

## LAPORAN PENELITIAN



### BELAJAR TENTANG KOMPUTER ATAU BELAJAR DENGAN KOMPUTER (STUDI KASUS PEMANFAATAN KOMPUTER DI SMA NEGERI KOTATIF JEMBER)

Oleh:

Drs. Annur Rofiq, MA., MSc.  
Eka Wahyuningsih, S.Pd.

NIP. 132232799  
NIP. 132133384

Dilaksanakan Bersadarkan Surat Keputusan Rektor Universitas Jember  
Nomor: 3277/J25/PP.9/2006 tertanggal 22 Mei 2006  
dengan Sumber Dana DIPA Universitas Jember

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320

**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
UNIVERSITAS JEMBER  
NOVEMBER, 2006**

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**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
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## HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN HASIL PENELITIAN

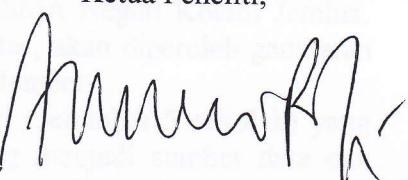
1. Judul Penelitian : Belajar tentang Komputer atau Belajar dengan Komputer (Studi kasus Pemanfaatan Komputer di SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember)
2. Bidang Ilmu Penelitian : Pendidikan
3. Ketua Peneliti
- a. Nama Lengkap : Drs. Annur Rofiq, M.A., M.Sc.
  - b. Jenis Kelamin : Laki-laki
  - c. NIP : 132232799
  - d. Pangkat/ Golongan : Penata Muda Tk. I/IIIb
  - e. Jabatan : Kepala Laboratorium Pend. Bhs. Inggris
  - f. Fakultas/Jurusan : FKIP/Pendidikan Bahasa & Seni
4. Jumlah Tim 2 orang
5. Lokasi Penelitian Kota Administratif Jember
6. Bila program ini merupakan kerjasama kelembagaan
- a. Nama Instansi : -
  - b. Alamat : -
7. Waktu Program : 6 bulan
8. Biaya : Rp. 5.000.000 (Lima Juta Rupiah)



Mengetahui  
Dekan FKIP Universitas Jember

Drs. H. Imam Muchtar, SH., M.Hum.  
NIP. 130810936

Jember, 12 November 2006  
Ketua Peneliti,



Drs. Annur Rofiq, M.A., M.Sc.  
NIP. 132232799

Menyetujui  
Ketua Lembaga Penelitian Universitas Jember



Prof. Drs. Rusno, DEA., Ph.D  
NIP. 131592357

## RINGKASAN

### BELAJAR TENTANG KOMPUTER ATAU BELAJAR DENGAN KOMPUTER (Studi Kasus Pemanfaatan Komputer Di SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember)

Oleh: Annur Rofiq, Eka Wahyuningsih

Sejak dikenalkannya penggunaan komputer dalam kegiatan pendidikan dan pembelajaran pada awal tahun 1960-an, perkembangan pemanfaatan komputer di sekolah-sekolah semakin cepat dan penggunanya semakin luas. Manfaat penggunaan komputer dalam pembelajaran adalah: meningkatkan komitmen belajar siswa, meningkatkan tingkat pencapaian belajar, mendukung kegiatan belajar mandiri, dan memperbaiki sikap dan tingkah laku siswa dalam belajar. Untuk memperoleh manfaat tersebut, komputer perlu dikelola dan dimanfaatkan dengan memperhatikan faktor-faktor pengelolaan sarana dan prasarana, integrasi komputer ke dalam kurikulum sekolah, dan peran aktif guru.

Pemanfaatan komputer di sekolah-sekolah, utamanya di SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember belum teridentifikasi dengan baik. Berdasarkan kenyataan tersebut, dan memperhatikan manfaat penggunaan komputer dalam kegiatan pembelajaran, penelitian untuk mengetahui pemanfaatan komputer di SMA Kotatif Jember perlu dilakukan. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk mengenali kondisi pemanfaatan komputer yang sebenarnya sehingga apabila ditemukan bahwa pengelolaan dan pemanfaatan komputer belum optimal, maka bisa dicari solusi bagi pemanfaatan komputer yang lebih efektif dan efisien. Secara khusus, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan data dan informasi tentang: (1) ketersediaan fasilitas komputer di SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember untuk pendidikan; (2) sejauh mana pemanfaatan komputer di SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember untuk pendidikan (3) sejauh mana guru SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember memanfaatkan komputer untuk kegiatan pembelajaran, dan (4) sejauh mana integrasi komputer kedalam kurikulum sekolah SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember. Dengan diperolehnya data dan informasi tersebut di atas, akan diperoleh gambaran tentang pemanfaatan komputer di SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember.

Subjek penelitian adalah seluruh SMA Negeri (sejumlah 5 sekolah) yang berada di Kotatif Jember. Responden penelitian yang menjadi sumber data dan informasi terdiri dari (1) kepala sekolah atau wakilnya, (2) guru atau instruktur komputer atau kepala unit komputer sekolah, dan (3) guru bidang studi sebagai pengguna komputer yang potensial. Penentuan guru sebagai responden dilakukan secara acak. Jumlah responden dari guru secara keseluruhan adalah 66 yang berasal dari 5 SMA Negeri. Teknik pengumpulan data dan informasi yang digunakan adalah observasi, kuesioner dan wawancara. Data dan informasi yang telah dikumpulkan diolah secara deskriptif dengan menarasikan informasi yang disampaikan oleh responden sesuai dengan kelompok substansi yang menjadi fokus penelitian.

Dari hasil pengumpulan data dan informasi, dan analisa terhadap data dan informasi tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa: (1) seluruh SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember (5 sekolah) telah memiliki fasilitas komputer dalam bentuk laboratorium komputer. Kepemilikan tersebut dilakukan melalui salah satu dari dua cara berikut yaitu (a) bekerjasama dengan lembaga mitra sekolah atau (b) membeli dengan dana sekolah. Jumlah komputer yang dimiliki relatif sedikit (42 – 44 buah) bila dibandingkan dengan jumlah siswa yang menggunakan fasilitas tersebut; (2)

pemanfaatan fasilitas komputer masih didominasi untuk mengajarkan keterampilan operasional menggunakan komputer seperti MS Office. Sebanyak 3 sekolah (60%) sudah mulai merintis menggunakan komputer untuk pembelajaran meskipun masih sangat terbatas pada mata pelajaran tertentu, khususnya mata pelajaran eksakta; (3) pemanfaatan komputer oleh guru lebih banyak untuk keperluan administratif perkantoran. Sebanyak 78,79% guru memanfaatkan komputer untuk membuat soal ulangan, sedangkan untuk mengajarkan mata pelajaran baru dilakukan oleh 33,33% guru; (4) integrasi komputer ke dalam kurikulum masih belum dilaksanakan. Di 5 sekolah tersebut, komputer diajarkan sebagai mata pelajaran tersendiri yaitu mata pelajaran Teknologi Informasi. Sekolah sudah mulai merintis pengembangan pembelajaran berbantuan komputer (PBK) namun dalam jumlah yang sangat terbatas utamanya untuk mata pelajaran eksakta. Dengan kata lain, pemanfaatan komputer di sekolah (oleh siswa maupun oleh guru) lebih banyak dilakukan untuk belajar tentang komputer (*learning about computer*) daripada belajar dengan komputer (*learning with computer*).



## SUMMARY

### **LEARNING ABOUT COMPUTERS OR LEARNING WITH COMPUTERS (A Case Study of the Use of Computers in Public Senior High Schools in Jember)**

By: Annur Rofiq, Eka Wahyuningsih

Since the introduction of computers in education in the early 1960s, the use of computers has been more popular among schools. The advantages of using computers in learning are improving students' commitment to learning, improving students' achievement, supporting independent study, and improving students' attitude and behavior towards learning. In order to attain such advantages, computers must be used in certain ways by considering the management factors of the hardware and software, integration of computers into curriculum, and active participation from teachers.

How computers are used at schools, especially in Public Senior High School (SMA Negeri) in Jember have not been well identified yet. Based on this fact, and realizing the advantage of using computers in learning activities, a research on knowing how computers are used in SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember is needed to be conducted. It is aimed at knowing the real usage of computers, so that one it is found that the use of computers is not optimum, ways of using computers in a more effective and efficient way could be proposed. This research had specific aims at getting data and information on: (1) the availability of computers for education in SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember; (2) to what extend was the computers used in learning activities; (3) to what extend did teachers use computers in their teaching, and (4) to what extend had the computers been integrated with the school curriculum. By getting these data and information, the use of computers in education at SMA Negeri Kotatif Jember could be clearly understood.

Subjects of the research were all SMA Negeri (5 schools) within the area of Kotatif Jember. Respondents of the research were (1) the school principal or vice principal, (2) computer instructor or head of computer laboratory, and (3) teachers as the potential users of computers. Teachers as respondents were chosen randomly. There were 66 teachers from the 5 schools. Data and information were collected by using observation, questionnaire, and interview. The collected data and information were analyzed and the result was presented in narrative.

From the analysis, it could be concluded that (1) all schools had computer facilities and the computers were put in the computer laboratory. The schools owned computers by (a) cooperating with third party to provide computers and computer instructors or (b) buying computers using the school fund. The number of computers were still limited (42 – 44 buah) compared to students who used them; (2) the use of computers was mainly for teaching how to use computers such as how to work with MS Office. As many as 3 schools (60%) had pioneered using computers for learning subjects although it was still very limited to certain subjects, especially sciences; (3) the use of computers by teachers were mainly for doing administrative tasks. As many as 78,79% of teachers use computers to type test items, while 33,33% of teachers use computers to teach their subjects; (4) integration of computer with curriculum had not been done yet. At all schools, computer subject was delivered as

one distinguished subject called Information Technology subject (Teknologi Informasi). All schools had started developing learning by the assistance of computers but still in a very limited coverage especially for science subject. In other words, the use of computers at schools either by students or teachers was more on *learning about computer* than *learning with computer*.

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the use of computers in schools has not been able to support the development of science subjects. This is because the use of computers in schools is still limited to the use of computers as a teaching tool.

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