. N. (2020). Pro Pembelajaran Daring. Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Al-Ilmi, 3(2), 72–82. https://doi.org/10.32

Kearon, J., & Risdon, C. (2020). The Role of Primary Care in a Pandemic: Reflections Du of Primary Care and Community Health, 11(X), 4â€"7. https://doi.org/10.1177/215013272

Kemdikbud RI. (2020). Keputusan Bersama Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan, Mente Negeri Republik Indonesia. Dk, 53(9), 1689–1699.

Kementerian Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan. (2020). Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Belajar I Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). Surat Edaran Nomor 15 Tahun 2020, 021, 1–20.

Kusumawati, Y. (2020). Implementasi Kegiatan Keagamaan dalam Pembentukan Konser. Kota Madiun tahun 2020. Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) Fakukktas Tarbiy Negeri Salatiga.

Leny Nofianti, Q. (2017). Metode Penelitian Survey.

Lloyd-Jones, B. (2021). Developing Competencies for Emotional, Instrumental, and Inform Pandemic: A Human Relations/Human Resource Development Approach. Advances in D https://doi.org/10.1177/1523422320973287

Lubis, R. R., Maharani, N., & Nasution, L. M. (2020). Alternatif Strategi Pembelajaran Sel Medan. Jurnal Ansiru PAI, 4(1), 1–16.

Marliani. (2021). Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islai di SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Doplang Blora Tahun 2020/2021. PRODI Pendidikan Agama Is Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

Mastura, & Santaria, R. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 terhadap Proses Pengajaran Pembelajaran, 3(2), 634.

Meria, A. (2012). Pendidikan Islam Di Era Globalisasi Dalam Membangun Karakter Banga https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v19i1.10

Mok, K. H., Xiong, W., & Bin Aedy Rahman, H. N. (2021). COVID-19 pandemic's disr competence cultivation: Student evaluation of online learning experiences in Hong Kong. https://doi.org/10.1177/22125868211007011

Mualip. (2020). Model Pendidikan Karakter Pada Peserta Didik di MTs Integral Al Hijrah F Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, Pascasarjana IAIN Palopo.

Muhaemin, M., & Mubarok, R. (2020). Upgrade Kompetensi Guru PAI Dalam Merespon F 19. Al-Fikr: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 6(2), 75–82. https://doi.org/10.32489/alfikr.v6i2.80

Muhamad, K. (2021). Praktik Pembelajaran Rumpun PAI Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Stu 19) [IAIN Purwokerto]. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/9769/

Mulyono. (2014). Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter dalam Mata Pelajaran ISMUBA. Mu 114–140. https://doi.org/10.33654/sti.v2i1.385

Munastiwi, E. (2020). Colorful Online Learning Problem of Early Childhood Education Du 27(3), 227–235. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v27i3.663

Munawaroh, N. Al. (2020). Dampak Lockdown Covid 19 Pada Pendidikan Islam Di Indon Agama Islam, 182. https://doi.org/10.47498/tadib.v12i02.374

Muslimah. (2021). Penanaman Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter Pada Pembelajaran Pendi AT-TA'LIM Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Agama Islam, 3(April), 22–36.

Nanang Budianto, M. (2021). Telaah Media Online Dalam Proses Belajar Mengajar (PBM Covid-19. Falasifa, 12(1), 82–95.

Ni'mawati, Handayani, F., & Hasanah, A. (2020). Model pengelolaan pendidikan kara Islam, 1, 145–156.

Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, D. (2020). Pembinaan Mental Spiritual Al-Islam Kemuhammadi Muhammadiyah â€[~]Aisyiyah Rawamangun Pulo Gadung).

Nurrohim, N. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Siswa Kelas IX Sekolah Menengah Pertama Terl Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Kecamatan Purwanegara 2020. Journal of Physical Activi https://mahardhika.or.id/jurnal/index.php/jpas/article/view/26

Panditung, A. R. (2020). Implementasi Kegiatan Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Era Pandemi (Pembelajaran, 5(1), 231–240. http://www.ojs.iptpisurakarta.org/index.php/Edudikara/ar

Ponandi, O. (2020). Internalisasi Nilai-nilai Al-Islam dan Internalization of Muhammadiyah Muhammadiyah, 1(1), 15–19.

Prabowo, S. H., Fakhruddin, A., & Rohman, M. (2020). Peran Orangtua dalam Pembentu Perspektif Pendidikan Islam. Pendidikan Islam, 11(2), 191–207.

Prasetya, T. A., & Harjanto, C. T. (2020). Pengaruh Mutu Pembelajaran Online Dan Tingk Saat Pandemi. Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Dan Kejuruan, 17(2), 188–197.

Priyanto, A. (2021). Urgensi Spiritual Di Masa Pandemi Sebagai Upaya Membentuk Peril JIRA: Jurnal Inovasi Dan Riset Akademik, 2(1), 79–92. https://doi.org/10.47387/jira.v2i1

Purnomo, H., Mansir, F., Tumin, T., & Suliswiyadi, S. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter Islami F Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta Selama Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Tarbiyatuna, 11(1), 91â4 https://doi.org/10.31603/tarbiyatuna.v11i1.3456

Rahmah, R. (2017). Peranan Guru Bimbingan dan Konseling untuk Membentuk Karakter Kemuhammadiyahan di SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin BANJARMASIN. Jurnal Ma Mulia, 3(1), 13–17.

Rahmawati, N. R., Rosida, F. E., & Kholidin, F. I. (2020). Analisis Pembelajaran Daring Sε Journal of Primary Education, 1(2), 139–148. https://doi.org/10.30762/sittah.v1i2.2487

Raza, S. A., Qazi, W., Khan, K. A., & Salam, J. (2021). Social Isolation and Acceptance o time of COVID-19 Pandemic: An Expansion of the UTAUT Model. Journal of Educational https://doi.org/10.1177/0735633120960421

Risthantri, P., & Sudrajat, A. (2015). Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Ketaata Peserta Didik. Harmoni Sosial: Jurnal Pendidikan IPS, 2(2), 191–202.

Rosali, E. S. (2020). Aktifitas Pembelajaran Daring Pada Masa Pandemi Covid -19 Di. Ge 1(1), 21–30.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340917125_Kendala_Pelaksanaan_Pembelajar

Rukminingsih, D. (2020). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Penelitian Kuantitatif, Penelitian Utama: Sleman-Yogyakarta.

Rusmini. (2017). Metode Penelitian: (Teori dan Aplikasi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, N Pusat Studi Agama dan Kemasyarakatan (PUSAKA); Jambi.

Sadikin, A., & Hamidah, A. (2020). Pembelajaran Daring di Tengah Wabah Covid-19. Bioc https://doi.org/10.22437/bio.v6i2.9759

Samsidar, Darliana Sormin, M. P. (2019). Peranan Mata Kuliah Al Islam dan Kemuhamm Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan. Al-Muaddibâ€[—]: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Da

Samwil. (2020). Klasifikasi Strategi Pendidikan Agama Islam di Sekolah Menengah dan F MUDARRISUNA, 10(4), 552–570.

Santika, I. W. E. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter pada Pembelajaran Daring. Indonesian Valı 8–19.

Saputra, H. M. T. (2021). Problematika Pendidikan Karakter Pada Mata Pelajaran PAI dal Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sunan Ample Sura

Sastriana, H. M., Nurmayanti, W. P., & Rahim, A. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Mahasiswa 7

Covid-19. SEMINAR NASIONAL Indonesian R Summit ISBN, 88–93. Selicha Putri, E. E. (2021). The Concept Andagogy and Pedagogy; E-Learning Model Du FORMAL, 2(1), 18–24.

Setiawan, A. (2019). Pendidikan Karakter pada Peserta Didik di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Education, 7(1), 319–327. http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/index.php/JIME/indexterakı

Siregar, F. R. (2016). Metode Mendidik Anak dalam Pandangan Islam. Forum Paedagogi

Solong, N. P. (2021). Manajemen Pembelajaran Luring Dan Daring Dalam Pencapaian K 9(1), 19–32.

Sonny Faisal Rinaldi, B. M. (2017). Metodologi Penelitian dan Statistik. Jakarta, Pusat P∉ Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan.

Sulaiman. (2021). Kepemimpinan Spritual Guru Pai Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. Fala:

Supratiknya, A. (2015). Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif dalam Psikologi. Yog

Susilowati, E. (2020). Bagaimana Pembelajaran Daring di Tengah Wabah Covid 19 melal Matematika Raflesia, 05(03), 1–25.

Swasti, I. K. (2020). Implementasi Manajemen Pembelajaran Daring Dengan Platform W, Administrasi Dan Manajemen Pendidikan, 3(4), 342–351. https://doi.org/10.17977/um0

Syaifuddin, A. (2021). Implementasi Pendidikan Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Dalan Muhammadiyah (Studi kasus di SD Muhammadiyah 1 Ketelan Surakarta dan SD Muham Pendidikan, Magister Islam, Agama Pascasarjana, Sekolah Surakarta, Universitas Muhar

Taufiq, A., Siantoro, G., & Khamidi, A. (2021). Analisis minat belajar dan motivasi belajar s pandemi Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Di Man 1 Lamongan. Jurnal Education and D https://journal.ipts.ac.id/index.php/ED/article/view/2366

Taufiq, H. (2010). POLA PEMBINAAN KEAGAMAAN DAN AKHLAK MAHASISWA (Studi Progresivaâ€⁻: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pendidikan Islam, 4(1), 45–60. https://doi.org/10.

van Barneveld, K., Quinlan, M., Kriesler, P., Junor, A., Baum, F., Chowdhury, A., Junankau Friel, S., Halevi, J., & Rainnie, A. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic: Lessons on building r and Labour Relations Review, 31(2), 133–157. https://doi.org/10.1177/1035304620927 Vera Mandailina, Syaharuddin, Dewi Pramita, Ibrahim, & Haifaturrahmah. (2021). Pembe Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik Selama Pandemi Covid-19: Sebuah Meta-Analisis. Indonesia 120–129.

Wibowo, S. S. S. (2017). Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam, Kemuhamm Menengah Kejuruan Muhammadiyah 1 Purbalingga [Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Is Negeri Purwokerto]. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/2812/

Wildman, J. L., Nguyen, D. M., Duong, N. S., & Warren, C. (2021). Student Teamwork Du Consequences. Small Group Research, 52(2), 119–134. https://doi.org/10.1177/10464§

Winarno, M. E. (2018). Metodologi Penelitian.

Yanyan Hardiana, Dadang Supardan, D. S. (2016). Pembelajaran Sejarah Gerakan Nasi Nilai Nasionalisme Peserta Didik (Studi Naturalistik Inkuiri di SMA Muhammadiyah Kota 7

Yasin, M. (2019). Pendidikan Anak Dalam Keluarga Perspektif Islam. Jurnal Mubtadiin, 2(

Yates, A., Starkey, L., Egerton, B., & Flueggen, F. (2020). High school students' expe journal.tarbiyahiainib.ac.id/index.php/attalim/author/submission/711

influence of technology and pedagogy. Technology, Pedagogy and Education, 00(00), 1â⁴ https://doi.org/10.1080/1475939X.2020.1854337

Yoga Purandina, I. P., & Astra Winaya, I. M. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter di Lingkungan K Masa Pandemi COVID-19. Cetta: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, 3(2), 270–290. https://doi.org

Yunitasari, R., & Hanifah, U. (2020). Pengaruh Pembelajaran Daring terhadap Minat Bela Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, 2(3), 232–243. https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v2i3.142

Zakariyah, A., & Hamid, A. (2020). Kolaborasi Peran Orang Tua dan Guru dalam Pembel Rumah. Intizar, 26(1), 17–26. https://doi.org/10.19109/intizar.v26i1.5892

Zhao, Y. (2020). Tofu Is Not Cheese: Rethinking Education Amid the COVID-19 Pandemin https://doi.org/10.1177/2096531120928082

Zulfarno, Mursal, & Saputra, R. (2019). Aktualisasi Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelaja Muhammadiyah Kota Padang. Ruhama: Islamic Education Journal, 1(2), 117–131.

Zuraida.S.Ag., M., , Raihan Putri.St., M. E., , Maryana.S.Si., M. S., & Zakaria, M. (2020). Pembelajaran PAI untuk Meningkatkan Prestasi Siswa Dimasa Pandemi Di MAS Al-Zahra Prestasi, 134–149.

Zuriah, N. (2021). Best Practics Polysyncronous Blended Learning Elmu Platform Pembe Hukum, 6(1), 32–49.

View Stats

Al-Ta'lim Journal published by Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang

> Al-Ta'lim Online Journal Print ISSN 1410-7546 Online ISSN 2355-7893



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Peer Review, 2021-07-23

#711 Review

PRINT ISSN 1410-7546 ONLINE ISSN 2355-7893

AL-TA'LIM JOURNAL Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang

Home	About	User Home	Search	Current	Archives	Announcements
Template	History		I			
Home > User > A	uthor > Submis	sions > #711 > Revie	W			
SUMMARY R	EVIEW EDIT	ΓING				
Submissi	on					Editorial Team
Authors		Yusutria, Yuzarion Y khsan Alfikri, Rina F		malia Kholifah, Yas	min Syarifah Al-	Aim and Scope
Title	-	Character yah Elementary	Publication Ethics Open Access Policy			
Section	ARTIKEI	L				Author Guidelines
Editor	Zulvia Tr	inova 🖾				Copyright Notice
Peer Revi	ew					Privacy Statement
ROUND 1						Scopus Citation Anal
Review Versior		2-RV.DOC 2021-07-2	23			Tomplato
Initiated	2021-07-	-23				Template

Initiated	2021-07-23	
Last modified	2022-04-01	
Uploaded file	Reviewer A 711-2308-1-RV.DOC	2022-04-01

Editor Decision

Version

•

Decision	Accept Submission 2022-04-01
Notify Editor	Editor/Author Email Record QNo Comments
Editor Version	711-2049-1-ED.DOC 2021-07-23
	711-2049-2-ED.DOC 2022-04-19
Author Version	711-2287-1-ED.DOC 2022-03-04 DELETE
Upload Author	Choose File No file chosen Upload

00069262

View Stats

Al-Ta'lim Journal published by Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang

> AI-Ta'lim Online Journal Print ISSN 1410-7546 Online ISSN 2355-7893



You are logged in as...

User

yusutria





5. Bukti Hasil review artikel, (Rabu, 2 Mar 2022, 23.09

1	Gmail		Q. 14	nal@tz	artsiyn	hanb	bi.36							2	K ž			ktif -	0	۲	111	-	and for		Ľ
0	Tulla		٠	m	۲	8	려	Ø	6	1	9	D	1							3	lar B	5	\$	1.	
	Kotak Masuk	244		hasi	il rev	iew a	artike	-	lemal.	100	9564	8										3	0	2	F
Ŕ	Bertshearg			Jurne			(end)	arbiyati	ain) a	141								1	9 ₄₆ 3	Mar 201	2, 73.01	\$	÷	1	
0	Oitunda		-				ikst karre	krynka	ri hasi	Nexipor		el bpi	Ru Sh	Nan tui	i interneti	mbakir	in sexual	dynate	e (k repiñ	nner					
1	Terkirim			Aurri 1	INTERN 1	Notten a	renya, dala	um 3 fer	ini yibi	4.86															
D	Draf	- 25		Terra					11.4.0																
	Selengkapnysi			Wanta																					
Label +		+		Satu	lampi	ran + C	ipindai i	tingir	Great	0														ê	ii.
					-	-	-																		
				1		201210																			
						1-1-0M																			

Hasil Review



AL-TA'LIM JOURNAL, xx (x), 20xx, (xx-xx)

(Print ISSN 1410-7546 Online ISSN 2355-7893) Available online at http://journal.tarbiyahiainib.ac.id/index.php/attalim

Strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan (AIK)-Based Character Education (PPK) during the Covid-19 Pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta

Received: 05th April 2016; Revised: 06th April 2016; Accepted: 19th July 2016 Permalink/DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15548/...... **Commented [L1]:** While online learning in general is considered not optimal, especially the learning and character development achievements, at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Jogjakarta the achievement based on character education was successful (91.8%). It is necessary to explain the steps and factors that influence them.

*) Corresponding Author

Abstract: Character education occupies a central role in the world of education which is a constitutional mandate. The progress of science and technology that is unstoppable by physical strength with its various positive and negative impacts, is a strong reason to make character education the basis for an ethical defense in the face of the negative impacts of globalization, especially during the pandemic. The role of character education is a very big concern in Muhammadiyah educational institutions, especially AIK subjects, character education is important in every learning process in an effort to achieve Muhammadiyah educational goals and organizational goals. The purpose of this study was to determine the strengthening of AIK-based character education (PPK) during the covid-19 pandemic. The research method used is quantitative with a survey method. The number of samples in this study were 150 parents of students. Collecting information using a survey method with a Likert scale. Information analysis by calculating the percentage of information on each indicator, then interpreting the percentage score information and analyzed descriptively on each indicator. The results of this study showed 91.8% with very good criteria on strengthening character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah during the covid-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta

Keywords: Strengthening, Character, AIK, Pandemic, Covid-19

How to Cite:

INTRODUCTION:

The immorality of the younger generation is not something that should be kept secret. At least, every day from various media, news of immoral acts committed by children and teenagers are always displayed, such as; brawls between schools, 3 vandalism by students, free sex behavior, theft, robbery, promiscuity, and cases of pornographic videos in which 90% of the perpetrators and makers are children and adolescents (Zulfarno et al., 2019), (Wibowo, 2017).

Efforts to build character are poured into the world of education (Dishon & Goodman, 2017). Education is a conscious effort to form a complete human being based on intellectual strength and faith so that their potential becomes more organized and directed. Forming human character through education is not an easy matter. Forming a quality character must go through special efforts and ways so that humans have the right modular to develop are formed competencies and independently. Forming students or students with character, not an instant effort

(quickly formed does not take long). The formation of this character requires persistent and continuous efforts to reflect on ethical decisions that must be followed up with concrete actions (Huda, 2019), (Amirrudin, 2015)

Character education is considered a preventive alternative to ethical decadence that continues to occur. Character education serves to build a new generation of a better nation. As a preventive alternative, character education is expected to develop the quality of the nation's young generation in various aspects that can minimize and reduce the causes of various cultural problems and the nation's character. Therefore, character education should not only be at the concept level but must be at the application level that can be used by all levels of society and the world of education. Therefore, it is necessary to develop character education to foster the nation's cultural values (Mualip, 2020), (Samwil, 2020), (Meria, 2012), (Darmansyah, 2014), (Munastiwi, 2020).

Character education seeks to create a generation of people who are intelligent and good or have noble character and Indonesian personalities. The success of character education implies that learning is not necessarily seen from the perspective of the cognitive domain only, but how to balance the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains, which ends in realizing a complete human being. The current condition of the COVID-19 pandemic is a challenge for the world of education, especially formal education to educate the nation's character. The dominant learning is not done face-to-face, so it becomes a challenge for masters in the character education process (Elihami, 2021), (Selicha Putri, 2021). On the other hand, it will provide opportunities for students to actualize character values in society to participate in the prevention and control of COVID-19 (Santika, 2020).

The widespread circulation of COVID-19 in various countries has forced the world community to see the fact that the

world is changing in various aspects of life. Changes in the social, economic, political, legal, and educational fields have forced people to change the meaning, the pattern of life, and daily life (Zuriah, 2021), (Hanson et al., 2021), (Wildman et al., 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the world's first and major health crisis. Many countries have decided to close schools, colleges and universities (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020), (A. Taufiq et al., 2021), (van Barneveld et al., 2020).

Likewise, the impact on the educational aspect is that teaching and learning activities continue even though students are at home. The solution, educators are required to design learning media as an innovation by utilizing online media (online). This follows the decision of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of Covid-19 (Nanang Budianto, 2021), (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2020), (Kemendikbud RI, 2020). This provision certainly makes masters and students must be able to adapt quickly to various changes that occur, starting from the learning atmosphere, learning media, techniques and even learning methods. The change in the learning system certainly has a direct impact on the process of internalizing the values of character education. These values are very important to be instilled considering that the ultimate goal of the educational process is to form good and virtuous human beings (Marliani, 2021).

Online learning is carried out as the right step to be able to prevent and suppress the transmission of the Covid-19 infection, and students do not miss lessons as planned. Therefore, the learning that is currently being carried out is distanced. Of course, it becomes a challenge for masters in order to achieve learning outcomes, especially in efforts to educate children's character, the obstacles experienced by students, masters, and parents in online teaching and learning activities, namely the lack of mastery of technology, additional web quota fees, additional work for students. parents in assisting children to learn, communication and socialization between students, teachers, and parents are reduced and work sticks are not limited to teachers because they have to communicate and coordinate with parents, other teachers, and school principals (Santika, 2020), (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020).

Based on these problems, the world of education must take responsibility, because it produces graduates who have good academic values and give birth to humans who are able to develop abilities and shape character, as well as a dignified national civilization in order to educate the nation's life, aiming to develop the potential of students to become Humans who believe and are pious, have a noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens, thus making the person have a good character (Wibowo, 2017). Character education occupies a central role in the world of education which is a constitutional mandate contained in the law on the National Education System. The progress of science and technology that is unstoppable by physical strength with its various positive and negative impacts, is a strong reason to make character education the basis for an ethical defense in the face of the negative impacts of globalization. Character education in Indonesia has basically started before independence, such as the pattern of pesantren education and Muhammadiyah educational institutions 2018), Hadiyazid (Baidarus, (Nur Rachman, 2020).

The implementation of character education learning in the classroom at every educational institution will certainly encounter obstacles and challenges. These various obstacles will be overcome by each educational institution in different ways. Even from one class to another in the same school, it is not necessarily the same in implementing this new character curriculum. Especially at the basic education level, especially during the current pandemic. Likewise with Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta which is part of the Muhammadiyah educational institution.

As a Muhammadiyah educational institution, of course in its learning, there are characteristics of Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah to form the best character for each student. In addition, the implementation of education also follows the Educational Education policy of the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership and government policies that have been in effect since the government requires the application of character education values, so that AIK will also include the understanding of Master al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan regarding the integration of character education with AIK learning is not evenly distributed so that the existence of character education in the AIK curriculum (Zulfarno et al., 2019).

AIK is a characteristic of Muhammadiyah education organization to form human learners who are devoted, noble, advanced, and superior in science and technology as the embodiment of tajdid da'wah amar ma'ruf nahi munkar in accordance with the mandate contained in the 46th Muhammadiyah Congress decision on revitalizing education, Muhammad. This vision indirectly requires quality improvement in various aspects, including Islamic and Muhammadiyah education as one of Muhammadiyah's missions in da'wah (Ponandi, 2020).

So the government through the ministry engaged in education has instructed educators to create a pleasant learning atmosphere from home for students. Therefore, educators must be more creative in providing distance learning materials (PJJ), so that students do not only do assignments or academic problems but also need to pay attention to their character values. Educators must be able to prepare fun and challenging learning activities so that students' interest in learning remains enthusiastic (Sulaiman, 2021).

Based on previous research, namely; First; Research conducted by Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, et al regarding the Exploration Study of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Online Learning Process in Elementary Schools explained that information regarding the obstacles to the online teaching and learning process at home was a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020). Second; Nurul Fatiha and Gisela Nuwa who discussed the 'Ethical Decline of Students During the Covid 19 Pandemic: Observing the Existence of Islamic Religious Education Teachers', in this discussion explained that strengthening character education is one solution or effort to regenerate and equip students to have good morals. character, high literacy skills and have the ability to think critically as well as analytically, creatively, and communicatively even though they have to learn from home (online) (Fatiha & Nuwa, 2020). Third; Tasman Hamami discussed Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah as the basis for character education, explaining that the position of Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah education at Muhammadiyah Middle School in Pekanbaru City occupies a very strategic position (Hamami et al., 2019).

Based on previous studies, there has been no discussion on strengthening Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah-based character education (PPK) during the Covid-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary Schools. So this time we will discuss strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-based character education (PPK) during the Covid-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta.

METHOD:

This research is a quantitative study using survey methods (Winarno, 2018), (Abdullah, 2015), (Djunaidi Ghony, 2016). This survey research was used to reveal how to strengthen Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan (PPK)-based character education during the COVID-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta. The subjects in this study were parents of grade 3 students with a sample of 150 parents of students.

The sampling technique used is straightforward irregular inspecting, because the members of the population are relatively homogeneous, namely, grade 3 students who take online learning for Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan subjects. The measurement scale in this study uses a show Likert scale. This show can be used to attitudes, opinions, measure and perceptions of a person or group of people towards social phenomena (Alvianto, 2020), (Rusmini, 2017). Furthermore, the instrument in this study used a survey method in the form of a questionnaire (Hardani et al., 2020), (Rukminingsih, 2020) which was made through google shape. The following is a Likert scale table (Sonny Faisal Rinaldi, 2017), (Barlian, 2016), which is used in this study:

Table	1.	Likert	scale

Assessment	Scoring scale		
criteria			
Strongly agree	5		
Agree	4		
Just Agree	3		
Disagree	2		
Strongly Disagree	1		

The information analysis technique in this study is to calculate the percentage of scores that have been obtained through the distribution of questionnaires conducted through Google Shape. Then, the results of calculating the percentage obtained are interpreted using the interim table (Leny Nofianti, 2017), (Supratiknya, 2015) below:

Interpretation	Skor Persentase
Criteria	
Not very good	0% - 19,99%
Not good	20% - 39,99%

Pretty good	40% - 59,99%
Good	60% - 79,99%
Very good	80% - 100%

Based on the results of calculating the information above, it is then used as a basis for analyzing and concluding how to strengthen character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School in Yogyakarta.

RESULT (S) AND DISCUSSION (S): ← 12pt, Times New Roman

Research result

This study discusses strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-based character education (PPK) during the COVID-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School Yogyakarta. Based on the results of a survey of 150 parents of students obtained the following information:

Table 3. Results of the Survey on
Strengthening Character Education (PPK)
Based (ΔIK)

Dased (AIK)						
Ν	Aspect	Percenta	Criteri			
0		ge	а			
1	Ease of using	90%	Very			
	the Google		Good			
	Forms					
	application in					
	doing					
	assignments					
2	Submission	85%	Very			
	of material in		Good			
	online					
	learning can					
	be clearly					
	understood					
3	Utilization or	86%	Very			
	use of video,		Good			
	zoom					
	assembly, and					
	chat features					
	during online					
	learning					

-	1		
4	Cooperation	95%	Very
	between		Good
	teachers and		
	parents in		
	instilling		
	student		
	character		
	during the		
	pandemic by		
	distributing		
	control books		
	for worship		
	activities and		
	reading the		
	Koran to each		
	student		
5	Collaboration	94%	Very
	between AIK		Good
	teachers and		
	subject		
	teachers in		
	instilling		
	student		
	character		
	during the		
	pandemic		
6	AIK	85%	Very
0	teachers	0.570	Good
	insert		0000
	religious		
	U		
	values and tolerance on		
	the sidelines		
	of		
	delivering		
	material.	0	
7	At the	87%	Very
	beginning of		Good
	the learning		
	process, the		
	AIK teacher		
	starts by		
	asking a		
	student to		
	memorize one		
	short chapter		
	from the 30th		
	chapter.		
8	AIK teachers	90%	Very
5	ask students	2070	Good
	usi studellts		0000

	1		
	to record a		
	video		
	memorizing		
	hadith and		
	send the		
	connect link		
9	In addition to	95%	Very
	online		Good
	learning,		
	offline		
	learning is		
	also carried		
	out with due		
	regard to		
	health		
	protocols.		
10	AIK teachers	95%	Very
	pay attention		Good
	to student		
	behavior		
	during offline		
	learning		
11	AIK teachers	100%	Very
	have Islamic		Good
	and		
	Muhammadiy		
	ah		
	competence		
12	AIK teachers	90%	Very
	organize		Good
	Ramadan		
	Islamic		
	boarding		
	schools with		
	an online		
	system		
13	AIK teachers	100%	Very
1	distribute		Good
	daily		
1	assignments		
	to students		
	every week		
14	AIK teachers	100%	Very
	give		Good
	assignments		
1	to students		
1	during online		
	learning	05	
15	Implementati	85%	Very
	on of online		Good

learning is done on time		
Average	91,8%	Very Good

Based on the research results that have been carried out on strengthening character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School, Yogyakarta, it proved to be very good, because it had an average of 91.8%.

Discussion of Research Results

Many learning strategies are indeed something that must exist in learning, including in universities. The Covid-19 outbreak has forced lecturers to change the learning strategies that have been implemented so far, some of these learning strategies include task-based learning strategies, project-based learning strategies, literacy-based learning strategies, online discussions (Priyanto, 2021), (Azar et al., 2021), (Raza et al., 2021).

Utilization or use of video features, zoom assembly and chat during online learning, thus making it easier for students to use the Google Shape application in doing assignments because the delivery of material by online learning teachers is very good. (online) can be understood very clearly. So that the use of online media during the COVID-19 pandemic, various responses, and impacts, as well as changes in the learning system, can affect the teaching and learning process and the level of student development in responding to the material presented (Jaelani et al., 2020), (Juhji et al., 2020), (Kearon & Risdon, 2020), (Hughes et al., 2020). To support government policies in suppressing the spread of COVID-19, educational institutions are closed for direct learning processes to support social separating programs (Zhao, 2020), (Azar et al., 2021). One of the mechanisms applied is online learning (Vera Mandailina et al., 2021), (Sadikin & Hamidah, 2020), (Juwanti et al., 2020).

However, from the implementation, several obstacles were encountered, namely as follows: network constraints and web packages, difficulties in carrying out learning steps, difficulties in guiding the implementation of learning with the strategies applied. However teachers, parents of students have made efforts in implementing distance learning and onlinebased systems, and until now learning has taken place, and without significant control (Lubis et al., 2020), (Mastura & Santaria, 2020), (Farris et al., 2021).

The existence of covid-19 does not become a barrier to the ongoing learning process, because many alternatives are offered for learning. Such as using the WhatsApp application (Susilowati, 2020), Zoom application, Google Meet application, Google Classroom application, and e-mail (Yates et al., 2020), (Sastriana et al., 2020), (Rosali, 2020). Of all these applications, a competent teacher must be able to apply them in distance learning by planning, learning processes, and learning evaluations (Muhaemin & Mubarok, 2020).

The WA platform is efficient in saving credit, Classroom and M-Z require a fairly large quota and in some geographical areas, it becomes not smooth due to the network. Whatsapp, CR, and M-Z in online learning, in general, can meet the needs of students in interacting both verbally, visually, and non-verbally. However, they are not able to meet the needs of students from a humanitarian point of view. Face-toface learning is still needed and is considered more effective and meets the needs of students in interacting with masters or other students (Swasti, 2020), (Yunitasari & Hanifah, 2020), (Aqib & Khoirivah. 2020).

Cooperation between teachers and teachers in the field of study by inserting religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of presenting other materials in instilling student character, as well as parents by distributing control books for worship activities and reading the Koran to each student, looks very good. The role of parents who have high enthusiasm for learning motivation and developing children's learning abilities will have a good impact on children, especially during the current covid-19 pandemic, children really need the role of parents to foster interest in learning through learning that will be done at home (Hayati , 2020), (Purnomo et al., 2020).

Parents who are in family institutions as home teachers have a strategic and primary role to educate students when studying online at home. Schools, parents, and the community must work together in an effort to shape the character of students to create harmony in life. So good coordination is needed between parents, schools, and the community as a supporting factor in shaping the character of students (Setiawan, 2019), (Ni'mawati et al., 2020), (Muslimah, 2021). (Prabowo et al., 2020). (Yoga Purandina & Astra Winaya, 2020).

This is done, because the success of education comes from the cooperation and interaction of three elements, namely: teachers, students, and parents. Learning from home is a learning activity facilitated by various professions. This is a place for interaction between parents and teachers to realize the character of students in distance learning by instilling religious values during the covid-19 pandemic. So distance learning is very important and should be accelerated. The role of parents and teachers as role models is very influential in the formation of ethical character or ethics and builds strength even though the government has programmed distance learning. The role of the teacher in shaping the character of students during the COVID-19 pandemic is very important in providing knowledge, knowledge, and provisions for the intelligence of students (Fatiha & Nuwa, 2020), (Hendarman, 2020).

The formation of good morals starts with the family. Children will imitate the

behavior of parents in everyday life. Children who have polite behavior generally come from families who are also polite, and vice versa children who have rude behavior of course family behavior is also not polite. Efforts to instill good character in the family is by way of parents providing examples of the application of polite behavior in front of children. Instilling character values in Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah learning by instilling awareness and habituation as well as applying role models for students. The aim is to apply the character values of students to develop students' potential to become human beings with good hearts, minds, and morals in the lives of students' personalities.

AIK education that has been carried out specifically aims to achieve quotient; (a) Growing faith through giving, fertilizing, and developing knowledge, appreciation, experience, habituation, and student experience about Al-Islam so that they become Muslim human beings who continue to develop their faith and devotion to Allah, according to the Qur'an and Sunnah; (b) Guidelines for the Development Autonomous of (ORTOM) Organizations in Muhammadiyah schools; (c) Realizing Indonesian people who are religiously obedient and have a noble character, namely humans who are knowledgeable, diligent in worship, intelligent, productive, creative, innovative, honest, fair, ethical, disciplined, tolerant, maintain personal and social harmony and develop Islamic culture in the environment. schools according to the Qur'an and Sunnah; (d) Instilling, growing, and increasing the awareness of students to practice Islamic teachings and preaching it organizationally in accordance with the instructions of the Qur'an and Sunnah. Through understanding the movement. organization, and business charities, with the aim of instilling a sense of responsibility, it is intended that they can become Muhammadiyah cadres who become pioneers, organizers, successors, and perfectionists of Muhammadiyah business charities (Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, 2020), (H. Taufiq, 2010)

There are three reasons why AIK needs to be taught in Muhammadiyah educational institutions: (a) Studying Kemuhammadiyahan basically studies some Indonesians who are Muslim and have a cutting edge mindset (b) Introducing the nature of the mind, it is hoped that students can be touched and at the same time practice it (c) The need for student ethics (Faridi, 2010), (Yanyan Hardiana, Dadang Supardan, 2016), (Syaifuddin, 2021).

Al-Islam and kemuhammadiyahan teachers already have a basic education in accordance with what is taught, and before starting learning, direct a meeting of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahn teachers to determine an entry schedule and direct teachers to gather to complete lesson plans and material development, then conduct an evaluation and monitoring the success of the learning process according to the arrangements set by the curriculum regulations (Samsidar, Darliana Sormin, 2019). Students of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan education gain knowledge about morals or character so that students have the provision of religious knowledge that directs them to good behavior and morals. Teachers are assistance to individual students in dealing with problems that can arise in their lives and assist students in developing their own character education (Rahmah, 2017).

The desired expectation from the applied character values is the formation of good attitude changes in everyday life. And the preparation that must be done to apply the character values of students is to introduce the basic values of Islamic morals as a moral foundation, provide guidance to students to have good behavior or character, foster self-awareness of students. to love and care for each other, especially to friends, teachers, and family, and to enable all school members to be role models for students. The formation of good character for students is not only carried out by Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyah teachers and other teachers, but all teachers and education personnel in the school environment have an obligation to foster better students, by collaborating with Islamic values. and Muhammad. Likewise in schools, teachers must provide examples of behavior (Risthantri & Sudrajat, 2015), (Siregar, 2016).

Character is the character, truth, goodness, strength, and attitude of a person shown to others through actions. It is hard to deny that a person's character is separate from morality, good or bad character is reflected in the morality he has. Likewise, truth is the embodiment of character. The truth will not wake up by itself without involving the presence of figures who support all efforts to establish a truth. Morality and truth that have been formed are the embodiment of good deeds that bring all benefits to the environment (Aini, 2020).

Internalization techniques can be through example, habituation, done discipline development, and motivation. 1) The example of an educator has a very big influence on the personal growth and development of students. This example has a very important role and function in shaping the child's personality, in order to prepare and develop human resources and prosper, the progress of the country and the nation in general. 2) Habituation needs to always be emphasized because it shapes the mindset and character of children indirectly by placing them in the same position every day or many times (Hartati et al., 2020). 3) Discipline development, educators must be able to help students develop behavior patterns, improve behavior standards, and apply rules as a tool to enforce discipline. 4) Motivation brings a change in energy in a person which is marked by the emergence of "feeling" and is preceded by a response to the existence of a goal (Hamami et al., 2019).

Character education is education that emphasizes ethical, ethical, and personality aspects that can be realized in the form of attitudes in interacting with the surrounding community (Hartati et al., 2020). Character education can make wise decisions and practice them in everyday life so that they can make a positive contribution to their environment (Desi Eka Andini, 2021), (Lloyd-Jones, 2021). Integrating character values into learning activities means combining, integrating, and applying values that are believed to be good and right in order to shape, develop, and foster student character or character according to national identity when learning activities take place. Learning materials related to norms or values in each lesson need to be developed, made explicit, linked to the context of everyday life (Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, 2020), (Kusumawati, 2020).

The formation of character starts from within oneself because in essence, the character is indeed an individual, which is then disseminated to other individuals so that more and more people have good and enlightened characters which then become their own color in the surrounding community. The important character formation is from the family itself which must be done as early as possible so that the child's growth and development becomes a better influence (Saputra, 2021).

Environmental factors in the context character education have a very of important role because changes in student behavior as a result of the character education process are largely determined by these environmental factors. In other words, the formation and engineering of the environment include the physical and cultural environment of the school, school management, curriculum, educators, and teaching methods. Character formation through environmental factor engineering can be done through the following strategies: 1. Exemplary 2. Intervention 3. Consistent habituation 4. Reinforcement (Mulyono, 2014). This collaboration involves many components consisting of all components in schools such as masters, students, principals, and so on (Zakariyah & Hamid, 2020)

Character education enhances and strengthens the role of the family (Yasin, 2019), education units, the community, and the government to participate and be responsible for developing the potential of citizens and building the nation towards an advanced, independent, and prosperous nation. The third, the filter function. Character education sorts out the nation's own culture and filters out other nations' cultures that are not in accordance with the nation's cultural values and the nation's dignified character. Teachers in developing partially open materials must analyze materials that are adapted to their respective character values (Holzer et al., 2021), (Munawaroh, 2020).

The goal is between the learning materials produced in accordance with the needs of the community. Second, online learning is a translation of the term online which means connected to a computer network. In other words, learning without direct face-to-face between teachers and students, but carried out via the web (online) from different places (Mok et al., 2021), (Farris et al., 2021), (Muhamad, 2021). Third, the principle of the Numerous Insightful strategy in character education still uses the principle of a constructivist learning approach. Students actively develop their eight potentials in accordance with the basic competencies taught and how to actualize them, especially if they are related to dealing with COVID-19. The strategy of implementing character education through portfolio-based multiple intelligences by being integrated into subjects is an effort in the learning process to be able to develop students' life skills or life skills (Santika, 2020), (Nurrohim, 2020), (Prasetya & Harjanto, 2020), (Argaheni, 2020). Offline learning is also applied while still complying with health protocols (Rahmawati et al., 2020), (Panditung, 2020), (Hanifah et al., 2020). The method of giving assignments in the form of homework to improve student achievement can be applied by subject masters in particular and other subjects in general (Zuraida. et al., 2020) (Fauziyah, 2020), (Solong, 2021).

CONCLUSION (S) AND RECOMMENDATION (S):

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the strengthening of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-Based Character Education (PPK) during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School in Yogyakarta is utilizing existing technological advances, namely through video features, zoom meetings and live chat during online learning. Of course, a teacher must also establish a good cooperative relationship between AIK teachers and teachers in other fields of study and also with parents of students by distributing control books for worship activities and reading the Koran to each student. A teacher is expected to be able to insert religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of presenting the material, by asking a student to memorize a short chapter of the 30th juz, of course starting at the appointed time and returning assignments every week. to students. All of them have an average score of 91.8% with very good criteria.

Suggestion

Based on the results of this study, it is suggested that further researchers can discuss appropriate patterns and strategies in learning during the pandemic, especially moral education.

REFERENCES:

- Abdullah, M. M. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif.* Aswaja Pressindo, Sleman Yogyakarta.
- Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, D. (2020). Studi Eksploratif Dampak Pandemi

COVID-19 Terhadap Proses Pembelajaran Online di Sekolah Dasar. Journal of Education, Psychology and Counseling, 2(1), 1– 12.

- AINI, S. (2020). Implementasi Nilai Karakter Melalui Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan di SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Medan. Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumataera Utara Medan.
- Alvianto, (2020).Efektivitas A. Pembelajaran Daring Pada Mata Kuliah Pendidikan Agama Islam Dalam Situasi Pandemi Covid-19. TA'DIBUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama 3(2), Islam. 13 https://doi.org/10.30659/jpai.3.2.13-26
- Amirrudin. (2015). Membangun Pendidikan Berbasis Karakter Kreatif dalam ISMUBA di SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Palembang. Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang.
- Aqib, M. A., & Khoiriyah, M. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terkait Kinerja Pembelajaran Daring oleh Dosen Via Aplikasi Whatsapp Grup. Indonesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 1(November), 141– 153. https://ejournal.iaitribakti.ac.id/index.php/IJHSS
- Argaheni, N. B. (2020). Sistematik Review: Dampak Perkuliahan Daring Saat Pandemi COVID-19 Terhadap Mahasiswa Indonesia. *PLACENTUM: Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Dan Aplikasinya*, 8(2), 99. https://doi.org/10.20961/placentum.v8 i2.43008
- Azar, A. J., Khamis, A. H., Naidoo, N., Lindsbro, M., Boukhaled, J. H.,

Gonuguntla, S., Davis, D., & Banerjee, Y. (2021). Design, Implementation and Evaluation of a Distance Learning Framework to Expedite Medical Education during COVID-19 pandemic: A Proof-of-Concept Study. *Journal of Medical Education and Curricular Development*, 8, 238212052110003. https://doi.org/10.1177/23821205211 000349

- Baidarus. (2018). Muhammadiyah Dan Pendidikan Karakter di Indonesia. Jurnal ISLAMIKA, 1(2), 25–44.
- Barlian, E. (2016). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitaif* (1st ed.). Sukabina Press.
- Darmansyah, D. (2014). Teknik Penilaian Sikap Spritual dan Sosial dalam Pendidikan Karakter di Sekolah Dasar 08 Surau Gadang Nanggalo. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, *21*(1), 10–17. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v21i1.67
- Desi Eka Andini. (2021). Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Hizbul Wathon di SMK Muhammadiyah Bobotsari Kabupaten Purbalingga. Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam IAIN Purwokerto.
- Dishon, G., & Goodman, J. F. (2017). Noexcuses for character: A critique of character education in no-excuses charter schools. *Theory and Research in Education*, 15(2), 182–201. https://doi.org/10.1177/14778785177 20162
- Djunaidi Ghony, F. A. (2016). *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif.* UIN Malang Press. https://onesearch.id/Repositories/Rep ository http://uin-malang.ac.id/
- Elihami, E. (2021). RADECE (Reading,

Answer, Discuss, Create and Evaluation): E-Learning Model "Merdeka Belajar" through Higher of Think of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan. *EduPsyCouns*, *3*(1), 209–218.

- Faridi. (2010). Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Mata Kuliah Al Islam Dan Kemuhammadiyahan (AIK): Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai AIK Bagi Mahasiswa. Progresiva: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pendidikan Islam, 4(1). https://doi.org/10.22219/progresiva.v 4i1.1811
- Farris, S. R., Grazzi, L., Holley, M., Dorsett, A., Xing, K., Pierce, C. R., Estave, P. M., O'Connell, N., & Wells, R. E. (2021). Online Mindfulness May Target Psychological Distress and Mental Health during COVID-19. *Global Advances in Health and Medicine*, 10, 216495612110024. https://doi.org/10.1177/21649561211 002461
- Fatiha, N., & Nuwa, G. (2020). Kemerosotan Moral Siswa Pada Masa Pandemic Covid 19: Meneropong Eksistensi Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam. *ATTA'DIB: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, 1*(2), 1–17. https://jurnal.iainbone.ac.id/index.php/attadib/article/vi ew/945
- Fauziyah, N. (2020). Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Efektivitas Pembelajaran Daring Pendidikan Islam. Al-Mau'Izhoh, 2(2), 1–11.
- Hamami, T., Suud, F. M., & Rahmatullah, A. S. (2019). Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Sebagai Basis Pendidikan Karakter. AL-ASASIYYA: Journal Basic Of Education, 4(1), 71– 91.

- Hanifah, H., Salsabila, U. H., Ghazali, I., Nadi, Z., & Khoirunnisa, N. (2020). Strategi Alternatif Pembelajaran Daring Mahasiswa Pendidikan Agama Islam Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Eduscience, 7(2), 78–89. https://doi.org/10.36987/jes.v7i2.1920
- Hanson, C. L., Crandall, A., Barnes, M. D., & Novilla, M. L. (2021). Protection Motivation During COVID-19: A Cross-Sectional Study of Family Health, Media, and Economic Influences. *Health Education & Behavior*, 109019812110003. https://doi.org/10.1177/10901981211 000318
- Hardani, H., Medica, P., Husada, F., Andriani, H., Sukmana, D. J., Mada, U. G., & Fardani, R. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif.* CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group, Yogyakarta.
- Hartati, N. S., Universitas, Thahir, A., & Fauzan, A. (2020). Manajemen Program Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Pembelajaran Daring dan Luring di Masa Pandemi Covid 19-New Normal. Journal of Islamic Education Management, 6(2), 97–116.
- Hayati, A. S. (2020). Peran Orang Tua dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Anak Dengan Sistem Daring pada Masa Pandemi di Desa Depokrejo. *Tasyri'*, 27, 23–32.
- Hendarman. (2020). Penanaman Karakter Dalam Masa Belajar Dari Rumah. 2014, 1–12.
- Holzer, J., Lüftenegger, M., Korlat, S., Pelikan, E., Salmela-Aro, K., Spiel, C., & Schober, B. (2021). Higher Education in Times of COVID-19: University Students' Basic Need Satisfaction, Self-Regulated Learning, and Well-Being. *AERA Open*, 7(1), 233285842110031.

https://doi.org/10.1177/23328584211 003164

- Huda, H. (2019). Membangun Karakter Islami Melalui Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan [Studi Analisis Perpres Nomer 87 Tahun 2017 tentang Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter (PPK)]. TARLIM Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, 2(1), 55–70.
- Hughes, M. C., Henry, B. W., & Kushnick, M. R. (2020). Teaching During the Pandemic? An Opportunity to Enhance Curriculum. *Pedagogy in Health Promotion*, 6(4), 235–238. https://doi.org/10.1177/23733799209 50179
- Jaelani, A., Fauzi, H., Aisah, H., & Zaqiyah, Q. Y. (2020). Penggunaan Media Online Dalam Proses Kegiatan Belajar Mengajar PAI dimasa Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Pustaka dan Observasi Online). Jurnal IKA PGSD (Ikatan Alumni PGSD) UNARS, 8(1), 12. https://doi.org/10.36841/pgsdunars.v8 i1.579
- Juhji, J., Rachman, M. S., & Nurjaya, N. (2020). Media Daring dan Kuantitas Pemberian Tugas Terhadap Kepuasan Belajar Mahasiswa. Al-Tarbawi Al-Haditsah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 5(2), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.24235/tarbawi.v5i2. 6802
- Juwanti, A. E., Salsabila, U. H., Putri, C. J., Nurany, A. L. D., & Cholifah, F. N. (2020). Project-Based Learning (PjBL) untuk PAI Selama Pembelajaran Daring. Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Al-Ilmi, 3(2), 72–82. https://doi.org/10.32529/alilmi.v3i2.752
- Kearon, J., & Risdon, C. (2020). The Role of Primary Care in a Pandemic: Reflections During the COVID-19

Pandemic in Canada. Journal of Primary Care and Community Health, 11(X), 4–7. https://doi.org/10.1177/21501327209 62871

- Kemdikbud RI. (2020). Keputusan Bersama Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan, Menteri Agama, Menteri Kesehatan, Dan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia. *Dk*, 53(9), 1689– 1699.
- Kementerian Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan. (2020). Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Belajar Dari Rumah Dalam Masa Darurat Penyebaran Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). *Surat Edaran Nomor 15 Tahun 2020, 021,* 1–20.
- Kusumawati, Y. (2020). Implementasi Kegiatan Keagamaan dalam Pembentukan Konsep Diri Remaja di Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Kota Madiun tahun 2020. Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) Fakukktas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri Salatiga.
- Leny Nofianti, Q. (2017). Metode Penelitian Survey.
- Lloyd-Jones, B. (2021). Developing Competencies for Emotional, Instrumental. and Informational Student Support During the COVID-19 Pandemic: А Human Relations/Human Resource Development Approach. Advances in Developing Human Resources, 23(1), 41-54. https://doi.org/10.1177/15234223209 73287
- Lubis, R. R., Maharani, N., & Nasution, L. M. (2020). Alternatif Strategi Pembelajaran Selama Pandemi COVID-19 di STAI Sumatera Medan. *Jurnal Ansiru PAI*, 4(1), 1–16.

- Marliani. (2021). Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Pada Masa Pandemi di SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Doplang Blora Tahun 2020/2021. PRODI Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Agama Islam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Mastura, & Santaria, R. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 terhadap Proses Pengajaran bagi Guru dan Siswa. Jurnal Studi Guru Dan Pembelajaran, 3(2), 634.
- Meria, A. (2012). Pendidikan Islam Di Era Globalisasi Dalam Membangun Karakter Bangsa. Al-Ta Lim Journal, 19(1), 87–92. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v19i1.10
- Mok, K. H., Xiong, W., & Bin Aedy Rahman, H. N. (2021). COVID-19 pandemic's disruption on university teaching and learning and competence cultivation: Student evaluation of online learning experiences in Hong Kong. International Journal of Chinese Education, 10(1). https://doi.org/10.1177/22125868211 007011
- Mualip. (2020). Model Pendidikan Karakter Pada Peserta Didik di MTs Integral Al Hijrah Pondok Pesantren Hidayatullah Masamba. Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, Pascasarjana IAIN Palopo.
- Muhaemin, M., & Mubarok, R. (2020). Upgrade Kompetensi Guru PAI Dalam Merespon Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Dimasa Pandemi Covid-19. Al-Fikr: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 6(2), 75–82. https://doi.org/10.32489/alfikr.v6i2.80
- Muhamad, K. (2021). Praktik Pembelajaran Rumpun PAI Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Kasus Di

MTs Minat Kesugihan Cilacap) (Vol. 19) [IAIN Purwokerto]. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/ 9769/

- Mulyono. (2014). Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter dalam Mata Pelajaran ISMUBA. *Mudarrisa; Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Islam*, 6(1), 114–140. https://doi.org/10.33654/sti.v2i1.385
- Munastiwi, E. (2020). Colorful Online Learning Problem of Early Childhood Education During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, 27(3), 227–235. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v27i3.663
- Munawaroh, N. Al. (2020). Dampak Lockdown Covid 19 Pada Pendidikan Islam Di Indonesia. At-Ta'dib: Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam, 182. https://doi.org/10.47498/tadib.v12i02. 374
- Muslimah. (2021). Penanaman Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter Pada Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. AT-TA'LIM Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Agama Islam, 3(April), 22–36.
- Nanang Budianto, M. (2021). Telaah Media Online Dalam Proses Belajar Mengajar (PBM) Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) di Era Pandemi Covid-19. *Falasifa*, 12(1), 82–95.
- Ni'mawati, Handayani, F., & Hasanah, A. (2020). Model pengelolaan pendidikan karakter di sekolah pada masa pandemi. *Jurnal Studi Islam*, *1*, 145– 156.
- Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, D. (2020). Pembinaan Mental Spiritual Al-Islam Kemuhammadiyahan Bagi Anak Asuh (Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah 'Aisyiyah Rawamangun Pulo

Gadung).

- Nurrohim, N. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Siswa Kelas IX Sekolah Menengah Pertama Terhadap Pembelajaran Daring Mata Pelajaran PJOK Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Kecamatan Purwanegara 2020. Journal of Physical Activity and Sports, 1(1), 133–146. https://mahardhika.or.id/jurnal/index. php/jpas/article/view/26
- Panditung, A. R. (2020). Implementasi Kegiatan Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Era Pandemi Covid-19 di Tingkat SMA. Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran, 5(1), 231–240. http://www.ojs.iptpisurakarta.org/inde x.php/Edudikara/article/view/198
- Ponandi, O. (2020). Internalisasi Nilai-nilai Al-Islam dan Internalization of Muhammadiyah and Islamic. *Journal* of Islamic and Muhammadiyah, 1(1), 15–19.
- Prabowo, S. H., Fakhruddin, A., & Rohman, M. (2020). Peran Orangtua dalam Pembentukan Karakter Anak di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Perspektif Pendidikan Islam. *Pendidikan Islam*, 11(2), 191–207.
- Prasetya, T. A., & Harjanto, C. T. (2020). Pengaruh Mutu Pembelajaran Online Dan Tingkat Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terhadap Hasil Belajar Saat Pandemi. Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Dan Kejuruan, 17(2), 188–197.
- Priyanto, A. (2021). Urgensi Spiritual Di Masa Pandemi Sebagai Upaya Membentuk Perilaku Moderasi Beragama Di IAIN Pekalongan. JIRA: Jurnal Inovasi Dan Riset Akademik, 2(1), 79–92. https://doi.org/10.47387/jira.v2i1.75

Purnomo, H., Mansir, F., Tumin, T., &

Suliswiyadi, S. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter Islami Pada Online Class Management di SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta Selama Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Tarbiyatuna*, *11*(1), 91– 100.

https://doi.org/10.31603/tarbiyatuna.v 11i1.3456

- Rahmah, R. (2017). Peranan Guru Bimbingan dan Konseling untuk Membentuk Karakter Melalui Mata Pelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan di SMK Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin 3 BANJARMASIN. Jurnal Mahasiswa BK An-Nur: Berbeda, Bermakna, *Mulia*, 3(1), 13–17.
- Rahmawati, N. R., Rosida, F. E., & Kholidin, F. I. (2020). Analisis Pembelajaran Daring Saat Pandemi Di Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. SITTAH: Journal of Primary Education, 1(2), 139–148. https://doi.org/10.30762/sittah.v1i2.24 87
- Raza, S. A., Qazi, W., Khan, K. A., & Salam, J. (2021). Social Isolation and Acceptance of the Learning Management System (LMS) in the time of COVID-19 Pandemic: An Expansion of the UTAUT Model. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 59(2), 183–208. https://doi.org/10.1177/07356331209 60421
- Risthantri, P., & Sudrajat, A. (2015). Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Ketaatan Beribadah Dengan Perilaku Sopan Santun Peserta Didik. *Harmoni Sosial: Jurnal Pendidikan IPS*, 2(2), 191–202.
- Rosali, E. S. (2020). Aktifitas Pembelajaran Daring Pada Masa Pandemi Covid -19 Di. *Geography Science Education Journal (GEOSEE)*, *1*(1), 21–30. https://www.researchgate.net/publicat

ion/340917125_Kendala_Pelaksanaan _Pembelajaran_Jarak_Jauh_PJJ_dala m_Masa_Pandemi/stats

- Rukminingsih, D. (2020). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Penelitian Kuantitatif, Penelitian Kualitatif, Penelitian Tindakan Kelas. Erhaka Utama: Sleman-Yogyakarta.
- Rusmini. (2017). Metode Penelitian: (Teori dan Aplikasi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Mixed Methods, serta Research & Development). Pusat Studi Agama dan Kemasyarakatan (PUSAKA); Jambi.
- Sadikin, A., & Hamidah, A. (2020). Pembelajaran Daring di Tengah Wabah Covid-19. *Biodik*, 6(2), 109– 119. https://doi.org/10.22437/bio.v6i2.975 9
- Samsidar, Darliana Sormin, M. P. (2019). Peranan Mata Kuliah Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Terhadap Perilaku Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan. Al-Muaddib : Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Dan Keislaman, 4(2), 296–305.
- Samwil. (2020). Klasifikasi Strategi Pendidikan Agama Islam di Sekolah Menengah dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Karakter Siswa. Jurnal MUDARRISUNA, 10(4), 552–570.
- Santika, I. W. E. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter pada Pembelajaran Daring. Indonesian Values and Character Education Journal, 3(1), 8–19.
- Saputra, H. M. T. (2021). Problematika Pendidikan Karakter Pada Mata Pelajaran PAI dalam Pembelajaran Daring di MTs Negeri Gresik. Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sunan Ample Surabaya.

- Sastriana, H. M., Nurmayanti, W. P., & Rahim, A. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terhadap Pembelajaran Daring Ditengah Wabah Covid-19. SEMINAR NASIONAL Indonesian R Summit ISBN, 88–93.
- Selicha Putri, E. E. (2021). The Concept Andagogy and Pedagogy; E-Learning Model During Covid-19 Pandemic. *Jurnal EDUKASI NON FORMAL*, 2(1), 18–24.
- Setiawan, A. (2019). Pendidikan Karakter pada Peserta Didik di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Berbasis Keluarga. Jurnal Ilmiah Mandala Education, 7(1), 319– 327. http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/inde
 - x.php/JIME/indexterakreditasiPeringk at4
- Siregar, F. R. (2016). Metode Mendidik Anak dalam Pandangan Islam. *Forum Paedagogik*, 08(02), 107–121.
- Solong, N. P. (2021). Manajemen Pembelajaran Luring Dan Daring Dalam Pencapaian Kompetensi. Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, 9(1), 19–32.
- Sonny Faisal Rinaldi, B. M. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian dan Statistik.* Jakarta, Pusat Pendidikan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan.
- Sulaiman. (2021). Kepemimpinan Spritual Guru Pai Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Falasifa*, *12*(1), 158–173.
- Supratiknya, A. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif dalam Psikologi*. Yogyakarta, Penerbit Universitas Sanata Dharma.
- Susilowati, E. (2020). Bagaimana Pembelajaran Daring di Tengah

Wabah Covid 19 melalui Grup WhatsApp? Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika Raflesia, 05(03), 1–25.

- Swasti, I. K. (2020). Implementasi Manajemen Pembelajaran Daring Dengan Platform WA, CR, M-Z Dan Kepuasan Mahasiswa. Jurnal Administrasi Dan Manajemen Pendidikan, 3(4), 342–351. https://doi.org/10.17977/um027v3i42 020p342
- Syaifuddin, A. (2021). Implementasi Pendidikan AlIslam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Dalam Membentuk karakter Siswa di Sekolah Dasar Muhammadiyah (Studi kasus di Muhammadiyah 1 Ketelan SD Surakarta dan SD Muhammadiyah 16 Surakarta). Program Studi Pendidikan, Magister Islam, Agama Pascasarjana, Sekolah Surakarta, Universitas Muhammadiyah.
- Taufiq, A., Siantoro, G., & Khamidi, A. (2021). Analisis minat belajar dan motivasi belajar siswa terhadap pembelajaran daring PJOK selama pandemi Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Di Man 1 Lamongan. Jurnal Education and Development, 9(1), 225–229. https://journal.ipts.ac.id/index.php/ED /article/view/2366
- Taufiq, H. (2010). POLA PEMBINAAN KEAGAMAAN DAN AKHLAK MAHASISWA (Studi Kasus di Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang). Progresiva: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pendidikan Islam, 4(1), 45–60. https://doi.org/10.22219/progresiva.v 4i1.1810
- van Barneveld, K., Quinlan, M., Kriesler, P., Junor, A., Baum, F., Chowdhury, A., Junankar, P. N., Clibborn, S., Flanagan, F., Wright, C. F., Friel, S., Halevi, J., & Rainnie, A. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic: Lessons on building more equal and sustainable

societies. *Economic and Labour Relations Review*, 31(2), 133–157. https://doi.org/10.1177/10353046209 27107

- Vera Mandailina, Syaharuddin, Dewi Pramita, Ibrahim, & Haifaturrahmah. (2021). Pembelajaran Daring Dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi dan Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik Selama Pandemi Covid-19: Sebuah Meta-Analisis. Indonesian Journal of Educational Science (IJES), 3(2), 120–129.
- Wibowo, S. S. S. (2017). Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam, Kemuhammadiyahan, dan Bahasa Arab (ISMUBA) Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Muhammadiyah I Purbalingga [Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Program Pascasarjana Institut Agama Islam Negeri Purwokerto]. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/ 2812/
- Wildman, J. L., Nguyen, D. M., Duong, N. S., & Warren, C. (2021). Student Teamwork During COVID-19: Challenges, Changes, and Consequences. Small Group Research, 52(2), 119–134. https://doi.org/10.1177/10464964209 85185
- Winarno, M. E. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian*.
- Yanyan Hardiana, Dadang Supardan, D. S. (2016). Pembelajaran Sejarah Gerakan Nasional Kemuhammadiyahan untuk Menggali Nilai-Nilai Nasionalisme Peserta Didik (Studi Naturalistik Inkuiri di SMA Muhammadiyah Kota Tasikmalaya). FACTUM, 5(June), 1– 22.
- Yasin, M. (2019). Pendidikan Anak Dalam Keluarga Perspektif Islam. Jurnal Mubtadiin, 2(02), 78–92.

- Yates, A., Starkey, L., Egerton, B., & Flueggen, F. (2020). High school students' experience of online learning during Covid-19: the influence of technology and pedagogy. *Technology, Pedagogy and Education*, 00(00), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/1475939X.20 20.1854337
- Yoga Purandina, I. P., & Astra Winaya, I. M. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter di Lingkungan Keluarga Selama Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19. Cetta: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, 3(2), 270–290. https://doi.org/10.37329/cetta.v3i2.45 4
- Yunitasari, R., & Hanifah, U. (2020). Pengaruh Pembelajaran Daring terhadap Minat Belajar Siswa pada Masa COVID 19. *Edukatif : Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 2(3), 232–243. https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v2i3 .142
- Zakariyah, A., & Hamid, A. (2020). Kolaborasi Peran Orang Tua dan Guru dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Berbasis Online di Rumah. *Intizar*, 26(1), 17–26. https://doi.org/10.19109/intizar.v26i1. 5892
- Zhao, Y. (2020). Tofu Is Not Cheese: Rethinking Education Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. *ECNU Review* of Education, 3(2), 189–203. https://doi.org/10.1177/20965311209 28082
- Zulfarno, Mursal, & Saputra, R. (2019). Aktualisasi Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan di SMA Muhammadiyah Kota Padang. *Ruhama: Islamic Education Journal*, *1*(2), 117–131.

- Zuraida.S.Ag., M., , Raihan Putri.St., M. E., , Maryana.S.Si., M. S., & Zakaria, M. (2020). Penerapan Metode Pemberian Tugas dalam Pembelajaran PAI untuk Meningkatkan Prestasi Siswa Dimasa Pandemi Di MAS Al-Zahrah. *PAI*, *Pemberian Tugas, Pembelajaran*, *Prestasi*, 134–149.
- Zuriah, N. (2021). Best Practics Polysyncronous Blended Learning Elmu Platform Pembelajaran Daring di Era New Normal. Jurnal Civic Hukum, 6(1), 32–49.

6. BuktiRevisi dari Author,(7 Mar 2022, 06.40)

Gmail		Q, jurnal@tarbiyahiainib.ac.id	Х	밵	● Aktif ~	0	٢		AHMAD DAHLA	Y
Tulis							3 da	rî 5	< > /	•
Kotak Masuk Berbintang	634	711-2036-1-SM.doc								
Ditunda							2004			
Terkirim		Y Yusutria Yusutria (yusutria@paluad.ac.id> kepada Jumal -				e ni	3r 2022, 1	06.40	ជំ	;
Draf	18	Assalamu'alaikum berikut saya krimkan hasil revisi review berdasarkan dari	saran revi	ewer, bei	sar harapan saya aga	ar artikel in	i bisa di	publish	Trims	
Selengkapnya		· • • •								
ł	+	Satu lampiran • Dipindai dengan Gmail 🛈								4
		The second secon								
		711-2036-1-SM.doc								
	Tulis Kotak Masuk Berbintang Ditunda Terkirim Draf Selengkapnya	Tulis Kotak Masuk 634 Berbintang Ditunda Terkirim Draf 18 Selengkapnya	Tulis Kotak Masuk Barbintang Ditunda Terkirin Draf 18 Selengkapnya 4 + Satu lampiran • Dipindai dengan Gmail ③	Tulis Kotak Masuk 634 Berbintang Ditunda Ditunda Terkirin Draf 18 Selengkapnya 4 + Satu lampiran · Dipindai dengan Gmail ③	Tulis Kotak Masuk 634 Berbintang Ditunda Ditunda Terkirin Draf 18 Selengkapnya 4 + Satu lampiran - Dipindai dengan Gmail ③	Tulis Kotak Masuk 634 Berbintang Ditunda Ditunda Draf 18 Selengkapnya 4 + Satu lampiran • Dipindai dengan Gmail ③	Tulis Kotak Masuk 64 Berbintang Ditunda Ditunda Terkirin Draf 18 Selengkapnya 4 + Satu lampiran + Dipindai dengan Gmail ③	Tulis Kotak Masuk 64 Edition Berbintang Ditunda Ditunda Ditunda Terkkrim Draf 18 Selengkapnya 4 + Satu lampiran • Dipindai dengan Gmail ()	Tulis Kotak Masuk 634 Berbintang Ditunda Terkirin Draf 18 Selengkapnya 4 + Satu lampiran - Dipindai dengan Ginail ()	Tulis Kotak Masuk 64 Image: Constraint of the second seco

Revisi artikel



AL-TA'LIM JOURNAL, xx (x), 20xx, (xx-xx)

(Print ISSN 1410-7546 Online ISSN 2355-7893) Available online at http://journal.tarbiyahiainib.ac.id/index.php/attalim

Strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan (AIK)-Based Character Education (PPK) during the Covid-19 Pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta

Received: 05th April 2016; Revised: 06th April 2016; Accepted: 19th July 2016 Permalink/DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15548/.....

Yusutria*

Faculty of Islamic Religion, Ahmad Dahlan University (UAD) Yogyakarta Indonesia E-mail: yusutria@pai.uad.ac.id

Yuzarion

Psicology faculty, Ahmad Dahlan University (UAD) Yogyakarta Indonesia E-mail: <u>yuzarion@psy.uad.ac.id</u>,

Nisa Amalia Kholifah Faculty of Islamic Religion, Ahmad Dahlan University (UAD) Yogyakarta Indonesia E-mail: <u>amalianisa789@gmail.com</u>

Yasmin Syarifah al-Husna Faculty of Islamic Religion, Ahmad Dahlan University (UAD) Yogyakarta Indonesia E-mail: Yasmin1900031003@webmail.uad.a c.id

Ikhsan Alfikri

Abstract: Character education occupies a central role in the world of education which is a constitutional mandate. The progress of science and technology that is unstoppable by physical strength with its various positive and negative impacts, is a strong reason to make character education the basis for an ethical defense in the face of the negative impacts of globalization, especially during the pandemic. The role of character education is a very big concern in Muhammadiyah educational institutions, especially AIK subjects, character education is important in every learning process in an effort to achieve Muhammadiyah educational goals and organizational goals. The purpose of this study was to determine the strengthening of AIK-based character education (PPK) during the covid-19 pandemic. The research method is quantitative, the number of samples is 150 students' parents. Collecting data using a survey method with a Likert scale. Information analysis by calculating the percentage of information on each indicator, then interpreting the percentage score information and analyzed descriptively. The results showed 91.8% with very good criteria on strengthening character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan during the covid-19 pandemic, using several steps, namely using applications that are easy to understand, on time by Psicology faculty, Ahmad Dahlan University (UAD) Yogyakarta Indonesia E-mail: <u>Ananda1800013029@webmail.uad.a</u> <u>c.id</u>

Rina Febriana Department of Mathematics Education, Cokroaminoto University,Yogyakarta Indonesia E-mail: rinafebriana0502@gmail.com

*) Corresponding Author

Keywords: Strengthening, Character, AIK, Pandemic, Covid-19

How to Cite:

INTRODUCTION:

The immorality of the younger generation is not something that should be kept secret. At least, every day from various media, news of immoral acts committed by children and teenagers are always displayed, such as; brawls between schools, 3 vandalism by students, free sex behavior, theft, robbery, promiscuity, and cases of pornographic videos in which 90% of the perpetrators and makers are children and adolescents (Zulfarno et al., 2019), (Wibowo, 2017).

Efforts to build character are poured into the world of education (Dishon & Goodman, 2017). Education is a conscious effort to form a complete human being based on intellectual strength and faith so that their potential becomes more organized and directed. Forming human character through education is not an easy matter. Forming a quality character must go through special efforts and ways so that humans have the right modular to develop competencies and are formed independently. Forming students or students with character, not an instant effort

starting to read short letters and hadiths. of course, always pay attention to health protocols, and provide daily assignment scores to students every week, good cooperation between teachers and parents in instilling student character during the pandemic by distributing control books for student activities, a collaboration between AIK teachers and subject teachers in instilling character, inserting religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of delivering material, paying attention to student behavior in the learning process, of course, supported by professional teachers..

> (quickly formed does not take long). The formation of this character requires persistent and continuous efforts to reflect on ethical decisions that must be followed up with concrete actions (Huda, 2019), (Amirrudin, 2015)

> Character education is considered a preventive alternative to ethical decadence that continues to occur. Character education serves to build a new generation of a better nation. As a preventive alternative, character education is expected to develop the quality of the nation's young generation in various aspects that can minimize and reduce the causes of various cultural problems and the nation's character. Therefore, character education should not only be at the concept level but must be at the application level that can be used by all levels of society and the world of education. Therefore, it is necessary to develop character education to foster the nation's cultural values (Mualip, 2020), (Samwil, 2020), (Meria, 2012), (Darmansyah, 2014), (Munastiwi, 2020).

> Character education seeks to create a generation of people who are intelligent

and good or have noble character and Indonesian personalities. The success of character education implies that learning is not necessarily seen from the perspective of the cognitive domain only, but how to balance the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains, which ends in realizing a complete human being. The current condition of the COVID-19 pandemic is a challenge for the world of education, especially formal education to educate the nation's character. The dominant learning is not done face-to-face, so it becomes a challenge for masters in the character education process (Elihami, 2021), (Selicha Putri, 2021). On the other hand, it will provide opportunities for students to actualize character values in society to participate in the prevention and control of COVID-19 (Santika, 2020).

The widespread circulation of COVID-19 in various countries has forced the world community to see the fact that the world is changing in various aspects of life. Changes in the social, economic, political, legal, and educational fields have forced people to change the meaning, the pattern of life, and daily life (Zuriah, 2021), (Hanson et al., 2021), (Wildman et al., 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the world's first and major health crisis. Many countries have decided to close schools, colleges and universities (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020), (A. Taufiq et al., 2021), (van Barneveld et al., 2020).

Likewise, the impact on the educational aspect is that teaching and learning activities continue even though students are at home. The solution, educators are required to design learning media as an innovation by utilizing online media (online). This follows the decision of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of Covid-19 (Nanang Budianto, 2021), (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2020), (Kemendikbud RI, 2020). This provision certainly makes masters and students must be able to adapt quickly to various changes that occur, starting from the learning atmosphere, learning media, techniques and even learning methods. The change in the learning system certainly has a direct impact on the process of internalizing the values of character education. These values are very important to be instilled considering that the ultimate goal of the educational process is to form good and virtuous human beings (Marliani, 2021).

Online learning is carried out as the right step to be able to prevent and suppress the transmission of the Covid-19 infection, and students do not miss lessons as planned. Therefore, the learning that is currently being carried out is distanced. Of course, it becomes a challenge for masters in order to achieve learning outcomes, especially in efforts to educate children's character, the obstacles experienced by students, masters, and parents in online teaching and learning activities, namely the lack of mastery of technology, additional web quota fees, additional work for students. parents in assisting children to learn, communication socialization between and students. teachers, and parents are reduced and work sticks are not limited to teachers because they have to communicate and coordinate with parents, other teachers, and school principals (Santika, 2020), (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020).

Based on these problems, the world of education must take responsibility, because it produces graduates who have good academic values and give birth to humans who are able to develop abilities and shape character, as well as a dignified national civilization in order to educate the nation's life, aiming to develop the potential of students to become Humans who believe and are pious, have a noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens, thus making the person have a good character (Wibowo, 2017). Character education occupies a central role in the world of education which is a

constitutional mandate contained in the law on the National Education System. The progress of science and technology that is unstoppable by physical strength with its various positive and negative impacts, is a strong reason to make character education the basis for an ethical defense in the face of the negative impacts of globalization. Character education in Indonesia has basically started before independence, such as the pattern of pesantren education and Muhammadiyah educational institutions (Baidarus, 2018), (Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, 2020).

The implementation of character education learning in the classroom at every educational institution will certainly encounter obstacles and challenges. These various obstacles will be overcome by each educational institution in different ways. Even from one class to another in the same school, it is not necessarily the same in implementing this new character curriculum. Especially at the basic education level, especially during the current pandemic. Likewise with Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta which is part of the Muhammadiyah educational institution.

As a Muhammadiyah educational institution, of course in its learning, there are characteristics of Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah to form the best character for each student. In addition, the implementation of education also follows the Educational Education policy of the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership and government policies that have been in effect since the government requires the application of character education values, so that AIK will also include the understanding of Master al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan regarding the integration of character education with AIK learning is not evenly distributed so that the existence of character education in the AIK curriculum (Zulfarno et al., 2019).

AIK is a characteristic of Muhammadiyah education organization to form human learners who are devoted, noble, advanced, and superior in science and technology as the embodiment of *tajdid da'wah amar ma'ruf nahi munkar* in accordance with the mandate contained in the 46th Muhammadiyah Congress decision on revitalizing education, Muhammad. This vision indirectly requires quality improvement in various aspects, including Islamic and Muhammadiyah education as one of Muhammadiyah's missions in da'wah (Ponandi, 2020).

So the government through the ministry engaged in education has instructed educators to create a pleasant learning atmosphere from home for students. Therefore, educators must be more creative in providing distance learning materials (PJJ), so that students do not only do assignments or academic problems but also need to pay attention to their character values. Educators must be able to prepare fun and challenging learning activities so that students' interest in learning remains enthusiastic (Sulaiman, 2021).

Based on previous research. namely; First; Research conducted by Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, et al regarding the Exploration Study of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Online Learning Process in Elementary Schools explained that information regarding the obstacles to the online teaching and learning process at home was a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020). Second; Nurul Fatiha and Gisela Nuwa who discussed the 'Ethical Decline of Students During the Covid 19 Pandemic: Observing the Existence of Islamic Religious Education Teachers', in this discussion explained that strengthening character education is one solution or effort to regenerate and equip students to have good morals. character, high literacy skills and have the ability to think critically as well as analytically, creatively, and communicatively even though they have to learn from home (online) (Fatiha & Nuwa, 2020). Third; Tasman Hamami discussed Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah as the basis for character education, explaining that the position of Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah education at Muhammadiyah Middle School in Pekanbaru City occupies a very strategic position (Hamami et al., 2019).

Based on previous studies, there has been no discussion on strengthening Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah-based character education (PPK) during the Covid-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary Schools. So this time we will discuss strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-based character education (PPK) during the Covid-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta.

METHOD:

This research is a quantitative study using survey methods (Winarno, 2018), (Abdullah, 2015), (Djunaidi Ghony, 2016). This survey research was used to reveal how to strengthen Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan (PPK)-based character education during the COVID-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta. The subjects in this study were parents of grade 3 students with a sample of 150 parents of students.

The sampling technique used is straightforward irregular inspecting, because the members of the population are relatively homogeneous, namely, grade 3 students who take online learning for Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan subjects. The measurement scale in this study uses a show Likert scale. This show can be used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people towards social phenomena (Alvianto, 2020), (Rusmini, 2017). Furthermore, the instrument in this study used a survey method in the form of a questionnaire (Hardani et al., 2020), (Rukminingsih, 2020) which was made through google shape. The following is a Likert scale table (Sonny Faisal Rinaldi, 2017), (Barlian, 2016), which is used in this study:

Table 1. Likert scale

Assessment	Scoring scale
criteria	
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Just Agree	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

The information analysis technique in this study is to calculate the percentage of scores that have been obtained through the distribution of questionnaires conducted through Google Shape. Then, the results of calculating the percentage obtained are interpreted using the interim table (Leny Nofianti, 2017), (Supratiknya, 2015) below:

 Table 2. Score Interpretation Criteria

Interpretation	Skor Persentase
Criteria	
Not very good	0% - 19,99%
Not good	20% - 39,99%
Pretty good	40% - 59,99%
Good	60% - 79,99%
Very good	80% - 100%

Based on the results of calculating the information above, it is then used as a basis for analyzing and concluding how to strengthen character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School in Yogyakarta.

RESULT (S) AND DISCUSSION (S): ← 12pt, Times New Roman

Research result

This study discusses strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-based character education (PPK) during the COVID-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School Yogyakarta. Based on the results of a survey of 150 parents of students obtained the following information:

Table 3. Results of the Survey on Strengthening Character Education (PPK) Based (AIK)

Ν	Aspect	Percenta	Criteri
0		ge	а
1	Ease of using	90%	Very
	the Google		Good
	Forms		
	application in		
	doing		
	assignments		
2	Submission	85%	Very
-	of material in	0070	Good
	online		0000
	learning can		
	be clearly		
	understood		
3	Utilization or	86%	Very
5	use of video,	0070	Good
	zoom		0000
	assembly, and		
	chat features		
	during online		
	U		
4	learning	95%	Very
4	Cooperation between	7,5%	Good
			Good
	teachers and		
	parents in		
	instilling		
	student		
	character		
	during the		
	pandemic by		
	distributing		
	control books		
	for worship		
	activities and		
	reading the		
	Koran to each		
_	student	0.40/	N/
5	Collaboration	94%	Very
	between AIK		Good
	teachers and		
	subject		
	teachers in		
	instilling		
	student		
	character		
	during the		
	pandemic		
6	AIK	85%	Very
	teachers		Good
	insert		

	religious		
	values and		
	tolerance on		
	the sidelines		
	of		
	delivering		
	material.		
7	At the	87%	Very
	beginning of		Good
	the learning		
	process, the		
	AIK teacher		
	starts by		
	asking a		
	student to		
	memorize one		
	short chapter from the 30th		
0	chapter. AIK teachers	000/	Vere
8		90%	Very
	ask students		Good
	to record a		
	video		
	memorizing		
	hadith and		
	send the		
	connect link		
9	In addition to	95%	Very
	online		Good
	learning,		
	offline		
	learning is		
	also carried		
	out with due		
	regard to		
	health		
L	protocols.		
10	AIK teachers	95%	Very
1	pay attention		Good
1	to student		
1	behavior		
	during offline		
	learning		
11	AIK teachers	100%	Very
1.1	have Islamic	10070	Good
1	and		Guu
	Muhammadiy		
	ah		
1	competence		
1	competence		

12	AIK teachers	90%	Very
	organize		Good
	Ramadan		
	Islamic		
	boarding		
	schools with		
	an online		
	system		
13	AIK teachers	100%	Very
	distribute		Good
	daily		
	assignments		
	to students		
	every week		
14	AIK teachers	100%	Very
	give		Good
	assignments		
	to students		
	during online		
	learning		
15	Implementati	85%	Very
	on of online		Good
	learning is		
	done on time		
	Average	91,8%	Very
			Good

Based on the research results that have been carried out on strengthening character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School, Yogyakarta, it proved to be very good, because it had an average of 91.8%.

Discussion of Research Results

Many learning strategies are indeed something that must exist in learning, including in universities. The Covid-19 outbreak has forced lecturers to change the learning strategies that have been implemented so far, some of these learning strategies include task-based learning strategies, project-based learning strategies, literacy-based learning strategies, online discussions (Priyanto, 2021), (Azar et al., 2021), (Raza et al., 2021).

Utilization or use of video features, zoom assembly and chat during online

learning, thus making it easier for students to use the Google Shape application in doing assignments because the delivery of material by online learning teachers is very good. (online) can be understood very clearly. So that the use of online media during the COVID-19 pandemic, various responses, and impacts, as well as changes in the learning system, can affect the teaching and learning process and the level of student development in responding to the material presented (Jaelani et al., 2020), (Juhji et al., 2020), (Kearon & Risdon, 2020), (Hughes et al., 2020). To support government policies in suppressing the spread of COVID-19, educational institutions are closed for direct learning processes to support social separating programs (Zhao, 2020), (Azar et al., 2021). One of the mechanisms applied is online learning (Vera Mandailina et al., 2021), (Sadikin & Hamidah, 2020), (Juwanti et al., 2020).

However, from the implementation, several obstacles were encountered, namely as follows: network constraints and web packages, difficulties in carrying out learning steps, difficulties in guiding the implementation of learning with the strategies applied. However teachers, parents of students have made efforts in implementing distance learning and onlinebased systems, and until now learning has taken place, and without significant control (Lubis et al., 2020), (Mastura & Santaria, 2020), (Farris et al., 2021).

The existence of covid-19 does not become a barrier to the ongoing learning process, because many alternatives are offered for learning. Such as using the WhatsApp application (Susilowati, 2020), Zoom application, Google Meet application, Google Classroom application, and e-mail (Yates et al., 2020), (Sastriana et al., 2020), (Rosali, 2020). Of all these applications, a competent teacher must be able to apply them in distance learning by planning, learning processes, and learning evaluations (Muhaemin & Mubarok, 2020).

The WA platform is efficient in saving credit, Classroom and M-Z require a fairly large quota and in some geographical areas, it becomes not smooth due to the network. Whatsapp, CR, and M-Z in online learning, in general, can meet the needs of students in interacting both verbally, visually, and non-verbally. However, they are not able to meet the needs of students from a humanitarian point of view. Face-toface learning is still needed and is considered more effective and meets the needs of students in interacting with masters or other students (Swasti, 2020), (Yunitasari & Hanifah, 2020), (Aqib & Khoiriyah, 2020).

Cooperation between teachers and teachers in the field of study by inserting religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of presenting other materials in instilling student character, as well as parents by distributing control books for worship activities and reading the Koran to each student, looks very good. The role of parents who have high enthusiasm for learning motivation and developing children's learning abilities will have a good impact on children, especially during the current covid-19 pandemic, children really need the role of parents to foster interest in learning through learning that will be done at home (Hayati , 2020), (Purnomo et al., 2020).

Parents who are in family institutions as home teachers have a strategic and primary role to educate students when studying online at home. Schools, parents, and the community must work together in an effort to shape the character of students to create harmony in life. So good coordination is needed between parents, schools, and the community as a supporting factor in shaping the character of students (Setiawan, 2019), (Ni'mawati et al., 2020), (Muslimah, 2021), (Prabowo et al., 2020), (Yoga Purandina & Astra Winaya, 2020).

This is done, because the success of education comes from the cooperation and interaction of three elements, namely:

teachers, students, and parents. Learning from home is a learning activity facilitated by various professions. This is a place for interaction between parents and teachers to realize the character of students in distance learning by instilling religious values during the covid-19 pandemic. So distance learning is very important and should be accelerated. The role of parents and teachers as role models is very influential in the formation of ethical character or ethics and builds strength even though the government has programmed distance learning. The role of the teacher in shaping the character of students during the COVID-19 pandemic is very important in providing knowledge, knowledge, and provisions for the intelligence of students (Fatiha & Nuwa, 2020), (Hendarman, 2020)

The formation of good morals starts with the family. Children will imitate the behavior of parents in everyday life. Children who have polite behavior generally come from families who are also polite, and vice versa children who have rude behavior of course family behavior is also not polite. Efforts to instill good character in the family is by way of parents providing examples of the application of polite behavior in front of children. Instilling character values in Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah learning by instilling awareness and habituation as well as applying role models for students. The aim is to apply the character values of students to develop students' potential to become human beings with good hearts, minds, and morals in the lives of students' personalities.

AIK education that has been carried out specifically aims to achieve quotient; Growing faith through giving, (a) fertilizing, and developing knowledge, appreciation, experience, habituation, and student experience about Al-Islam so that they become Muslim human beings who continue to develop their faith and devotion to Allah, according to the Qur'an and for the Sunnah; (b) Guidelines Development of Autonomous

Organizations (ORTOM) in Muhammadiyah schools; (c) Realizing Indonesian people who are religiously obedient and have a noble character, namely humans who are knowledgeable, diligent in worship, intelligent, productive, creative, innovative, honest, fair, ethical, disciplined, tolerant, maintain personal and social harmony and develop Islamic culture in the environment. schools according to the Qur'an and Sunnah; (d) Instilling, growing, and increasing the awareness of students to practice Islamic teachings and preaching it organizationally in accordance with the instructions of the Qur'an and Sunnah. Through understanding the movement, organization, and business charities, with the aim of instilling a sense of responsibility, it is intended that they can become Muhammadiyah cadres who become pioneers, organizers, successors, and perfectionists of Muhammadiyah business charities (Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, 2020), (H. Taufiq, 2010)

There are three reasons why AIK needs to be taught in Muhammadiyah educational institutions: (a) Studying Kemuhammadiyahan basically studies some Indonesians who are Muslim and have a cutting edge mindset (b) Introducing the nature of the mind, it is hoped that students can be touched and at the same time practice it (c) The need for student ethics (Faridi, 2010), (Yanyan Hardiana, Dadang Supardan, 2016), (Syaifuddin, 2021).

Al-Islam and kemuhammadiyahan teachers already have a basic education in accordance with what is taught, and before starting learning, direct a meeting of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahn teachers to determine an entry schedule and direct teachers to gather to complete lesson plans and material development, then conduct an evaluation and monitoring the success of the learning process according to the arrangements set by the curriculum regulations (Samsidar, Darliana Sormin, 2019). Students of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan education gain

knowledge about morals or character so that students have the provision of religious knowledge that directs them to good behavior and morals. Teachers are assistance to individual students in dealing with problems that can arise in their lives and assist students in developing their own character education (Rahmah, 2017).

The desired expectation from the applied character values is the formation of good attitude changes in everyday life. And the preparation that must be done to apply the character values of students is to introduce the basic values of Islamic morals as a moral foundation, provide guidance to students to have good behavior or character, foster self-awareness of students. to love and care for each other, especially to friends, teachers, and family, and to enable all school members to be role models for students.

The formation of good character for students is not only carried out by Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyah teachers and other teachers, but all teachers and education personnel in the school environment have an obligation to foster better students, by collaborating with Islamic values. and Muhammad. Likewise in schools, teachers must provide examples of behavior (Risthantri & Sudrajat, 2015), (Siregar, 2016).

Character is the character, truth, goodness, strength, and attitude of a person shown to others through actions. It is hard to deny that a person's character is separate from morality, good or bad character is reflected in the morality he has. Likewise, truth is the embodiment of character. The truth will not wake up by itself without involving the presence of figures who support all efforts to establish a truth. Morality and truth that have been formed are the embodiment of good deeds that bring all benefits to the environment (Aini, 2020).

Internalization techniques can be done through example, habituation, discipline development, and motivation. 1) The example of an educator has a very big

influence on the personal growth and development of students. This example has a very important role and function in shaping the child's personality, in order to prepare and develop human resources and prosper, the progress of the country and the nation in general. 2) Habituation needs to always be emphasized because it shapes the mindset and character of children indirectly by placing them in the same position every day or many times (Hartati et al., 2020). 3) Discipline development, educators must be able to help students develop behavior patterns, improve behavior standards, and apply rules as a tool to enforce discipline. 4) Motivation brings a change in energy in a person which is marked by the emergence of "feeling" and is preceded by a response to the existence of a goal (Hamami et al., 2019).

Character education is education that emphasizes ethical, ethical, and personality aspects that can be realized in the form of attitudes in interacting with the surrounding community (Hartati et al., 2020). Character education can make wise decisions and practice them in everyday life so that they can make a positive contribution to their environment (Desi Eka Andini, 2021), (Lloyd-Jones, 2021). Integrating character values into learning activities means combining, integrating, and applying values that are believed to be good and right in order to shape, develop, and foster student character or character according to national identity when learning activities take place. Learning materials related to norms or values in each lesson need to be developed, made explicit, linked to the context of everyday life (Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, 2020), (Kusumawati, 2020).

The formation of character starts from within oneself because in essence, the character is indeed an individual, which is then disseminated to other individuals so that more and more people have good and enlightened characters which then become their own color in the surrounding community. The important character formation is from the family itself which must be done as early as possible so that the child's growth and development becomes a better influence (Saputra, 2021).

Environmental factors in the context of character education have a very important role because changes in student behavior as a result of the character education process are largely determined by these environmental factors. In other words, the formation and engineering of the environment include the physical and cultural environment of the school, school management, curriculum, educators, and teaching methods. Character formation through environmental factor engineering can be done through the following strategies: 1. Exemplary 2. Intervention 3. Consistent habituation 4. Reinforcement (Mulyono, 2014). This collaboration involves many components consisting of all components in schools such as masters, students, principals, and so on (Zakariyah & Hamid, 2020)

Character education enhances and strengthens the role of the family (Yasin, 2019), education units, the community, and the government to participate and be responsible for developing the potential of citizens and building the nation towards an advanced, independent, and prosperous nation. The third, the filter function. Character education sorts out the nation's own culture and filters out other nations' cultures that are not in accordance with the nation's cultural values and the nation's dignified character. Teachers in developing partially open materials must analyze materials that are adapted to their respective character values (Holzer et al., 2021), (Munawaroh, 2020).

The goal is between the learning materials produced in accordance with the needs of the community. Second, online learning is a translation of the term online which means connected to a computer network. In other words, learning without direct face-to-face between teachers and students, but carried out via the web (online) from different places (Mok et al.,

2021), (Farris et al., 2021), (Muhamad, 2021). Third, the principle of the Numerous Insightful strategy in character education still uses the principle of a constructivist learning approach. Students actively develop their eight potentials in accordance with the basic competencies taught and how to actualize them, especially if they are related to dealing with COVID-19. The strategy of implementing character education through portfolio-based multiple intelligences by being integrated into subjects is an effort in the learning process to be able to develop students' life skills or life skills (Santika, 2020), (Nurrohim, 2020), (Prasetya & Harjanto, 2020), (Argaheni, 2020). Offline learning is also applied while still complying with health protocols (Rahmawati et al., 2020), (Panditung, 2020), (Hanifah et al., 2020). The method of giving assignments in the form of homework to improve student achievement can be applied by subject masters in particular and other subjects in general (Zuraida. et al., 2020) (Fauziyah, 2020), (Solong, 2021).

CONCLUSION (S) AND RECOMMENDATION (S):

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the strengthening of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-Based Character Education (PPK) during the pandemic COVID-19 at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School in Yogyakarta is utilizing existing technological advances, namely through video features, zoom meetings and live chat during online learning. Of course, a teacher must also establish a good cooperative relationship between AIK teachers and teachers in other fields of study and also with parents of students by distributing control books for worship activities and reading the Koran to each student. A teacher is expected to be able to insert religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of presenting the material, by asking a student to memorize a short chapter of the 30th juz, of course starting at the appointed time and returning assignments every week. to students. All of them have an average score of 91.8% with very good criteria.

Suggestion

Based on the results of this study, it is suggested that further researchers can discuss appropriate patterns and strategies in learning during the pandemic, especially moral education.

REFERENCES:

- Abdullah, M. M. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif.* Aswaja Pressindo, Sleman Yogyakarta.
- Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, D. (2020). Studi Eksploratif Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 Terhadap Proses Pembelajaran Online di Sekolah Dasar. Journal of Education, Psychology and Counseling, 2(1), 1– 12.
- AINI, S. (2020). Implementasi Nilai Karakter Melalui Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan di SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Medan. Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumataera Utara Medan.
- Alvianto, A. (2020). Efektivitas Pembelajaran Daring Pada Mata Kuliah Pendidikan Agama Islam Dalam Situasi Pandemi Covid-19. *TA'DIBUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 3(2), 13. https://doi.org/10.30659/jpai.3.2.13-26
- Amirrudin. (2015). Membangun Pendidikan Berbasis Karakter Kreatif dalam ISMUBA di SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Palembang. Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang.

- Aqib, M. A., & Khoiriyah, M. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terkait Kinerja Pembelajaran Daring oleh Dosen Via Aplikasi Whatsapp Grup. Indonesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 1(November), 141– 153. https://ejournal.iaitribakti.ac.id/index.php/IJHSS
- Argaheni, N. B. (2020). Sistematik Review: Dampak Perkuliahan Daring Saat Pandemi COVID-19 Terhadap Mahasiswa Indonesia. *PLACENTUM: Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Dan Aplikasinya*, 8(2), 99. https://doi.org/10.20961/placentum.v8 i2.43008
- Azar, A. J., Khamis, A. H., Naidoo, N., Lindsbro, M., Boukhaled, J. H., Gonuguntla, S., Davis, D., & Banerjee, Y. (2021). Design, Implementation and Evaluation of a Distance Learning Framework to Expedite Medical Education during COVID-19 pandemic: A Proof-of-Concept Study. Journal of Medical Education and Curricular Development, 8, 238212052110003. https://doi.org/10.1177/23821205211 000349
- Baidarus. (2018). Muhammadiyah Dan Pendidikan Karakter di Indonesia. Jurnal ISLAMIKA, 1(2), 25–44.
- Barlian, E. (2016). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitaif* (1st ed.). Sukabina Press.
- Darmansyah, D. (2014). Teknik Penilaian Sikap Spritual dan Sosial dalam Pendidikan Karakter di Sekolah Dasar 08 Surau Gadang Nanggalo. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, *21*(1), 10–17. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v21i1.67
- Desi Eka Andini. (2021). Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Hizbul Wathon di

SMK Muhammadiyah Bobotsari Kabupaten Purbalingga. Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam IAIN Purwokerto.

- Dishon, G., & Goodman, J. F. (2017). Noexcuses for character: A critique of character education in no-excuses charter schools. *Theory and Research in Education*, 15(2), 182–201. https://doi.org/10.1177/14778785177 20162
- Djunaidi Ghony, F. A. (2016). Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif. UIN Malang Press. https://onesearch.id/Repositories/Rep ository http://uin-malang.ac.id/
- Elihami, E. (2021). RADECE (Reading, Answer, Discuss, Create and Evaluation): E-Learning Model "Merdeka Belajar" through Higher of Think of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan. *EduPsyCouns*, 3(1), 209–218.
- Faridi. (2010). Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Mata Kuliah Al Islam Dan Kemuhammadiyahan (AIK): Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai AIK Bagi Mahasiswa. *Progresiva*: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pendidikan Islam, 4(1).

https://doi.org/10.22219/progresiva.v 4i1.1811

- Farris, S. R., Grazzi, L., Holley, M., Dorsett, A., Xing, K., Pierce, C. R., Estave, P. M., O'Connell, N., & Wells, R. E. (2021). Online Mindfulness May Target Psychological Distress and Mental Health during COVID-19. *Global Advances in Health and Medicine*, 10, 216495612110024. https://doi.org/10.1177/21649561211 002461
- Fatiha, N., & Nuwa, G. (2020). Kemerosotan Moral Siswa Pada Masa

Pandemic Covid 19: Meneropong Eksistensi Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam. *ATTA'DIB: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, *1*(2), 1–17. https://jurnal.iainbone.ac.id/index.php/attadib/article/vi ew/945

- Fauziyah, N. (2020). Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Efektivitas Pembelajaran Daring Pendidikan Islam. Al-Mau'Izhoh, 2(2), 1–11.
- Hamami, T., Suud, F. M., & Rahmatullah, A. S. (2019). Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Sebagai Basis Pendidikan Karakter. AL-ASASIYYA: Journal Basic Of Education, 4(1), 71– 91.
- Hanifah, H., Salsabila, U. H., Ghazali, I., Nadi, Z., & Khoirunnisa, N. (2020). Strategi Alternatif Pembelajaran Daring Mahasiswa Pendidikan Agama Islam Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Eduscience, 7(2), 78–89. https://doi.org/10.36987/jes.v7i2.1920
- Hanson, C. L., Crandall, A., Barnes, M. D., & Novilla, M. L. (2021). Protection Motivation During COVID-19: A Cross-Sectional Study of Family Health, Media, and Economic Influences. *Health Education & Behavior*, 109019812110003. https://doi.org/10.1177/10901981211 000318
- Hardani, H., Medica, P., Husada, F., Andriani, H., Sukmana, D. J., Mada, U. G., & Fardani, R. (2020). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif. CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group, Yogyakarta.
- Hartati, N. S., Universitas, Thahir, A., & Fauzan, A. (2020). Manajemen Program Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Pembelajaran Daring dan Luring di Masa Pandemi Covid 19-New Normal. *Journal of Islamic*

Education Management, 6(2), 97–116.

- Hayati, A. S. (2020). Peran Orang Tua dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Anak Dengan Sistem Daring pada Masa Pandemi di Desa Depokrejo. *Tasyri'*, 27, 23–32.
- Hendarman. (2020). Penanaman Karakter Dalam Masa Belajar Dari Rumah. 2014, 1–12.
- Holzer, J., Lüftenegger, M., Korlat, S., Pelikan, E., Salmela-Aro, K., Spiel, C., & Schober, B. (2021). Higher Education in Times of COVID-19: University Students' Basic Need Satisfaction, Self-Regulated Learning, and Well-Being. *AERA Open*, 7(1), 233285842110031. https://doi.org/10.1177/23328584211 003164
- Huda, H. (2019). Membangun Karakter Islami Melalui Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan [Studi Analisis Perpres Nomer 87 Tahun 2017 tentang Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter (PPK)]. TARLIM Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam, 2(1), 55–70.
- Hughes, M. C., Henry, B. W., & Kushnick, M. R. (2020). Teaching During the Pandemic? An Opportunity to Enhance Curriculum. *Pedagogy in Health Promotion*, 6(4), 235–238. https://doi.org/10.1177/23733799209 50179
- Jaelani, A., Fauzi, H., Aisah, H., & Zaqiyah, Q. Y. (2020). Penggunaan Media Online Dalam Proses Kegiatan Belajar Mengajar PAI dimasa Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Pustaka dan Observasi Online). Jurnal IKA PGSD (Ikatan Alumni PGSD) UNARS, 8(1), 12. https://doi.org/10.36841/pgsdunars.v8 i1.579

Juhji, J., Rachman, M. S., & Nurjaya, N.

(2020). Media Daring dan Kuantitas Pemberian Tugas Terhadap Kepuasan Belajar Mahasiswa. *Al-Tarbawi Al-Haditsah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 5(2), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.24235/tarbawi.v5i2. 6802

- Juwanti, A. E., Salsabila, U. H., Putri, C. J., Nurany, A. L. D., & Cholifah, F. N. (2020). Project-Based Learning (PjBL) untuk PAI Selama Pembelajaran Daring. Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Al-Ilmi, 3(2), 72–82. https://doi.org/10.32529/alilmi.v3i2.752
- Kearon, J., & Risdon, C. (2020). The Role of Primary Care in a Pandemic: Reflections During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Canada. Journal of Primary Care and Community Health, 11(X), 4–7. https://doi.org/10.1177/21501327209 62871
- Kemdikbud RI. (2020). Keputusan Bersama Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan, Menteri Agama, Menteri Kesehatan, Dan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia. *Dk*, 53(9), 1689– 1699.
- Kementerian Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan. (2020). Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Belajar Dari Rumah Dalam Masa Darurat Penyebaran Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). Surat Edaran Nomor 15 Tahun 2020, 021, 1–20.
- Kusumawati, Y. (2020). Implementasi Kegiatan Keagamaan dalam Pembentukan Konsep Diri Remaja di Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Kota Madiun tahun 2020. Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) Fakukktas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri Salatiga.

- Leny Nofianti, Q. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Survey*.
- Lloyd-Jones, B. (2021). Developing Competencies for Emotional, and Informational Instrumental, Student Support During the COVID-Pandemic: 19 А Human Relations/Human Resource Development Approach. Advances in Developing Human Resources, 23(1), 41 - 54. https://doi.org/10.1177/15234223209 73287
- Lubis, R. R., Maharani, N., & Nasution, L. M. (2020). Alternatif Strategi Pembelajaran Selama Pandemi COVID-19 di STAI Sumatera Medan. *Jurnal Ansiru PAI*, 4(1), 1–16.
- Marliani. (2021). Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Pada Masa Pandemi di SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Doplang Blora Tahun 2020/2021. PRODI Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Agama Islam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Mastura, & Santaria, R. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 terhadap Proses Pengajaran bagi Guru dan Siswa. Jurnal Studi Guru Dan Pembelajaran, 3(2), 634.
- Meria, A. (2012). Pendidikan Islam Di Era Globalisasi Dalam Membangun Karakter Bangsa. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, *19*(1), 87–92. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v19i1.10
- Mok, K. H., Xiong, W., & Bin Aedy Rahman, H. N. (2021). COVID-19 pandemic's disruption on university teaching and learning and competence cultivation: Student evaluation of online learning experiences in Hong Kong. International Journal of Chinese Education, 10(1).

https://doi.org/10.1177/22125868211 007011

- Mualip. (2020). Model Pendidikan Karakter Pada Peserta Didik di MTs Integral Al Hijrah Pondok Pesantren Hidayatullah Masamba. Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, Pascasarjana IAIN Palopo.
- Muhaemin, M., & Mubarok, R. (2020). Upgrade Kompetensi Guru PAI Dalam Merespon Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Dimasa Pandemi Covid-19. Al-Fikr: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 6(2), 75–82. https://doi.org/10.32489/alfikr.v6i2.80
- Muhamad, K. (2021). Praktik Pembelajaran Rumpun PAI Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Kasus Di MTs Minat Kesugihan Cilacap) (Vol. 19) [IAIN Purwokerto]. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/ 9769/
- Mulyono. (2014). Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter dalam Mata Pelajaran ISMUBA. *Mudarrisa; Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Islam*, 6(1), 114–140. https://doi.org/10.33654/sti.v2i1.385
- Munastiwi, E. (2020). Colorful Online Learning Problem of Early Childhood Education During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, 27(3), 227–235. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v27i3.663
- Munawaroh, N. Al. (2020). Dampak Lockdown Covid 19 Pada Pendidikan Islam Di Indonesia. At-Ta'dib: Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam, 182. https://doi.org/10.47498/tadib.v12i02. 374
- Muslimah. (2021). Penanaman Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter Pada Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. AT-

TA'LIM Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Agama Islam, 3(April), 22–36.

- Nanang Budianto, M. (2021). Telaah Media Online Dalam Proses Belajar Mengajar (PBM) Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) di Era Pandemi Covid-19. *Falasifa*, 12(1), 82–95.
- Ni'mawati, Handayani, F., & Hasanah, A. (2020). Model pengelolaan pendidikan karakter di sekolah pada masa pandemi. *Jurnal Studi Islam*, *1*, 145– 156.
- Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, D. (2020). Pembinaan Mental Spiritual Al-Islam Kemuhammadiyahan Bagi Anak Asuh (Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah 'Aisyiyah Rawamangun Pulo Gadung).
- Nurrohim, N. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Siswa Kelas IX Sekolah Menengah Pertama Terhadap Pembelajaran Daring Mata Pelajaran PJOK Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Kecamatan Purwanegara 2020. Journal of Physical Activity and Sports, 1(1), 133–146. https://mahardhika.or.id/jurnal/index. php/jpas/article/view/26
- Panditung, A. R. (2020). Implementasi Kegiatan Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Era Pandemi Covid-19 di Tingkat SMA. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 5(1), 231–240. http://www.ojs.iptpisurakarta.org/inde x.php/Edudikara/article/view/198
- Ponandi, O. (2020). Internalisasi Nilai-nilai Al-Islam dan Internalization of Muhammadiyah and Islamic. *Journal* of Islamic and Muhammadiyah, 1(1), 15–19.
- Prabowo, S. H., Fakhruddin, A., & Rohman, M. (2020). Peran Orangtua dalam Pembentukan Karakter Anak di

Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Perspektif Pendidikan Islam. *Pendidikan Islam*, 11(2), 191–207.

- Prasetya, T. A., & Harjanto, C. T. (2020). Pengaruh Mutu Pembelajaran Online Dan Tingkat Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terhadap Hasil Belajar Saat Pandemi. Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Dan Kejuruan, 17(2), 188–197.
- Priyanto, A. (2021). Urgensi Spiritual Di Masa Pandemi Sebagai Upaya Membentuk Perilaku Moderasi Beragama Di IAIN Pekalongan. JIRA: Jurnal Inovasi Dan Riset Akademik, 2(1), 79–92. https://doi.org/10.47387/jira.v2i1.75
- Purnomo, H., Mansir, F., Tumin, T., & Suliswiyadi, S. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter Islami Pada Online Class Management di SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta Selama Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Tarbiyatuna, 11(1), 91– 100. https://doi.org/10.21602/tarbington.pr

https://doi.org/10.31603/tarbiyatuna.v 11i1.3456

- Rahmah, R. (2017). Peranan Guru Bimbingan dan Konseling untuk Membentuk Karakter Melalui Mata Pelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan di SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin BANJARMASIN. Jurnal Mahasiswa BK An-Nur: Berbeda, Bermakna, *Mulia*, 3(1), 13–17.
- Rahmawati, N. R., Rosida, F. E., & Kholidin, F. I. (2020). Analisis Pembelajaran Daring Saat Pandemi Di Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. SITTAH: Journal of Primary Education, 1(2), 139–148. https://doi.org/10.30762/sittah.v1i2.24 87
- Raza, S. A., Qazi, W., Khan, K. A., & Salam, J. (2021). Social Isolation and Acceptance of the Learning

Management System (LMS) in the time of COVID-19 Pandemic: An Expansion of the UTAUT Model. *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 59(2), 183–208. https://doi.org/10.1177/07356331209 60421

- Risthantri, P., & Sudrajat, A. (2015). Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Ketaatan Beribadah Dengan Perilaku Sopan Santun Peserta Didik. *Harmoni Sosial: Jurnal Pendidikan IPS*, 2(2), 191–202.
- Rosali, E. S. (2020). Aktifitas Pembelajaran Daring Pada Masa Pandemi Covid -19 Di. Geography Science Education Journal (GEOSEE), 1(1), 21–30. https://www.researchgate.net/publicat ion/340917125_Kendala_Pelaksanaan _Pembelajaran_Jarak_Jauh_PJJ_dala m_Masa_Pandemi/stats
- Rukminingsih, D. (2020). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Penelitian Kuantitatif, Penelitian Kualitatif, Penelitian Tindakan Kelas. Erhaka Utama: Sleman-Yogyakarta.
- Rusmini. (2017). Metode Penelitian: (Teori dan Aplikasi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Mixed Methods, serta Research & Development). Pusat Studi Agama dan Kemasyarakatan (PUSAKA); Jambi.
- Sadikin, A., & Hamidah, A. (2020). Pembelajaran Daring di Tengah Wabah Covid-19. *Biodik*, 6(2), 109– 119. https://doi.org/10.22437/bio.v6i2.975 9
- Samsidar, Darliana Sormin, M. P. (2019). Peranan Mata Kuliah Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Terhadap Perilaku Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan. *Al-Muaddib : Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial*

Dan Keislaman, 4(2), 296-305.

- Samwil. (2020). Klasifikasi Strategi Pendidikan Agama Islam di Sekolah Menengah dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Karakter Siswa. Jurnal MUDARRISUNA, 10(4), 552–570.
- Santika, I. W. E. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter pada Pembelajaran Daring. Indonesian Values and Character Education Journal, 3(1), 8–19.
- Saputra, H. M. T. (2021). Problematika Pendidikan Karakter Pada Mata Pelajaran PAI dalam Pembelajaran Daring di MTs Negeri Gresik. Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sunan Ample Surabaya.
- Sastriana, H. M., Nurmayanti, W. P., & Rahim, A. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terhadap Pembelajaran Daring Ditengah Wabah Covid-19. SEMINAR NASIONAL Indonesian R Summit ISBN, 88–93.
- Selicha Putri, E. E. (2021). The Concept Andagogy and Pedagogy; E-Learning Model During Covid-19 Pandemic. Jurnal EDUKASI NON FORMAL, 2(1), 18–24.
- Setiawan, A. (2019). Pendidikan Karakter pada Peserta Didik di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Berbasis Keluarga. Jurnal Ilmiah Mandala Education, 7(1), 319– 327. http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/inde x.php/JIME/indexterakreditasiPeringk at4
- Siregar, F. R. (2016). Metode Mendidik Anak dalam Pandangan Islam. Forum Paedagogik, 08(02), 107–121.
- Solong, N. P. (2021). Manajemen Pembelajaran Luring Dan Daring Dalam Pencapaian Kompetensi. Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam,

9(1), 19–32.

- Sonny Faisal Rinaldi, B. M. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian dan Statistik.* Jakarta, Pusat Pendidikan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan.
- Sulaiman. (2021). Kepemimpinan Spritual Guru Pai Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Falasifa*, *12*(1), 158–173.
- Supratiknya, A. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif dalam Psikologi*. Yogyakarta, Penerbit Universitas Sanata Dharma.
- Susilowati, E. (2020). Bagaimana Pembelajaran Daring di Tengah Wabah Covid 19 melalui Grup WhatsApp? Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika Raflesia, 05(03), 1–25.
- Swasti, I. K. (2020). Implementasi Manajemen Pembelajaran Daring Dengan Platform WA, CR, M-Z Dan Kepuasan Mahasiswa. Jurnal Administrasi Dan Manajemen Pendidikan, 3(4), 342–351. https://doi.org/10.17977/um027v3i42 020p342
- (2021). Implementasi Syaifuddin, A. Pendidikan AlIslam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Dalam Membentuk karakter Siswa di Sekolah Dasar Muhammadiyah (Studi kasus di Muhammadiyah 1 Ketelan SD Surakarta dan SD Muhammadiyah 16 Surakarta). Program Studi Pendidikan, Magister Islam, Agama Pascasarjana, Sekolah Surakarta, Universitas Muhammadiyah.
- Taufiq, A., Siantoro, G., & Khamidi, A. (2021). Analisis minat belajar dan motivasi belajar siswa terhadap pembelajaran daring PJOK selama pandemi Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Di Man 1 Lamongan.

Jurnal Education and Development, 9(1), 225–229. https://journal.ipts.ac.id/index.php/ED /article/view/2366

- Taufiq, H. (2010). POLA PEMBINAAN KEAGAMAAN DAN AKHLAK MAHASISWA (Studi Kasus di Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang). Progresiva: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pendidikan Islam, 4(1), 45–60. https://doi.org/10.22219/progresiva.v 4i1.1810
- van Barneveld, K., Quinlan, M., Kriesler, P., Junor, A., Baum, F., Chowdhury, A., Junankar, P. N., Clibborn, S., Flanagan, F., Wright, C. F., Friel, S., Halevi, J., & Rainnie, A. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic: Lessons on building more equal and sustainable societies. *Economic and Labour Relations Review*, 31(2), 133–157. https://doi.org/10.1177/10353046209 27107
- Vera Mandailina, Syaharuddin, Dewi Pramita, Ibrahim, & Haifaturrahmah. (2021). Pembelajaran Daring Dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi dan Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik Selama Pandemi Covid-19: Sebuah Meta-Analisis. Indonesian Journal of Educational Science (IJES), 3(2), 120–129.
- Wibowo, S. S. S. (2017). Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam, Kemuhammadiyahan, dan Bahasa Arab (ISMUBA) Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Muhammadiyah 1 Purbalingga [Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Program Pascasarjana Institut Agama Islam Negeri Purwokerto]. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/ 2812/
- Wildman, J. L., Nguyen, D. M., Duong, N. S., & Warren, C. (2021). Student Teamwork During COVID-19: Challenges, Changes, and Consequences. Small Group Research,

52(2), 119–134. https://doi.org/10.1177/10464964209 85185

- Winarno, M. E. (2018). Metodologi Penelitian.
- Yanyan Hardiana, Dadang Supardan, D. S. (2016). Pembelajaran Sejarah Gerakan Nasional Kemuhammadiyahan untuk Menggali Nilai-Nilai Nasionalisme Peserta Didik (Studi Naturalistik Inkuiri di SMA Muhammadiyah Kota Tasikmalaya). FACTUM, 5(June), 1– 22.
- Yasin, M. (2019). Pendidikan Anak Dalam Keluarga Perspektif Islam. *Jurnal Mubtadiin*, 2(02), 78–92.
- Yates, A., Starkey, L., Egerton, B., & Flueggen, F. (2020). High school students' experience of online learning during Covid-19: the influence of technology and pedagogy. *Technology, Pedagogy and Education*, 00(00), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/1475939X.20 20.1854337
- Yoga Purandina, I. P., & Astra Winaya, I. M. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter di Lingkungan Keluarga Selama Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19. Cetta: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, 3(2), 270–290. https://doi.org/10.37329/cetta.v3i2.45 4
- Yunitasari, R., & Hanifah, U. (2020). Pengaruh Pembelajaran Daring terhadap Minat Belajar Siswa pada Masa COVID 19. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 2(3), 232–243. https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v2i3 .142
- Zakariyah, A., & Hamid, A. (2020). Kolaborasi Peran Orang Tua dan Guru dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan

Agama Islam Berbasis Online di Rumah. *Intizar*, 26(1), 17–26. https://doi.org/10.19109/intizar.v26i1. 5892

- Zhao, Y. (2020). Tofu Is Not Cheese: Rethinking Education Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. *ECNU Review* of Education, 3(2), 189–203. https://doi.org/10.1177/20965311209 28082
- Zulfarno, Mursal, & Saputra, R. (2019). Aktualisasi Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan di SMA Muhammadiyah Kota Padang. *Ruhama: Islamic Education Journal*, 1(2), 117–131.
- Zuraida.S.Ag., M., , Raihan Putri.St., M. E., , Maryana.S.Si., M. S., & Zakaria, M. (2020). Penerapan Metode Pemberian Tugas dalam Pembelajaran PAI untuk Meningkatkan Prestasi Siswa Dimasa Pandemi Di MAS Al-Zahrah. PAI, Pemberian Tugas, Pembelajaran, Prestasi, 134–149.
- Zuriah, N. (2021). Best Practics Polysyncronous Blended Learning Elmu Platform Pembelajaran Daring di Era New Normal. Jurnal Civic Hukum, 6(1), 32–49.

7. Bukti Editing, 2022-07-16



PRINT ISSN 1410-7546 ONLINE ISSN 2355-7893

AL-TA'LIM JOURNAL Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang

ALTALIN UIN Imam Bonjol Padang								
Но	ome	About	User Home	Search	Currer	it A	rchives	Announcements
Те	mplate	History		1	1	I		· ·
lom	e > User >	Author > Submiss	sions > #711 > Editi i	ng				
SUN	/MARY	REVIEW EDIT	ING					
Su	ubmiss	sion						Editorial Team
Aut	hors		Yusutria, Yuzarion ` hsan Alfikri, Rina F		nalia Kholifah	i, Yasmin Sya	arifah Al-	Aim and Scope
			ening Al-Islam and		han (AIK)-Ba	sed Charact	er	Publication Ethics
Title	e	Education	n (PPK) during the	-				Open Access Policy
Sec	ction	School N ARTIKEL	itikan Yogyakarta					
Edit		Zulvia Tri						Author Guidelines
								Copyright Notice
Сс	opyedi	iting						Privacy Statement
COF	PYEDIT INS	STRUCTIONS						Scopus Citation Analysis
REV	/IEW META	DATA	REQUES	ST UND	ERWAY	COMPLET	Ē	Template
1.	Initial Co	opyedit	_	_		_		
	File: No	ne						
2.	Author (Copyedit		_				User
	File: No							You are logged in as yusutria
		se File No file cho	osen	Upload				My Profile Log Out
3.	Final Co		—	—		—		
Cor	File: No							
	byealt Cor	mments 🤜 No Co	omments					ACCREDITATION
La	yout							S
Gal	ley Forma	at	FILE					Acînto
1.	PDF V	IEW PROOF	711-2325	5-2-PB.PDF 2022-(07-16		331	
Sup	oplementa	ry Files	FILE					SK MENRISTEK DIKTI RI
1.	Kemuha Charact the Cov Muhami	nening Al-Islam a ammadiyahan (Al er Education (PP id-19 Pandemic a madiyah Element Nitikan Yogyakart	K)-Based K) during 711-2037 at ary	7-2-SP.DOC 2021-	07-10			NO: 105/E/KPT/2022
2.	Strength	nening Al-Islam ai ammadiyahan (Al	nd 711-2038	8-2-SP.DOC 2021-	07-10			

Character Education (PPK) during the Covid-19 Pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta

Layout Comments QNo Comments

Proofreading

REVIEW METADATA

		REQUEST	UNDERWAY	COMPLETE
1.	Author	_	_	=
2.	Proofreader	—	—	—
	Layout Editor	—	—	—

#711 Editing

Proofreading Corrections ROOFING INSTRUCTIONS

000069262

View Stats

Al-Ta'lim Journal published by Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang

> Al-Ta'lim Online Journal Print ISSN 1410-7546 Online ISSN 2355-7893



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.





• For Authors

OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS

Select Language	
English	~
Submit	

Font Size

Notifications

• View

• Manage

Journal Help

Keywords

Blended learning Covid-19 Pandemic Curriculum 2013 Education Learning Learning model Problem based learning Students' ability Teacher code-switching covid-19 pandemic. learning learning media learning motivation reading reading comprehension SCIENCE scientific approach speaking skill speaking skill. teaching materials

8. Bukti Publish Artikel di Al-Ta'lim Journal published by Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang, Vol 29, No 1 (2022), 27 February 2022;





AL-TA'LIM JOURNAL, 29 (1), 2022, (35-50)

(Print ISSN 1410-7546 Online ISSN 2355-7893) Available online at http://journal.tarbiyahiainib.ac.id/index.php/attalim

Strengthening *Al-Islam* and *Kemuhammadiyahan*-Based Character Education at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta

Received: 10th July 2021 Revised: 01th February 2022; Accepted: 27th February 2022 Permalink/DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15548/jt.v29j1.711

Yusutria*)

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: <u>yusutria@pai.uad.ac.id</u>

Yuzarion

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: <u>yuzarion@psy.uad.ac.id</u>

Nisa Amalia Kholifah

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: <u>amalianisa789@gmail.com</u>

Yasmin Syarifah al-Husna

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: <u>Yasmin1900031003@webmail.uad.ac.id</u>

Ikhsan Alfikri

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: Ananda1800013029@webmail.uad.ac.id

Rina Febriana

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia. E-mail: <u>rinafebriana0502@gmail.com</u> Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the strengthening of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadivaanbased character education during the covid-19 pandemic. The research method is quantitative where 150 students' parents involved. Collecting data using a survey method with a Likert scale. Information analysis by calculating the percentage of information on each indicator, then interpreting the percentage score information and analyzed descriptively. The results showed 91.8% with very good criteria on strengthening character education based on Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan during the covid-19 pandemic, using several steps, namely using applications that are easy to understand, on time by starting to read short letters and hadiths. of course, always pay attention to health protocols, and provide daily assignment scores to students every week, good cooperation between teachers and parents in instilling student character during the pandemic by distributing control books for student activities, a collaboration between AIK teachers and subject teachers in instilling character, inserting religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of delivering material, paying attention to student behavior in the learning process, of course, supported by professional teachers..

*) Corresponding Author

Keywords: Strengthening; character; AIK; pandemic; covid-19.

How to Cite: Yusutria, Y., Yuzarion, Y., Kholifah, N., Al-Husna, Y., Alfikri, I., & Febriana, R. (2022). Strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan (AIK)-Based Character Education (PPK) during the Covid-19 Pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta. *Al-Ta lim Journal*, 29(1). doi:<u>https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v29i1.711</u>

INTRODUCTION

The immorality of the younger generation is not something that should be kept secret. At least, every day from various media, news of immoral acts committed by children and teenagers are always displayed, such as; brawls between schools, 3 vandalism by students, free sex behavior, theft, robbery, promiscuity, and cases of pornographic videos in which 90% of the perpetrators and makers are children and adolescents (Zulfarno et al., 2019), (Wibowo, 2017).

Efforts to build character are poured into the world of education (Dishon & Goodman, 2017). Education is a conscious effort to form a complete human being based

on intellectual strength and faith so that their potential becomes more organized and directed. Forming human character through education is not an easy matter. Forming a quality character must go through special efforts and ways so that humans have the right modular to develop competencies and are formed independently. Forming students or students with character, not an instant effort (quickly formed does not take long). The formation of this character requires persistent and continuous efforts to reflect on ethical decisions that must be followed up with concrete actions (Huda. 2019). (Amirrudin, 2015)

Character education is considered a preventive alternative to ethical decadence that continues to occur. Character education serves to build a new generation of a better nation. As a preventive alternative, character education is expected to develop the quality of the nation's young generation in various aspects that can minimize and reduce the causes of various cultural problems and the Therefore. nation's character. character education should not only be at the concept level but must be at the application level that can be used by all levels of society and the world of education. Therefore, it is necessary to develop character education to foster the nation's cultural values (Mualip, 2020), (Samwil, 2020), (Meria, 2012), (Darmansyah, 2014), (Munastiwi, 2020).

Character education seeks to create a generation of people who are intelligent and good or have noble character and Indonesian personalities. The success of character education implies that learning is not necessarily seen from the perspective of the cognitive domain only, but how to balance the cognitive, affective. and psychomotor domains, which ends in realizing a complete human being. The current condition of the COVID-19 pandemic is a challenge for the of education. especially world formal education to educate the nation's character. The dominant learning is not done face-toface, so it becomes a challenge for masters in the character education process (Elihami, 2021), (Selicha Putri, 2021). On the other hand, it will provide opportunities for students to actualize character values in society to participate in the prevention and control of COVID-19 (Santika, 2020).

The widespread circulation of COVID-19 in various countries has forced the world community to see the fact that the world is changing in various aspects of life. Changes in the social, economic, political, legal, and educational fields have forced people to change the meaning, the pattern of life, and daily life (Zuriah, 2021), (Hanson et al., 2021), (Wildman et al., 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the world's first and major health crisis. Many countries have decided to close schools. colleges and universities (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020), (A. Taufiq et al., 2021), (van Barneveld et al., 2020).

Likewise. the impact on the educational aspect is that teaching and learning activities continue even though students are at home. The solution, educators are required to design learning media as an innovation by utilizing online media (online). This follows the decision of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the Emergency Period the Spread of Covid-19 (Nanang for Budianto, 2021), (Ministry of Education and Culture, 2020), (Kemendikbud RI, 2020). This provision certainly makes masters and students must be able to adapt quickly to various changes that occur, starting from the atmosphere, learning learning media. techniques and even learning methods. The change in the learning system certainly has a direct impact on the process of internalizing the values of character education. These values are very important to be instilled considering that the ultimate goal of the educational process is to form good and virtuous human beings (Marliani, 2021).

Online learning is carried out as the right step to be able to prevent and suppress the transmission of the Covid-19 infection, and students do not miss lessons as planned. Therefore, the learning that is currently being carried out is distanced. Of course, it becomes a challenge for masters in order to achieve learning outcomes, especially in efforts to educate children's character, the obstacles experienced by students, masters, and parents in online teaching and learning activities, namely the lack of mastery of technology, additional web quota fees, additional work for students. parents in assisting children to learn, communication and socialization between students, teachers, and parents are reduced and work sticks are not limited to teachers because they have to communicate and coordinate with parents, other teachers, and school principals (Santika, 2020), (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020).

Based on these problems, the world of education must take responsibility, because it produces graduates who have good academic values and give birth to humans who are able to develop abilities and shape character, as well as a dignified national civilization in order to educate the nation's life, aiming to develop the potential of students to become Humans who believe and are pious, have a noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens, thus making the person have a good character 2017). (Wibowo, Character education occupies a central role in the world of education which is a constitutional mandate contained in the law on the National Education System. The progress of science and technology that is unstoppable by physical strength with its various positive and negative impacts, is a strong reason to make character education the basis for an ethical defense in the face of the negative impacts of globalization. Character education in Indonesia has basically started before independence, such as the pattern of pesantren education and Muhammadiyah educational institutions (Baidarus, 2018), (Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, 2020).

The implementation of character education learning in the classroom at every educational institution will certainly encounter obstacles and challenges. These various obstacles will be overcome by each educational institution in different ways. Even from one class to another in the same school, it is not necessarily the same in implementing this new character curriculum. Especially at the basic education level, especially during the current pandemic. Likewise with Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta which is part of the Muhammadiyah educational institution.

As a Muhammadiyah educational institution, of course in its learning, there are characteristics of Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah to form the best character for each student. In addition, the implementation of education also follows the Educational Education policy of the Muhammadiyah Central Leadership and government policies that have been in effect since the government requires the application of character education values, so that AIK will also include the understanding of Master al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan regarding the integration of character education with AIK learning is not evenly distributed so that the existence of character education in the AIK curriculum (Zulfarno et al., 2019).

AIK is a characteristic of Muhammadiyah education organization to form human learners who are devoted, noble. advanced, and superior in science and technology as the embodiment of tajdid da'wah amar ma'ruf nahi munkar in accordance with the mandate contained in the 46th Muhammadiyah Congress decision on revitalizing education, Muhammad. This vision indirectly requires quality improvement in various aspects, including Islamic and Muhammadiyah education as one of Muhammadiyah's missions in da'wah (Ponandi, 2020).

So the government through the ministry engaged in education has instructed educators to create a pleasant learning atmosphere from home for students. Therefore, educators must be more creative in providing distance learning materials (PJJ), so that students do not only do assignments or academic problems but also need to pay attention to their character values. Educators must be able to prepare fun and challenging learning activities so that students' interest in learning remains enthusiastic (Sulaiman, 2021).

Based on previous research, namely; First; Research conducted by Agus Purwanto, al Pramono, et regarding Rudy the Exploration Study of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Online Learning Process in Elementary Schools explained that information regarding the obstacles to the online teaching and learning process at home was a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, 2020). Second: Nurul Fatiha and Gisela Nuwa who discussed the 'Ethical Decline of Students During the Covid 19 Pandemic: Observing the Existence of Islamic Religious Education Teachers', in this discussion explained that strengthening character education is one solution or effort to regenerate and equip students to have good morals. character, high literacy skills and have the ability to think critically as well as analytically, creatively, and communicatively even though they have to learn from home (online) (Fatiha & Nuwa, 2020). Third: Tasman Hamami discussed Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah as the basis for character education, explaining that the position of Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah education at Muhammadiyah Middle School in Pekanbaru City occupies a very strategic position (Hamami et al., 2019).

Based on previous studies, there has been no discussion on strengthening Al-Islam Muhammadiyah-based and character during the education (PPK) Covid-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary Schools. So this time we will discuss strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-based character education (PPK) during Covid-19 the pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta.

METHOD

This research is a quantitative study using survey methods (Winarno, 2018), (Abdullah, 2015), (Djunaidi Ghony, 2016). This survey research was used to reveal how to strengthen Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan (PPK)-based character education during the COVID-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta. The subjects in this study were parents of grade 3 students with a sample of 150 parents of students.

The sampling technique used is straightforward irregular inspecting, because the members of the population are relatively homogeneous, namely, grade 3 students who take online learning for Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan subjects. The measurement scale in this study uses a show Likert scale. This show can be used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people towards social phenomena (Alvianto, 2020), (Rusmini, 2017). Furthermore, the instrument in this study used a survey method in the form of a questionnaire (Hardani et al., 2020), (Rukminingsih, 2020) which was made through google shape. The following is a Likert scale table (Sonny Faisal Rinaldi, 2017), (Barlian, 2016), which is used in this study:

Table 1. Likert scale					
Assessment criteria Scoring scale					
Strongly agree	5				
Agree	4				
Just Agree	3				
Disagree	2				
Strongly Disagree	1				

The information analysis technique in this study is to calculate the percentage of scores that have been obtained through the distribution of questionnaires conducted through Google Shape. Then, the results of calculating the percentage obtained are interpreted using the interim table (Leny Nofianti, 2017), (Supratiknya, 2015) below:

Table 2. Score Interpretation Criteria				
Interpretation Criteria	Skor Persentase			
Not very good	0% - 19,99%			
Not good	20% - 39,99%			
Pretty good	40% - 59,99%			
Good	60% - 79,99%			
Very good	80% - 100%			

Based on the results of calculating the information above, it is then used as a basis for analyzing and concluding how to strengthen character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School in Yogyakarta.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study discusses strengthening Al-

Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan-based

character education (PPK) during the

COVID-19 pandemic at Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School Yogyakarta. Based on the results of a survey of 150 parents of students obtained the following information:

No	Aspect	Percentage	Criteria
1	Ease of using the Google Forms application in doing assignments	90%	Very Good
2	Submission of material in online learning can be clearly understood	85%	Very Good
3	Utilization or use of video, zoom assembly, and chat features during online learning	86%	Very Good
4	Cooperation between teachers and parents in instilling student character during the pandemic by distributing control books for worship activities and reading the Koran to each student	95%	Very Good
5	Collaboration between AIK teachers and subject teachers in instilling student character during the pandemic	94%	Very Good
6	AIK teachers insert religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of delivering material.	85%	Very Good
7	At the beginning of the learning process, the AIK teacher starts by asking a student to memorize one short chapter from the 30th chapter.	87%	Very Good
8	AIK teachers ask students to record a video memorizing hadith and send the connect link	90%	Very Good
9	In addition to online learning, offline learning is also carried out with due regard to health protocols.	95%	Very Good
10	AIK teachers pay attention to student behavior during offline learning	95%	Very Good
11	AIK teachers have Islamic and Muhammadiyah competence	100%	Very Good
12	AIK teachers organize Ramadan Islamic boarding schools with an online system	90%	Very Good
13	AIK teachers distribute daily assignments to students every week	100%	Very Good
14	AIK teachers give assignments to students during online learning	100%	Very Good
15	Implementation of online learning is done on time	85%	Very Good
	Average	91,8%	Very Good

Based on the research results that have been carried out on strengthening character education (PPK) based on Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School, Yogyakarta, it proved to be very good, because it had an average of 91.8%.

Many learning strategies are indeed something that must exist in learning, including in universities. The Covid-19 outbreak has forced lecturers to change the strategies have learning that been implemented so far, some of these learning strategies include task-based learning strategies, project-based learning strategies, literacy-based learning strategies, online discussions (Privanto, 2021), (Azar et al., 2021), (Raza et al., 2021).

Utilization or use of video featur zoom assembly and chat during online learning, thus making it easier for students to use the Google Shape application in doing assignments because the delivery of material by online learning teachers is very good. (online) can be understood very clearly. So that the use of online media during the COVID-19 pandemic, various responses, and impacts, as well as changes in the learning system, can affect the teaching and learning process and the level of student development in responding to the material presented (Jaelani et al., 2020), (Juhji et al., 2020), (Kearon & Risdon, 2020), (Hughes et al., 2020). To support government policies in suppressing the spread of COVID-19, educational institutions are closed for direct learning processes to support social separating programs (Zhao, 2020), (Azar et al., 2021). One of the mechanisms applied is online learning (Vera Mandailina et al., 2021),

(Sadikin & Hamidah, 2020), (Juwanti et al., 2020).

However, from the implementation, several obstacles were encountered, namely as follows: network constraints and web packages, difficulties in carrying out learning steps, difficulties in guiding the implementation of learning with the strategies applied. However teachers, parents of students have made efforts in implementing distance learning and online-based systems, and until now learning has taken place, and without significant control (Lubis et al., 2020), (Mastura & Santaria, 2020), (Farris et al., 2021).

The existence of covid-19 does not become a barrier to the ongoing learning process, because many alternatives are offered for learning. Such as using the WhatsApp application (Susilowati, 2020), Zoom application, Google Meet application, Google Classroom application, and e-mail (Yates et al., 2020), (Sastriana et al., 2020), (Rosali, 2020). Of all these applications, a competent teacher must be able to apply them in distance learning by planning, learning processes, and learning evaluations (Muhaemin & Mubarok, 2020).

The WA platform is efficient in saving credit, Classroom and M-Z require a fairly large quota and in some geographical areas, it becomes not smooth due to the network. Whatsapp, CR, and M-Z in online learning, in general, can meet the needs of students in interacting both verbally, visually, and nonverbally. However, they are not able to meet the needs of students from a humanitarian point of view. Face-to-face learning is still needed and is considered more effective and meets the needs of students in interacting with masters or other students (Swasti, 2020), (Yunitasari & Hanifah, 2020), (Aqib & Khoiriyah, 2020).

Cooperation between teachers and teachers in the field of study by inserting religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of presenting other materials in instilling student character, as well as parents by distributing control books for worship activities and reading the Koran to each student, looks very good. The role of parents who have high enthusiasm for learning motivation and developing children's learning abilities will have a good impact on children, especially during the current covid-19 pandemic, children really need the role of parents to foster interest in learning through learning that will be done at home (Hayati , 2020), (Purnomo et al., 2020).

Parents who are in family institutions as home teachers have a strategic and primary role to educate students when studying online at home. Schools, parents, and the community must work together in an effort to shape the character of students to create harmony in life. So good coordination is needed between parents, schools, and the community as a supporting factor in shaping the character of students (Setiawan, 2019), (Ni'mawati et al., 2020), (Muslimah, 2021), (Prabowo et al., 2020), (Yoga Purandina & Astra Winaya, 2020).

This is done, because the success of education comes from the cooperation and interaction of three elements, namely: teachers, students, and parents. Learning from home is a learning activity facilitated by various professions. This is a place for interaction between parents and teachers to realize the character of students in distance learning by instilling religious values during the covid-19 pandemic. So distance learning is very important and should be accelerated. The role of parents and teachers as role models is very influential in the formation of ethical character or ethics and builds strength even though the government has programmed distance learning. The role of the teacher in shaping the character of students during the COVID-19 pandemic is very important in providing knowledge, knowledge, and provisions for the intelligence of students (Fatiha & Nuwa, 2020), (Hendarman, 2020).

The formation of good morals starts with the family. Children will imitate the behavior of parents in everyday life. Children who have polite behavior generally come from families who are also polite, and vice versa children who have rude behavior of course family behavior is also not polite. Efforts to instill good character in the family is by way of parents providing examples of the application of polite behavior in front of children. Instilling character values in Al-Islam and Muhammadiyah learning by instilling awareness and habituation as well as applying role models for students. The aim is to apply the character values of students to develop students' potential to become human beings with good hearts, minds, and morals in the lives of students' personalities.

AIK education that has been carried out specifically aims to achieve quotient; (a) Growing faith through giving, fertilizing, and developing knowledge, appreciation, experience, habituation, and student experience about Al-Islam so that they become Muslim human beings who continue to develop their faith and devotion to Allah, according to the Qur'an and Sunnah; (b) Guidelines Development for the of Autonomous Organizations (ORTOM) in Muhammadiyah schools: (c) Realizing Indonesian people who are religiously obedient and have a noble character, namely humans who are knowledgeable, diligent in worship, intelligent, productive, creative, innovative, honest, fair, ethical, disciplined, maintain personal and social tolerant. harmony and develop Islamic culture in the environment. schools according to the Qur'an and Sunnah; (d) Instilling, growing, and increasing the awareness of students to practice Islamic teachings and preaching it organizationally in accordance with the instructions of the Our'an and Sunnah. understanding Through the movement. organization, and business charities, with the aim of instilling a sense of responsibility, it is intended that become they can Muhammadiyah cadres who become pioneers, organizers, successors, and perfectionists of Muhammadiyah business charities (Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, 2020), (H. Taufiq, 2010)

There are three reasons why AIK needs to be taught in Muhammadiyah educational institutions: (a) Studying Kemuhammadiyahan basically studies some Indonesians who are Muslim and have a cutting edge mindset (b) Introducing the nature of the mind, it is hoped that students can be touched and at the same time practice it (c) The need for student ethics (Faridi, 2010), (Yanyan Hardiana, Dadang Supardan, 2016), (Syaifuddin, 2021).

Al-Islam and kemuhammadiyahan teachers already have a basic education in accordance with what is taught, and before starting learning, direct a meeting of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahn teachers to determine an entry schedule and direct teachers to gather to complete lesson plans and material development, then conduct an evaluation and monitoring the success of the learning process according to the arrangements curriculum by the set regulations (Samsidar, Darliana Sormin, 2019). Students of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan education gain knowledge about morals or character so that students have the provision of religious knowledge that directs them to good behavior and morals. Teachers are assistance to individual students in dealing with problems that can arise in their lives and assist students in developing their own character education (Rahmah, 2017).

The desired expectation from the applied character values is the formation of good attitude changes in everyday life. And the preparation that must be done to apply the character values of students is to introduce the basic values of Islamic morals as a moral foundation, provide guidance to students to have good behavior or character, foster selfawareness of students. to love and care for each other, especially to friends, teachers, and family, and to enable all school members to be role models for students.

The formation of good character for students is not only carried out by Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyah teachers and other teachers, but all teachers and education personnel in the school environment have an obligation to foster better students. bv collaborating with Islamic values. and Muhammad. Likewise in schools, teachers examples must provide of behavior (Risthantri & Sudrajat, 2015), (Siregar, 2016).

Character is the character, truth, goodness, strength, and attitude of a person shown to others through actions. It is hard to deny that a person's character is separate from morality, good or bad character is reflected in the morality he has. Likewise, truth is the embodiment of character. The truth will not wake up by itself without involving the presence of figures who support all efforts to establish a truth. Morality and truth that have been formed are the embodiment of good deeds that bring all benefits to the environment (Aini, 2020).

Internalization techniques can be done through example, habituation, discipline development, and motivation. 1) The example of an educator has a very big influence on the personal growth and development of students. This example has a very important role and function in shaping the child's personality, in order to prepare and develop human resources and prosper, the progress of the country and the nation in general. 2) Habituation needs to always be emphasized because it shapes the mindset and character of children indirectly by placing them in the same position every day or many times (Hartati et al., 2020). 3) Discipline development, educators must be able to help students develop behavior patterns, improve behavior standards, and apply rules as a tool to enforce discipline. 4) Motivation brings a change in energy in a person which is marked by the emergence of "feeling" and is preceded by a response to the existence of a goal (Hamami et al., 2019).

Character education is education that emphasizes ethical, ethical, and personality aspects that can be realized in the form of attitudes in interacting with the surrounding community (Hartati et al., 2020). Character education can make wise decisions and practice them in everyday life so that they can make a positive contribution to their environment (Desi Eka Andini, 2021), (Lloyd-Jones, 2021). Integrating character values into learning activities means combining, integrating, and applying values that are believed to be good and right in order to shape, develop, and foster student character or character according to national identity when learning activities take place. Learning

materials related to norms or values in each lesson need to be developed, made explicit, linked to the context of everyday life (Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, 2020), (Kusumawati, 2020).

The formation of character starts from within oneself because in essence, the character is indeed an individual, which is then disseminated to other individuals so that more and more people have good and enlightened characters which then become their own color in the surrounding community. The important character formation is from the family itself which must be done as early as possible so that the child's growth and development becomes a better influence (Saputra, 2021).

Environmental factors in the context of character education have a very important role because changes in student behavior as a result of the character education process are largely determined by these environmental factors. In other words, the formation and engineering of the environment include the physical and cultural environment of the school, school management, curriculum, educators, and teaching methods. Character formation through environmental factor engineering can be done through the following strategies: 1. Exemplary 2. Intervention 3. Consistent habituation 4. Reinforcement (Mulyono, 2014). This collaboration involves many components consisting of all components in schools such as masters, students, principals, and so on (Zakariyah & Hamid, 2020)

Character education enhances and strengthens the role of the family (Yasin, 2019), education units, the community, and the government to participate and be responsible for developing the potential of citizens and building the nation towards an independent, advanced, and prosperous nation. The third, the filter function. Character education sorts out the nation's own culture and filters out other nations' cultures that are not in accordance with the nation's cultural values and the nation's dignified character. Teachers in developing partially open materials must analyze materials that are adapted to their respective character values (Holzer et al., 2021), (Munawaroh, 2020).

The goal is between the learning materials produced in accordance with the needs of the community. Second, online learning is a translation of the term online which means connected to a computer network. In other words, learning without direct face-to-face between teachers and students, but carried out via the web (online) from different places (Mok et al., 2021), (Farris et al., 2021), (Muhamad, 2021). Third, the principle of the Numerous Insightful strategy in character education still uses the principle of а constructivist learning approach. Students actively develop their eight potentials in accordance with the basic competencies taught and how to actualize them, especially if they are related to dealing COVID-19. with The strategy of implementing character education through portfolio-based multiple intelligences by being integrated into subjects is an effort in the learning process to be able to develop students' life skills or life skills (Santika, 2020), (Nurrohim, 2020), (Prasetya Harjanto, 2020), (Argaheni, 2020). Offline learning is also applied while still complying with health protocols (Rahmawati et al., 2020), (Panditung, 2020), (Hanifah et al., 2020). The method of giving assignments in the form of homework to improve student achievement can be applied by subject masters in particular and other subjects in general (Zuraida. et al., 2020) (Fauziyah, 2020), (Solong, 2021).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the strengthening of Al-Kemuhammadiyahan-Based Islam and Character Education (PPK) during the COVID-19 pandemic at the Muhammadiyah Nitikan Elementary School in Yogyakarta is utilizing existing technological advances, namely through video features. zoom meetings and live chat during online learning. Of course, a teacher must also establish a good cooperative relationship between AIK teachers and teachers in other fields of study

and also with parents of students by distributing control books for worship activities and reading the Koran to each student. A teacher is expected to be able to insert religious values and tolerance on the sidelines of presenting the material, by asking a student to memorize a short chapter of the 30th juz, of course starting at the appointed time and returning assignments every week. to students. All of them have an average score of 91.8% with very good criteria.

Suggestion

Based on the results of this study, it is suggested that further researchers can discuss appropriate patterns and strategies in learning during the pandemic, especially moral education.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, M. M. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif.* Aswaja Pressindo, Sleman Yogyakarta.
- Agus Purwanto, Rudy Pramono, D. (2020). Studi Eksploratif Dampak Pandemi COVID-19 Terhadap Proses Pembelajaran Online di Sekolah Dasar. Journal of Education, Psychology and Counseling, 2(1), 1–12.
- AINI, S. (2020). Implementasi Nilai Karakter Al-Islam Melalui dan Kemuhammadiyahan **SMP** di Muhammadiyah 1 Medan. Fakultas Universitas Agama Islam Muhammadiyah Utara Sumataera Medan.
- Alvianto, A. (2020). Efektivitas Pembelajaran Daring Pada Mata Kuliah Pendidikan Agama Islam Dalam Situasi Pandemi Covid-19. *TA'DIBUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 3(2), 13. https://doi.org/10.30659/jpai.3.2.13-26
- Amirrudin. (2015). Membangun Pendidikan Berbasis Karakter Kreatif dalam ISMUBA di SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Palembang. Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang.

- Aqib, M. A., & Khoiriyah, M. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terkait Kinerja Pembelajaran Daring oleh Dosen Via Aplikasi Whatsapp Grup. *Indonesian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 1(November), 141–153. https://ejournal.iaitribakti.ac.id/index.php/IJHSS
- Argaheni, N. B. (2020). Sistematik Review: Perkuliahan Dampak Daring Saat Pandemi COVID-19 Terhadap Mahasiswa Indonesia. PLACENTUM: Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Dan 99. Aplikasinya, 8(2), https://doi.org/10.20961/placentum.v8i2. 43008
- Azar, A. J., Khamis, A. H., Naidoo, N., Lindsbro, М., Boukhaled, J. Н., Gonuguntla, S., Davis, D., & Banerjee, Y. (2021). Design, Implementation and Evaluation of a Distance Learning Expedite Medical Framework to Education during COVID-19 pandemic: A Proof-of-Concept Study. Journal of Medical Education and Curricular 238212052110003. Development. 8. https://doi.org/10.1177/23821205211000 349
- Baidarus. (2018). Muhammadiyah Dan Pendidikan Karakter di Indonesia. *Jurnal ISLAMIKA*, 1(2), 25–44.
- Barlian, E. (2016). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitaif* (1st ed.). Sukabina Press.
- Darmansyah, D. (2014). Teknik Penilaian Sikap Spritual dan Sosial dalam Pendidikan Karakter di Sekolah Dasar 08 Surau Gadang Nanggalo. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, *21*(1), 10–17. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v21i1.67
- Desi Eka Andini. (2021). Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler Hizbul Wathon di SMK Muhammadiyah Bobotsari Kabupaten Purbalingga. Program Studi Pendidikan

Agama Islam IAIN Purwokerto.

- Dishon, G., & Goodman, J. F. (2017). Noexcuses for character: A critique of character education in no-excuses charter schools. *Theory and Research in Education*, 15(2), 182–201. https://doi.org/10.1177/14778785177201 62
- Djunaidi Ghony, F. A. (2016). *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendekatan Kuantitatif.* UIN Malang Press. https://onesearch.id/Repositories/Reposit ory http://uin-malang.ac.id/
- Elihami, E. (2021). RADECE (Reading, Answer. Discuss. Create and Evaluation): E-Learning Model "Merdeka Belajar" through Higher of Think of Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan. EduPsyCouns, 3(1), 209–218.
- Faridi. (2010). Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Mata Kuliah Islam Dan Al Kemuhammadiyahan (AIK): Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai AIK Bagi Mahasiswa. Progresiva : Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pendidikan Islam, 4(1). https://doi.org/10.22219/progresiva.v4i1. 1811
- Farris, S. R., Grazzi, L., Holley, M., Dorsett, A., Xing, K., Pierce, C. R., Estave, P. M., O'Connell, N., & Wells, R. E. (2021). Online Mindfulness May Target Psychological Distress and Mental Health during COVID-19. *Global Advances in Health and Medicine*, 10, 216495612110024. https://doi.org/10.1177/21649561211002 461
- Fatiha, N., & Nuwa, G. (2020). Kemerosotan Moral Siswa Pada Masa Pandemic Covid 19 : Meneropong Eksistensi Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam. *ATTA'DIB: Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 1(2), 1–17. https://jurnal.iainbone.ac.id/index.php/attadib/article/view /945

- Fauziyah, N. (2020). Dampak Covid-19 Terhadap Efektivitas Pembelajaran Daring Pendidikan Islam. *Al-Mau'Izhoh*, 2(2), 1–11.
- Hamami, T., Suud, F. M., & Rahmatullah, A.
 S. (2019). Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Sebagai Basis Pendidikan Karakter. *AL-ASASIYYA: Journal Basic Of Education*, 4(1), 71– 91.
- Hanifah, H., Salsabila, U. H., Ghazali, I., Nadi, Z., & Khoirunnisa, N. (2020).
 Strategi Alternatif Pembelajaran Daring Mahasiswa Pendidikan Agama Islam Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Eduscience, 7(2), 78–89. https://doi.org/10.36987/jes.v7i2.1920
- Hanson, C. L., Crandall, A., Barnes, M. D., & Novilla, M. L. (2021). Protection Motivation During COVID-19: A Cross-Sectional Study of Family Health, Media, and Economic Influences. *Health Education & Behavior*, 109019812110003. https://doi.org/10.1177/10901981211000 318
- Hardani, H., Medica, P., Husada, F., Andriani, H., Sukmana, D. J., Mada, U.
 G., & Fardani, R. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif.* CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group, Yogyakarta.
- Hartati, N. S., Universitas, Thahir, A., & Fauzan, A. (2020). Manajemen Program Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter Melalui Pembelajaran Daring dan Luring di Masa Pandemi Covid 19-New Normal. *Journal of Islamic Education Management*, 6(2), 97–116.
- Hayati, A. S. (2020). Peran Orang Tua dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Belajar Anak Dengan Sistem Daring pada Masa Pandemi di Desa Depokrejo. *Tasyri'*, *27*, 23–32.

Hendarman. (2020). Penanaman Karakter

Dalam Masa Belajar Dari Rumah. 2014, 1–12.

- Holzer, J., Lüftenegger, M., Korlat, S., Pelikan, E., Salmela-Aro, K., Spiel, C., & Schober, B. (2021). Higher Education in Times of COVID-19: University Students' Basic Need Satisfaction, Self-Regulated Learning, and Well-Being. *AERA Open*, 7(1), 233285842110031. https://doi.org/10.1177/23328584211003 164
- Huda, H. (2019). Membangun Karakter Islami Melalui Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan [Studi Analisis Perpres Nomer 87 Tahun 2017 tentang Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter (PPK)]. *TARLIM Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 2(1), 55–70.
- Hughes, M. C., Henry, B. W., & Kushnick,
 M. R. (2020). Teaching During the Pandemic? An Opportunity to Enhance Curriculum. *Pedagogy in Health Promotion*, 6(4), 235–238. https://doi.org/10.1177/23733799209501 79
- Jaelani, A., Fauzi, H., Aisah, H., & Zaqiyah, Q. Y. (2020). Penggunaan Media Online Dalam Proses Kegiatan Belajar Mengajar PAI dimasa Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Pustaka dan Observasi Online). *Jurnal IKA PGSD (Ikatan Alumni PGSD) UNARS*, 8(1), 12. https://doi.org/10.36841/pgsdunars.v8i1. 579
- Juhji, J., Rachman, M. S., & Nurjaya, N. (2020). Media Daring dan Kuantitas Pemberian Tugas Terhadap Kepuasan Belajar Mahasiswa. *Al-Tarbawi Al-Haditsah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 5(2), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.24235/tarbawi.v5i2.68 02
- Juwanti, A. E., Salsabila, U. H., Putri, C. J., Nurany, A. L. D., & Cholifah, F. N. (2020). Project-Based Learning (PjBL) untuk PAI Selama Pembelajaran Daring.

Jurnal Pendidikan Islam Al-Ilmi, 3(2), 72–82. https://doi.org/10.32529/alilmi.v3i2.752

- Kearon, J., & Risdon, C. (2020). The Role of Primary Care in a Pandemic: Reflections During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Canada. Journal of Primary Care and Community Health, 11(X), 4–7. https://doi.org/10.1177/21501327209628 71
- Kemdikbud RI. (2020). Keputusan Bersama Menteri Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan, Menteri Agama, Menteri Kesehatan, Dan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia. *Dk*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Kementerian Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan. (2020). Pedoman Penyelenggaraan Belajar Dari Rumah Dalam Masa Darurat Penyebaran Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). *Surat Edaran Nomor 15 Tahun 2020, 021, 1–20.*
- Kusumawati, Y. (2020).*Implementasi* Kegiatan Keagamaan dalam Pembentukan Konsep Diri Remaja di Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah Kota Madiun tahun 2020. Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) Fakukktas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri Salatiga.
- Leny Nofianti, Q. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Survey*.
- Lloyd-Jones, Β. (2021). Developing Competencies for Emotional, Instrumental, and Informational Student Support During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Human Relations/Human Development Resource Approach. Developing Advances in Human Resources, 23(1),41-54. https://doi.org/10.1177/15234223209732 87
- Lubis, R. R., Maharani, N., & Nasution, L. M. (2020). Alternatif Strategi Pembelajaran Selama Pandemi COVID-19 di STAI

Sumatera Medan. Jurnal Ansiru PAI, 4(1), 1–16.

- Marliani. (2021). Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Pada Masa Pandemi di SMP Muhammadiyah 7 Doplang Blora Tahun 2020/2021. PRODI Pendidikan Agama Islam. Fakultas Agama Islam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Mastura, & Santaria, R. (2020). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 terhadap Proses Pengajaran bagi Guru dan Siswa. Jurnal Studi Guru Dan Pembelajaran, 3(2), 634.
- Meria, A. (2012). Pendidikan Islam Di Era Globalisasi Dalam Membangun Karakter Bangsa. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, *19*(1), 87– 92. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v19i1.10
- Mok, K. H., Xiong, W., & Bin Aedy Rahman,
 H. N. (2021). COVID-19 pandemic's disruption on university teaching and learning and competence cultivation: Student evaluation of online learning experiences in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Chinese Education*, 10(1). https://doi.org/10.1177/22125868211007 011
- Mualip. (2020). Model Pendidikan Karakter Pada Peserta Didik di MTs Integral Al Hijrah Pondok Pesantren Hidayatullah Masamba. Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, Pascasarjana IAIN Palopo.
- Muhaemin, M., & Mubarok, R. (2020). Upgrade Kompetensi Guru PAI Dalam Merespon Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Dimasa Pandemi Covid-19. *Al-Fikr: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 6(2), 75–82. https://doi.org/10.32489/alfikr.v6i2.80
- Muhamad, K. (2021). Praktik Pembelajaran Rumpun PAI Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi Kasus Di MTs Minat Kesugihan Cilacap) (Vol. 19) [IAIN Purwokerto].

http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/97 69/

- Mulyono. (2014). Implementasi Pendidikan Karakter dalam Mata Pelajaran ISMUBA. *Mudarrisa; Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Islam*, 6(1), 114–140. https://doi.org/10.33654/sti.v2i1.385
- Munastiwi, E. (2020). Colorful Online Learning Problem of Early Childhood Education During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Al-Ta Lim Journal*, 27(3), 227–235. https://doi.org/10.15548/jt.v27i3.663
- Munawaroh, N. Al. (2020). Dampak Lockdown Covid 19 Pada Pendidikan Islam Di Indonesia. *At-Ta'dib: Jurnal Ilmiah Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 182. https://doi.org/10.47498/tadib.v12i02.37 4
- Muslimah. (2021). Penanaman Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Karakter Pada Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *AT-TA'LIM Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan Agama Islam*, *3*(April), 22–36.
- Nanang Budianto, M. (2021). Telaah Media Online Dalam Proses Belajar Mengajar (PBM) Pendidikan Agama Islam (PAI) di Era Pandemi Covid-19. *Falasifa*, *12*(1), 82–95.
- Ni'mawati, Handayani, F., & Hasanah, A. (2020). Model pengelolaan pendidikan karakter di sekolah pada masa pandemi. *Jurnal Studi Islam, 1*, 145–156.
- Nur Hadiyazid Rachman, D. (2020). Pembinaan Mental Spiritual Al-Islam Kemuhammadiyahan Bagi Anak Asuh (Panti Asuhan Muhammadiyah 'Aisyiyah Rawamangun Pulo Gadung).
- Nurrohim, N. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Siswa Kelas IX Sekolah Menengah Pertama Terhadap Pembelajaran Daring Mata Pelajaran PJOK Pada Masa

Pandemi Covid-19 Kecamatan Purwanegara 2020. Journal of Physical Activity and Sports, 1(1), 133–146. https://mahardhika.or.id/jurnal/index.php /jpas/article/view/26

- Panditung, A. R. (2020). Implementasi Kegiatan Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Era Pandemi Covid-19 di Tingkat SMA. *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran*, 5(1), 231–240. http://www.ojs.iptpisurakarta.org/index.p hp/Edudikara/article/view/198
- Ponandi, O. (2020). Internalisasi Nilai-nilai Al-Islam dan Internalization of Muhammadiyah and Islamic. *Journal of Islamic and Muhammadiyah*, 1(1), 15– 19.
- Prabowo, S. H., Fakhruddin, A., & Rohman, M. (2020). Peran Orangtua dalam Pembentukan Karakter Anak di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Perspektif Pendidikan Islam. *Pendidikan Islam*, 11(2), 191–207.
- Prasetya, T. A., & Harjanto, C. T. (2020). Pengaruh Mutu Pembelajaran Online Dan Tingkat Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terhadap Hasil Belajar Saat Pandemi. Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Dan Kejuruan, 17(2), 188–197.
- Priyanto, A. (2021). Urgensi Spiritual Di Masa Pandemi Sebagai Upaya Membentuk Perilaku Moderasi Beragama Di IAIN Pekalongan. *JIRA: Jurnal Inovasi Dan Riset Akademik*, 2(1), 79–92. https://doi.org/10.47387/jira.v2i1.75
- Purnomo, H., Mansir, F., Tumin, T., & Suliswiyadi, S. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter Islami Pada Online Class Management di SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta Selama Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Tarbiyatuna, 11(1), 91–100. https://doi.org/10.31603/tarbiyatuna.v11i 1.3456
- Rahmah, R. (2017). Peranan Guru Bimbingan dan Konseling untuk Membentuk

Karakter Melalui Mata Pelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan di SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Banjarmasin BANJARMASIN. Jurnal Mahasiswa BK An-Nur : Berbeda, Bermakna, Mulia, 3(1), 13–17.

- Rahmawati, N. R., Rosida, F. E., & Kholidin,
 F. I. (2020). Analisis Pembelajaran
 Daring Saat Pandemi Di Madrasah
 Ibtidaiyah. SITTAH: Journal of Primary
 Education, 1(2), 139–148.
 https://doi.org/10.30762/sittah.v1i2.2487
- Raza, S. A., Qazi, W., Khan, K. A., & Salam, Social J. (2021).Isolation and Acceptance of the Learning Management System (LMS) in the time of COVID-19 Pandemic: An Expansion of the UTAUT Journal Model. Educational of Computing Research, 59(2), 183-208. https://doi.org/10.1177/07356331209604 21
- Risthantri, P., & Sudrajat, A. (2015). Hubungan Antara Pola Asuh Orang Tua Dan Ketaatan Beribadah Dengan Perilaku Sopan Santun Peserta Didik. *Harmoni Sosial: Jurnal Pendidikan IPS*, 2(2), 191–202.
- Rosali, E. S. (2020). Aktifitas Pembelajaran Daring Pada Masa Pandemi Covid -19 Di. *Geography Science Education Journal (GEOSEE)*, *1*(1), 21–30. https://www.researchgate.net/publication /340917125_Kendala_Pelaksanaan_Pem belajaran_Jarak_Jauh_PJJ_dalam_Masa_ Pandemi/stats
- Rukminingsih, D. (2020). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Penelitian Kuantitatif, Penelitian Kualitatif, Penelitian Tindakan Kelas. Erhaka Utama: Sleman-Yogyakarta.
- Rusmini. (2017). Metode Penelitian: (Teori dan Aplikasi Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Mixed Methods, serta Research & Development). Pusat Studi Agama dan Kemasyarakatan (PUSAKA); Jambi.

- Sadikin, A., & Hamidah, A. (2020). Pembelajaran Daring di Tengah Wabah Covid-19. *Biodik*, 6(2), 109–119. https://doi.org/10.22437/bio.v6i2.9759
- Samsidar, Darliana Sormin, M. P. (2019). Peranan Mata Kuliah Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Terhadap Perilaku Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Tapanuli Selatan. *Al-Muaddib : Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Dan Keislaman*, 4(2), 296–305.
- Samwil. (2020). Klasifikasi Strategi Pendidikan Agama Islam di Sekolah Menengah dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Karakter Siswa. Jurnal MUDARRISUNA, 10(4), 552–570.
- Santika, I. W. E. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter pada Pembelajaran Daring. *Indonesian Values and Character Education Journal*, 3(1), 8–19.
- Saputra, H. M. T. (2021). Problematika Pendidikan Karakter Pada Mata Pelajaran PAI dalam Pembelajaran Daring di MTs Negeri Gresik. Prodi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sunan Ample Surabaya.
- Sastriana, H. M., Nurmayanti, W. P., & Rahim, A. (2020). Analisis Kepuasan Mahasiswa Terhadap Pembelajaran Daring Ditengah Wabah Covid-19. *SEMINAR NASIONAL Indonesian R Summit ISBN*, 88–93.
- Selicha Putri, E. E. (2021). The Concept Andagogy and Pedagogy; E-Learning Model During Covid-19 Pandemic. *Jurnal EDUKASI NON FORMAL*, 2(1), 18–24.
- Setiawan, A. (2019). Pendidikan Karakter pada Peserta Didik di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Berbasis Keluarga. Jurnal Ilmiah Mandala Education, 7(1), 319– 327.

http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/index.p hp/JIME/indexterakreditasiPeringkat4

- Siregar, F. R. (2016). Metode Mendidik Anak dalam Pandangan Islam. *Forum Paedagogik*, 08(02), 107–121.
- Solong, N. P. (2021). Manajemen Pembelajaran Luring Dan Daring Dalam Pencapaian Kompetensi. Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, 9(1), 19– 32.
- Sonny Faisal Rinaldi, B. M. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian dan Statistik.* Jakarta, Pusat Pendidikan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan.
- Sulaiman. (2021). Kepemimpinan Spritual Guru Pai Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Falasifa*, 12(1), 158–173.
- Supratiknya, A. (2015). *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif dalam Psikologi.* Yogyakarta, Penerbit Universitas Sanata Dharma.
- Susilowati, E. (2020). Bagaimana Pembelajaran Daring di Tengah Wabah Covid 19 melalui Grup WhatsApp? *Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika Raflesia*, 05(03), 1–25.
- Swasti. I. Κ. (2020).Implementasi Manajemen Pembelajaran Daring Dengan Platform WA, CR, M-Z Dan Kepuasan Mahasiswa. Jurnal Administrasi Dan Manajemen 3(4),342-351. Pendidikan, https://doi.org/10.17977/um027v3i42020 p342
- Syaifuddin, (2021). Implementasi A. Pendidikan Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan Dalam Membentuk Siswa di Sekolah karakter Dasar Muhammadiyah (Studi kasus di SD Muhammadiyah 1 Ketelan Surakarta dan SD Muhammadiyah 16 Surakarta). Program Studi Pendidikan, Magister Islam, Agama Pascasarjana, Sekolah Surakarta, Universitas Muhammadiyah.

Taufiq, A., Siantoro, G., & Khamidi, A. (2021). Analisis minat belajar dan motivasi belajar siswa terhadap pembelajaran daring PJOK selama pandemi Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Di Man 1 Lamongan. Jurnal Education and Development, 9(1), 225–229.

https://journal.ipts.ac.id/index.php/ED/ar ticle/view/2366

- Taufiq, H. (2010). POLA PEMBINAAN **KEAGAMAAN** DAN **AKHLAK** MAHASISWA (Studi Kasus di Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang). Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Progresiva : Pendidikan Islam. 45-60. 4(1), https://doi.org/10.22219/progresiva.v4i1. 1810
- van Barneveld, K., Quinlan, M., Kriesler, P., Junor, A., Baum, F., Chowdhury, A., Junankar, P. N., Clibborn, S., Flanagan, F., Wright, C. F., Friel, S., Halevi, J., & Rainnie, A. (2020). The COVID-19 pandemic: Lessons on building more equal and sustainable societies. *Economic and Labour Relations Review*, *31*(2), 133–157. https://doi.org/10.1177/10353046209271 07
- Vera Mandailina, Syaharuddin, Dewi Pramita, Ibrahim, & Haifaturrahmah. (2021). Pembelaiaran Daring Dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi dan Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik Selama Pandemi Covid-19: Sebuah Meta-Analisis. of Educational Indonesian Journal Science (IJES), 3(2), 120–129.
- Wibowo, S. S. S. (2017). Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam, Kemuhammadiyahan, dan Bahasa Arab (ISMUBA) Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Muhammadiyah Purbalingga 1 [Program] Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam, Program Pascasarjana Institut Agama Islam Negeri Purwokerto]. http://repository.iainpurwokerto.ac.id/28 12/
- Wildman, J. L., Nguyen, D. M., Duong, N. S., & Warren, C. (2021). Student Teamwork

During COVID-19: Challenges, Changes, and Consequences. *Small Group Research*, 52(2), 119–134. https://doi.org/10.1177/10464964209851 85

- Winarno, M. E. (2018). *Metodologi Penelitian*.
- Yanyan Hardiana, Dadang Supardan, D. S. (2016). Pembelajaran Sejarah Gerakan Nasional Kemuhammadiyahan untuk Menggali Nilai-Nilai Nasionalisme Peserta Didik (Studi Naturalistik Inkuiri di SMA Muhammadiyah Kota Tasikmalaya). *FACTUM*, 5(June), 1–22.
- Yasin, M. (2019). Pendidikan Anak Dalam Keluarga Perspektif Islam. Jurnal Mubtadiin, 2(02), 78–92.
- Yates, A., Starkey, L., Egerton, B., & Flueggen, F. (2020). High school students' experience of online learning during Covid-19: the influence of technology and pedagogy. *Technology*, *Pedagogy and Education*, 00(00), 1–15. https://doi.org/10.1080/1475939X.2020. 1854337
- Yoga Purandina, I. P., & Astra Winaya, I. M. (2020). Pendidikan Karakter di Lingkungan Keluarga Selama Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19. *Cetta: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 3(2), 270–290. https://doi.org/10.37329/cetta.v3i2.454
- Yunitasari, R., & Hanifah, U. (2020). Pengaruh Pembelajaran Daring terhadap Minat Belajar Siswa pada Masa COVID 19. *Edukatif: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 2(3), 232–243.

https://doi.org/10.31004/edukatif.v2i3.14 2

- Zakariyah, A., & Hamid, A. (2020). Kolaborasi Peran Orang Tua dan Guru dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Berbasis Online di Rumah. *Intizar*, 26(1), 17–26. https://doi.org/10.19109/intizar.v26i1.58 92
- Zhao, Y. (2020). Tofu Is Not Cheese: Rethinking Education Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. *ECNU Review of Education*, 3(2), 189–203. https://doi.org/10.1177/20965311209280 82
- Zulfarno, Mursal, & Saputra, R. (2019). Aktualisasi Pendidikan Karakter dalam Pembelajaran Al-Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahan di SMA Muhammadiyah Kota Padang. *Ruhama: Islamic Education Journal*, 1(2), 117– 131.
- Zuraida.S.Ag., M., , Raihan Putri.St., M. E., , Maryana.S.Si., M. S., & Zakaria, M. (2020). Penerapan Metode Pemberian Tugas dalam Pembelajaran PAI untuk Meningkatkan Prestasi Siswa Dimasa Pandemi Di MAS Al-Zahrah. *PAI*, *Pemberian Tugas, Pembelajaran, Prestasi*, 134–149.
- Zuriah, N. (2021). Best Practics Polysyncronous Blended Learning Elmu Platform Pembelajaran Daring di Era New Normal. *Jurnal Civic Hukum*, 6(1), 32–49.

SURAT PERNYATAAN

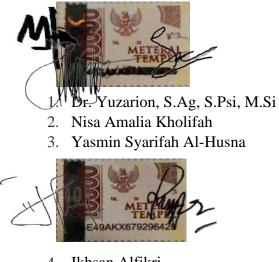
Kami yang bernama di bawah ini:

NO	NAMA	PRODI	NIDN/NIM
1	Dr. Yuzarion, S.Ag, S.Psi, M.Si	Psikologi	1004027201
2	Nisa Amalia Kholifah	PAI	1900031027
3	Yasmin Syarifah Al-Husna	PAI	1900031003
4	Ikhsan Alfikri	Psikologi	1800013029
5	Rina Febriana, S.Pd, M.Pd	Matematika	1005028601

Dengan surat ini, kami menyatakan bahwa **Yusutria**, benar-benar sebagai **PENULIS PERTAMA** dalam artikel di bawah ini:

 Judul Artikel : Strengthening Al-Islam and Kemuhammadiyahan Based Character Education at Muhammadiyah Elementary School Nitikan Yogyakarta
 Jurnal : Al-Ta'lim Journal published by Faculty of Islamic Education and Teacher Training UIN Imam Bonjol Padang, Al-Ta'lim Journal, 29 (1), 2022, (35-50)

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini kami buat, semoga bisa digunakan sebaik-baiknya.



Yogyakarta, 4 September 2024

- 4. Ikhsan Alfikri
- 5. Rina Febriana, S.Pd, M.Pd



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI **DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, RISET,**

DAN TEKNOLOGI Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, Senayan, Jakarta 10270 Telepon (021) 57946104, Pusat Panggilan ULT Dikti 126 Laman www.dikti.kemdikbud.go.id

-

SALINAN

KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI [°]REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR 105/E/KPT/2022 TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2022

DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI,

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 6 ayat (5) Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah dan berdasarkan Berita Acara Penetapan Hasil Akreditasi Jurnal Periode 1 Tahun 2022 pada tanggal 28 Maret 2022, perlu menetapkan peringkat akreditasi jurnal ilmiah periode I tahun 2022;
 - b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi tentang Peringkat Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Periode I Tahun 2022;
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Pendidikan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2012 Nomor 158, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5336);
 - Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 16, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 5500);

- 3. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 62 Tahun 2021 tentang Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 156);
- 4. Peraturan Menteri Riset, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan Tinggi Nomor 9 Tahun 2018 tentang Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2018 Nomor 428);
- 5. Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Nomor 28 Tahun 2021 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 963);
- 6. Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Nomor 105/E/KPT/2021 tentang Asesor Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional;
- 7. Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi Nomor 134/E/KPT/2021 tentang Pedoman Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah;

MEMUTUSKAN:

- Menetapkan : KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2022.
- : Menetapkan peringkat akreditasi jurnal ilmiah periode I tahun KESATU 2022 sebagaimana tercantum dalam Lampiran yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini.
- **KEDUA**
- : Peringkat akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU berlaku selama 5 (lima) tahun mulai Volume, Nomor dan Tahun Terbitan sampai Volume, Nomor dan Tahun terbitan seşuai Lampiran Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini.

Senia.

KETIGA : Jurnal Ilmiah sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU dapat mengajukan kembali kenaikan peringkat akreditasi setelah menerbitkan paling sedikit 4 (empat) nomor penerbitan.

KEEMPAT

: Jurnal ilmiah yang telah memiliki peringkat akreditasi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Diktum KESATU wajib:

- a. mencantumkan masa berlaku akreditasi, dengan menuliskan tanggal penetapan dan tanggal akhir masa berlaku akreditasi; dan
- b. menampilkan sertifikat akreditasi.

KELIMA

- : Apabila setelah ditetapkannya Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini ditemukah ketidaksesuaian antara jurnal ilmiah sebagaimana Diktum KESATU dengan Pedoman Akreditasi Jurnal Ilmiah, peringkat akreditasi jurnal ilmiah dapat diturunkan atau dicabut.
- KEENAM : Keputusan Direktur Jenderal ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan.
 - Ditetapkan di Jakarta
 pada tanggal 7 April 2022

Plt. DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI,

TTD.

NIZAM NIP 196107061987101001

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya Pit. Sekretaris Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Riset, dan Teknologi Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi,

Tjitjik Srje Tjahjandarie NIP 196502061988102001 -3-

SALINAN LAMPIRAN KEPUTUSAN DIREKTUR JENDERAL PENDIDIKAN TINGGI, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 105/E/KPT/2022 TENTANG PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2022

PERINGKAT AKREDITASI JURNAL ILMIAH PERIODE I TAHUN 2022

No	Nama Jurnal	eISSN	Penerbit	KETERANGAN SK			
	Peringkat 1						
1	CommIT (Communication and Information Technology) Journal	24607010	Bina Nusantara University	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 15 Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 sampai Volume 20 Nomor 1 Tahun 2026			
2	Constitutional Review	25483870	Mahkamah Konstitusi RI	Peringkat 1 Terindeks Bereputasi Internasional mulai Volume 7 Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 sampai Volume 12 Nomor 1 Tahun 2026			
3	Electronic Journal of Graph Theory and Applications	23382287	Indonesian Combinatorial Society; Institut Teknologi Bandung; University of Newcastle Australia	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 8 Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 sampai Volume 13 Nomor 1 Tahun 2025			
4	JILS (Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies)	25481592	Fakultas Hukum Universitas Negeri Semarang	Peringkat 1 Terindeks Bereputasi Internasional mulai Volume 7 Nomor 1 Tahun 2022 sampai Volume 11 Nomor 2 Tahun 2026			

·							
5	Journal of Robotics and Control (JRC)	27155072	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta	Akreditasi Baru Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 1 Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 sampai Volume 5 Nomor 2 Tahun 2024			
6	Jurnal Pendidikan IPA Indonesia (Indonesian Journal of Science Education)	20894392	Science Education Study Program, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Negeri Semarang	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 10 Nomor 4 Tahun 2021 sampai Volume 15 Nomor 3 Tahun 2026			
7	Paediatrica Indonesiana	2338476X	Badan Penerbit Ikatan Dokter Anak Indonesia	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 1 mulai Volume 1 Nomor 1 Tahun 2018 sampai Volume 5 Nomor 2 Tahun 2022			
Peringkat 2							
1	Agrisocionomics: Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian	26219778	Universitas Diponegoro	Reakreditasi Naik Peringkat dari Peringkat 3 ke Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 5 Nomor 1 Tahun 2021 sampai Volume 9 Nomor 2 Tahun 2025			
2	ALCHEMY Jurnal Penelitian Kimia	1412 4092	Universitas Sebelas Maret	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 17 Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 sampai Volume 22 Nomor 1 Tahun 2026			
3	AL-HAYAT: Journal of Islamic Education	25993046	Al-Hayat Al- Istiqomah Foundation Kolaborasi Asosiasi Pascasarjana Agama Islam Indonesia (APAISI)	Reakreditasi Naik Peringkat dari Peringkat 4 ke Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 5 Nomor 1 Tahun 2021 sampai Volume 9 Nomor 2 Tahun 2025			
4	Al-Ta'lim Journal	23557893	Fakultas Tarbiyah	Reakreditasi Tetap			
		05001160	dan Keguruan IAIN Imam Bonjol Padang	di Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 28 Nomor 3 Tahun 2021 sampai Volume 33 Nomor 2 Tahun 2026			
5	Amerta Nutrition	25801163	Universitas Airlangga	Reakreditasi Tetap di Peringkat 2 mulai Volume 5 Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 sampai Volume 10 Nomor 1 Tahun 2026			