

The Effect of Digital Learning and Teaching Style to The Student Prosocial and Religiosity at Higher Education

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ABSTRACT: Education continues to change along with the times and technological sophistication. Digital learning is a learning activity that utilizes the internet network as a medium for conveying information in digital form. This is the right strategy to use at the time of the Covid-19 epidemic considering that the government has launched a health protocol that requires physical and social distancing. Learning in networks (online) ultimately forces lecturers to adapt to a teaching style that is suitable for online learning. This style of teaching for some professors in delivering learning via online become another problem as an obstacle in providing character education. The introduction of student prosocial abilities and religiosity is one of the important aspects of online learning. There are many aspects that require lecturers to adapt so that religiosity and prosocial behavior can still be taught to students even though learning is carried out virtually. However, to ensure success in internalizing religiosity and prosocial behavior towards students, it is necessary to know in advance how much influence digital learning has in changing student behavior. In addition, it is also necessary to study more deeply about the right teaching style with digital learning so that student morale remains religious and has prosocial behavior. This study proposes quantitative as a research approach using the test subjects of IAIN Tulungagung students. The results showed that (1) there was a positive influence on the e-learning variable and teaching style on the prosocial behavior of the students of IAIN Tulungagung with a value (sig. 0.000); (2) there is a positive influence on the e-learning variable and teaching style on the religiosity of IAIN Tulungagung students with a value (sig. 0.000).

KEYWORDS: E-learning, teaching style, prosocial, religiosity.

1 INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization has made a country considered to be advanced, not judged by the amount or the minimum existing natural resources, but by the human resources it has. If the human resources are good — in this case the people are knowledgeable and learn a lot — then, there will be many initiatives to advance the country, even though the natural resources are not abundant. Therefore, efforts to improve human resources are always the main concern of every country, one of which is by improving the existing education system.

Education according to Nurkholis (2013) is a process to determine the nature, attitude, and shape of an individual's character in the community [1]. In addition, an educational philosopher, Hildigardis M. I. Nahak (2019), states that education is the most effective way to preserve a culture, because in education it includes the process of transferring knowledge and transferring values [2]. This means that education is not only about knowledge, but also about values. Education is not only to make someone smart cognitively, but also to have a good character. The equality between cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects will make a human who understands the nature of his existence, a human who is able to humanize a human being who is then called a human perfect.

Education continues to change along with the times and technological sophistication. This can be seen in the curriculum changes from time to time. The educational curriculum can be effectively implemented at one time, but not necessarily