

Benefits of Online Learning for 2020 PPKn Study Program Students during the Covid 19 Pandemic

Enka Mawene¹ F. Sialana² A. Soumokil³

Pancasila and Citizenship Education Study Program, Teaching Faculty and Educational Sciences, Universitas Pattimura, Ambon City, Maluku Province, Indonesia^{1,2,3}

Email: enkamawene3@gmsil.com¹

Abstract

Students of the PPKn study program, teacher training and education faculties who during the pandemic used online learning on the one hand had benefits for students but on the other hand there were weaknesses from online learning. Online learning is learning that is carried out in a network, meaning that learning takes place online using applications that can present a class face-to-face online. Online learning takes place in the Pancasila and citizenship education study program since 2020 with the aim of meeting educational standards through use of information technology. Basically online learning is a tool or intermediary means for delivering learning material that needs to be used especially during a pandemic, therefore the use of online applications is one of the most important learning media to do in learning activities between lecturers and students, teaching and learning activities are a process of forming self-understanding of science, knowledge, physical and social, in the implementation of online learning learning applications have an important role in increasing student motivation and interest. Based on the results of the research the researchers found that online learning is learning that is independent and highly interactive, able to increase memory levels, provide more learning experiences, with text, audio, video and animation which are all used to convey information, and also make it easy to convey, update content, download, students can also send e-mail to other students, post comments on discussion forums, use chat rooms, to videoconference links to communicate directly

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INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 virus pandemic has spread to most countries in the world. In Indonesia alone, this virus began to enter in December 2019. There were 123,503 positive cases recorded as of August 8, 2020 with 5,658 deaths (<https://covid19.go.id/>). To overcome the rapid spread of the Covid-19 virus, the government has issued several policies such as working from home, studying from home, and large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). This causes the system of daily activities to change. The spread of this virus certainly has an impact on various fields, such as education. Educational institutions are not allowed to carry out activities as usual. Government regulations stipulate that students and students study from home. This is expected to reduce the interaction of many people so that it can inhibit the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

Regarding the impact of the spread of the Covid-19 virus on the world of education, it requires educators and students to be able to quickly adapt to existing changes. The learning system, which was originally based on face-to-face meetings in class, must be replaced with an integrated learning system through a virtual internet network (online learning). Online learning connects learners (students) with their learning resources (databases, experts/instructors, libraries) which are physically separate or even far apart but can communicate, interact or collaborate with each other (directly/synchronously and indirectly/asynchronously). Online learning is a form of distance learning/training that

utilizes telecommunication and information technology, for example the internet, CD-ROM (directly and indirectly) (Abidin & Arizona, 2020).

During the current pandemic, online learning was not only at the higher and secondary levels, but also at the elementary level due to restrictions on schools with a face-to-face system. Based on a survey of researchers, online learning still has many obstacles that occur during several periods of online learning, for example in terms of teachers' limitations in mastering online learning, because not all teachers are familiar with operating online learning applications, the availability of electronic tools and devices used can support online learning to take place, or obstacles in terms of signal and adequate quota availability when online learning takes place, as well as other problems that arise from this online learning. In online learning, students are often found to be less active in the learning process.

Online learning is an educational innovation to answer the challenge of the availability of various learning resources. The success of a learning model or media depends on the characteristics of the students (Dewi, 2020: 57). According to Windhiyana (2020: 3), advantages in conducting online learning, one of which is increasing the level of interaction between students and lecturers/teachers, learning can be done anywhere and anytime (time and place flexibility), Reaching students (students) in a broad scope (potential to reach a global audience), and makes it easier to refine and store learning materials (easy updating of content as well as archivable capabilities).

Online learning has several benefits, namely: 1) Online learning provides an effective learning method, 2) Personalization of learning based on the needs of students using simulations and games, 3) Encouraging students to be challenged with new things they acquire during the learning process, 4) The use of various learning media 5) Students not only study the teaching materials provided by the teacher but can search for broader material through the benefits of internet technology. (Albert Efendi Pohan, 2020:6) Moreover, based on a Circular Letter (SE) issued by the government on March 18 2020, all indoor and outdoor activities in all sectors have been temporarily suspended in order to reduce the spread of the corona, especially in the education sector. On March 24, 2020 the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia issued Circular Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Education Policies in the Emergency Period of the Spread of Covid-19. The circular letter explains that the learning process is carried out at home through online/distance learning to provide a meaningful learning experience for students.

This policy certainly applies to all levels of education in Indonesia and Pattimura University through a circular letter from the Chancellor of Pattimura University Number 2084/UN13/LL/2020 dated 17 March 2020 also implemented this policy. Implementation of learning from home or in other terms online learning at Pattimura University Ambon is carried out by utilizing the internet network and LMS (Learning Management System) applications such as SIPDA, Google Classroom, Edmodo, Schology, as well as applications for virtual meetings such as Google Meet and Zoom and even social media applications such as Whatsapp, e-mail, and Youtube. Thus, Pattimura University students must conduct online learning. This was felt by students of the PPKn study program, teacher training and education faculties, who until now still use online learning. Online learning according to several students after initial observations was made that online learning takes place from 2020 to 2021 and in the odd semester of 2021/2022 learning is still carried out online. According to them online learning can be done anywhere and anytime then online learning teaches students an attitude of discipline and responsibility, online learning makes students maintain good behavior with friends and with lecturers. The point is that learning from one side has benefits for students but on the other hand there are also weaknesses from online learning.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this study is a descriptive method, namely a method that uses or describes an event in a systematic, factual and accurate manner regarding the facts or phenomena being investigated. who became the subject of this study were 4 students as the main informants and 4 lecturers as supporting informants. The data collection techniques in this study are observation, interviews, documentation. The data analysis technique used in this study is the interactive model data analysis technique from Miles and Huberman. It has three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Student Understanding of Online Learning

During the Covid 19 pandemic, with the issuance of restrictions on community activities carried out in crowds to anticipate the spread of the deadly Covid 19 virus, these restrictions were also applied to the education sector, starting from the PAUD level to tertiary institutions, which limited activities so that the government issued a policy to carry out activities from home, meaning in activities at home are teaching and learning processes carried out from home which is known as online learning.

From what was conveyed by the informants who said that: Online learning is learning whose process is through an application or through an intermediary in the sense that online learning is learning in a network. So this learning process is carried out using media such as media zoom, google meetings, class rooms and when these media are often used in online learning processes for students and lecturers at Pattimura University. Meanwhile, learning from has taken place at this university since 2020. Therefore, the online learning process provides various understandings for students, teachers, students and lecturers about the meaning of online learning. Online learning is learning in a network during a pandemic that has been in effect in the PPKn study program since 2020. This learning is implemented considering the pandemic conditions are one that must be developed by lecturers and students.

More about online learning, in the opinion of the lecturers as research informants that online learning is learning that is carried out using the internet network where lecturers use learning not in the lecture hall (face to face in class) but at their respective homes. This online learning has been carried out since covid 19 hit this nation and since 2020 the government has carried out PSBB which then online learning has been stipulated. According to Sobron et al, (2019: 1) that Online Learning itself can be understood as formal education organized by schools whose students and instructors (teachers) are in separate locations so that they require an interactive telecommunication system as a connecting medium for the two and various resources provided. needed in it.

Online learning is a program for organizing online learning classes to reach a broad target group. By using a network, learning can be carried out widely with unlimited students (Bilfaqih & Qomarudin, 2015: 1). Meanwhile, according to Romli (2012: 34) the notion of online media in general is any type or format of media that can only be accessed via the internet containing text, photos, video and sound, as a means of online communication, while the special notion of online media is interpreted as a media. in the context of mass communication.

Synchronous and asynchronous Online Learning Processes faced by students

In online learning, students and lecturers are required to master communication technology through the internet, because online learning is network-based learning. So that in online learning systems there are two types of forms of implementation, namely synchronous

online and asynchronous online types. Synchronous online, namely the type of learning that is carried out directly by teachers and students (virtual face-to-face) via the internet network using platforms such as Zoom or Google Classroom (Google Meet), while asynchronous online, namely learning activities are not carried out directly between teachers and students, for example in the form of giving material by the teacher using the application then students read the material and understand the material independently. From the results of the interviews discussed earlier, it can be said that there are two forms of online learning, namely:

1. Synchronous online learning is direct learning like using zoom right away, lecturers teach directly with students.
2. Asynchronous online learning, namely the lecturer creates media or teaching materials in which the media includes teaching materials and students learn independently. So for example in the first or second meeting the teacher is absent or the teacher is not at the meeting but the meeting continues in a way that students continue to learn from the teaching materials or media that have been sent.

Online learning activities by combining the two types are also a substitute for conventional or face-to-face learning. With synchronous and asynchronous processes students feel that learning is carried out almost similar to face-to-face learning activities but is carried out online, so students still feel guided and monitored by lecturers. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, online learning is divided into 2, namely synchronous learning and asynchronous online learning. Synchronous online learning is online learning that is scheduled to meet at the same time between the teacher and all students on the internet network (Sudarsana: 2020: 14). Prior to the widespread development of internet-based interactive technology, synchronous learning was more commonly called distance education or distance learning—and this term is still used today (Sudarsana, et al: 2020: 14).

Synchronous online learning, that is, learning is done face-to-face such as through zoom, Google meet, and other applications that are done face-to-face. Synchronous online learning tends to make students easily bored, because synchronous learning is carried out face-to-face for quite a long time. Synchronous online learning tools connect a person at one point in time together (Sudarsana, et al: 2020: 14). The advantages of synchronous devices are that they can connect people instantly at the same time, while the disadvantages are that they tend to be expensive because they require significant bandwidth time to be efficient and run smoothly (Sudarsana, et al: 2020: 14).

Asynchronous online learning is learning that is not carried out at the same time, students can complete learning when and where they are (Sudarsana, et al: 2020: 14). Teachers can use asynchronous technology to post learning materials on the web that students can view at any time. In asynchronous learning, the teacher should not only provide material in the form of text, but can also be in the form of video material so that students are not easily bored and can easily understand the material.

Factors Influencing Online Learning

Factors that influence the online learning process carried out in tertiary institutions on the one hand influence it from the positive side but on the other hand it influences it from the negative side. As stated by the lecturer informants, there are several factors that influence learning, including:

1. The first is related to the internet network, this is a very important factor because even though lecturers and students have internet data packages but there is no internet access (internet network), learning activities cannot be carried out.

2. Student and lecturer data/wifi pulses must have data pulses (internet data packages) or wifi because data packets and wifi serve as access to connect the online learning process.
3. Laptops and cell phones (mobile phones).
4. Learning tools prepared by the lecturer.

Meanwhile, the factors that can hinder online learning are:

1. Don't have an Android cellphone or laptop/notebook
2. Power outages
3. Interference with the internet network
4. Don't have a data credit/wifi network
5. Not focusing on online learning

According to Dewi Salma's theory, (2013) online learning activities have the following advantages and disadvantages:

1. Advantages of Online Learning
 - a. Availability of e-moderating facilities where teachers and students can communicate easily through regular internet facilities or whenever communication activities are carried out without being limited by distance, place and time.
 - b. Teachers and students can use structured and scheduled teaching materials via the internet.
 - c. Students can study (review) teaching materials at any time and anywhere if necessary, considering that the teaching materials are stored on the computer.
 - d) Changing the role of students from passive to active.
 - e) Relatively more efficient.
2. Disadvantages of Online Learning
 - a. Lack of interaction between teachers and students or even between students themselves, can slow down the formation of values in the teaching and learning process.
 - b. Tendency to ignore academic or social aspects and instead push business or commercial aspects.
 - c. The learning and teaching process tends towards training rather than education.
 - d. The role of the teacher has changed from those who previously mastered conventional learning techniques, but now teachers are required to master learning techniques using ICT (Information Communication Technology).
 - e. Students who do not have high learning motivation tend to fail.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that: Student understanding of online learning that online learning is learning that is carried out in a network means that learning takes place online using applications that can display a face-to-face class online. Online learning has taken place in the Pancasila and citizenship education study program since 2020 with the aim of facilitating the distance learning process between students and lecturers.

Synchronous and asynchronous online learning processes faced by students that synchronous online learning is direct learning like using zoom right away, lecturers teach directly with students. Asynchronous online learning, namely the lecturer creates media or teaching materials in which the media includes teaching materials and students study independently. So for example in the first or second meeting the teacher is absent or the teacher is not at the meeting but the meeting continues in a way that students continue to learn from the teaching materials or media that have been sent. Synchronous and asynchronous online learning processes are carried out by students by getting instructions

from the lecturer. What factors affect online learning that the factors that play the most role in online learning are the availability of power lines and internet networks, availability of internet access, having a laptop or mobile phone, lecturers having learning devices and what factors do not affect the online learning process, internet network disruption, students do not have an Android cellphone or laptop, they are not serious about attending lectures.

Based on the conclusions above, suggestions can be given to: Students to continue learning to motivate themselves to understand each lesson by developing themselves to better understand the development of learning with a technological approach. It is hoped that future researchers will be able to carry out further research with more in-depth problems related to the online learning process. It is hoped that the Lecturers when learning takes place pay more attention to students while studying online so that learning can take place optimally.

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