

## The Effectiveness of Online Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic

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### KEYWORDS

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**ABSTRACT** This study aimed to obtain information about the effectiveness of the online learning process in the Covid-19 pandemic. The study uses explorative qualitative methods with an inductive approach. In this study, the respondents involved were five people from SDN 01 Sape Kabupaten Bima, consisting of 1 teacher, two student guardians, and two students. To maintain the confidentiality of respondents' identities, researchers gave the names of respondents P1, P2, P3, P4, and P5. The interviews were conducted in a structured manner with questions compiled and linked, and developed with related literature. Weak supervision of students, lack of signal strength in remote areas, and expensive quota fees are challenges in online learning. The results of this study are less effective online learning because of the lack of facilities and infrastructure and the unpreparedness of technological education.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

2020 has been a tough year for all of us. Until now, Indonesia is still hit by the Covid19 pandemic (Dwi et al., 2020). Covid 19 has currently colonized the country of Indonesia, where the spread of the disease is very fast. Not only in Indonesia, but all corners of the world are currently experiencing a health crisis. Initially, the spread of Covid 19 had a huge impact on economic activity, which began to decline. However, currently, the impact of the outbreak is also being felt by the world of education (Handarini & Wulandari, 2020). The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Pakistani authorities closed all educational institutions across the country on 13 March 2020. As it is ordered by The Federal Government of Pakistan, Commission on Higher Education (HEC) issued a directive for higher education institutions to start preparing for the distance learning (DL) model, reschedule ongoing exams, and help their students go online regularly until the COVID19 crisis (Adnan & Anwar, 2020).

Covid-19 has had a serious impact on students, students, instructors, and educational organizations worldwide. The pandemic caused schools, colleges, and universities worldwide to close their campuses so students can take part in social distancing measures. However, a smooth transition from conventional educational environments to virtual and distance learning cannot occur overnight. This rapid transformation is related to various constraints and challenges at this time. But because no one knows when this pandemic will completely disappear, educational institutions worldwide are deciding to use the technical resources already available to create online learning materials for students from all academic fields (Adnan & Anwar,

2020). Policies are made to ensure the continued compliance of stakeholders, especially aimed at teachers and students with educational and preventive policies such as the provision of alternative education modes and the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) quarantine requirements (Talidong & Toquero, 2020). Teachers and lecturers have carried out online learning to support or carry out learning activities. Recently this has become very important because students are forced to study from home for the rest of the semester or semester. This sudden COVID-19 lockdown has built and changed the importance of online learning in education more than ever. The big questions then point to how successful and effective implementation of this dramatic change in learning methods will be (Krishnapatria, 2020).

Covid-19 is forcing academic experts to reconsider the traditional way of face-to-face learning. They are starting to consider distance learning as a viable option for filling classrooms for three to four months, thereby reducing the risk of infection for previous students. Conventional activities were continued. Hundreds of institutions provide online courses, but there are two problems. First, from a macro point of view, very little has been established regarding the effects and efficacy of online education. Second, the capacity to successfully teach digitally is likely to differ based on the various learning objectives that guide our learning and education (Adnan & Anwar, 2020). Apart from full online learning, blended learning is an alternative learning approach that combines the advantages of face-to-face learning and e-learning. In face-to-face learning, students can meet directly with educators. Therefore, direct contact can still occur in the classroom, where students interact with peers and teachers. This method of class participation can no longer be applied during the COVID-19 pandemic

because of the risk of transmitting diseases to one another. Many campuses have finally issued circular letters requiring all parties involved in the learning process to carry out online learning (Krishnapatria, 2020).

The Philippines has chosen online learning. Some teachers record and upload their lessons online for students to access, and some are even more innovative and use Google Classroom, WebQuest, and other online sites. However, most teachers are not ready to deal with online education (Toquero, 2020). Information technology can be accepted as a medium in carrying out the educational process, including helping the teaching and learning process, which also involves finding references and sources of information (Khusniyah & Hakim, 2019). The combination of traditional (offline) and online learning resources is a democratic decision to bridge the rapid distribution of electronic learning resources (e-learning) and the difficulty of breaking away from the use of learning resources used in classrooms. This means that e-learning, no matter how sophisticated the technology used, has not replaced the implementation of face-to-face learning because the conventional face-to-face interaction method is still much more effective than online learning e-learning. Also, limitations in Internet accessibility, hardware (hardware) and software (software), as well as financing, are often a link in maximizing online learning resources (Dwi et al., 2020). In the current scientific literature, several studies have been carried out related to e-learning and COVID-19. There have been few studies analyzing student perceptions, such as research exploring a shift to web learning from the perspective of Mexican medical students investigating student perceptions of online lectures. It aims to investigate the use of online platforms for continuing classes and variations of online courses for improvement while the study how students perceive the use of technological devices in online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic (Krishnapatria, 2020).

Based on the results of an interview with one of the teachers at a school in Bima, there were several problems expressed by WhatsApp-based online learning, namely the number of students who did not have smartphones, complaining about data package problems, lack of media understanding, resulting in a lack of enthusiasm for student learning. The lack of funds and adequate facilities between the teacher and students makes the online learning process less effective as expected [8]. Lack of access to a fast, affordable, and reliable internet connection hinders the online learning process, especially for those who live in rural areas and marginalized communities. Students who access the internet via smartphones cannot take advantage of online learning because many online content cannot be accessed via smartphones (Krishnapatria, 2020). The purpose of this study was to obtain information about the effectiveness of the online learning system during the Covid-19 pandemic at SDN 01 Sape Class VI Bima Regency.

## 2. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative exploratory method with an inductive approach. Explorative research is research that aims to explore broadly about the causes or things that influence the occurrence of something". This method is used to obtain information on the online learning system's effectiveness at SDN 01 Sape Bima Regency during the Covid-19 pandemic. In qualitative research does not use the term

population but is called a social situation which consists of three elements, namely: place, actor, and activity. In social situations or the object of this research, research can observe in depth the activities of people who are in certain places. An inductive approach is an approach that emphasizes thinking poses that prioritizes a problem, data collection, hypothesis, data analysis, and conclusions (problem-solving).

In this study, five respondents were related to SDN 01 Sape Bima Regency, consisting of 1 teacher, two guardians, and two students. To maintain the respondent's identity's confidentiality, the researcher gave the respondent's names P1, P2, P3, P4, and P5. Structured interviews were conducted with questions that were compiled and linked, and developed with related literature that show at Table 1.

The subject of this present research is employees in banking industry, consisting of 208 persons from two banks in Ternate City, Indonesia. The bank employees was took as subjects of research with the consideration that they tend to have a relatively turnover intention (Ojedokun, 2008). The subject is permanent employees consisting of 113 males and 95 females with the ranges of ages from 23-49 years ( $M = 27.86$  and  $SD = 4.54$ ) and years of service of 2-24 years ( $M = 5.47$  and  $SD = 4.35$ ).

Exploratory research tries to provide answers to questions that have been formulated in problems that will be prioritized in future research. Therefore, exploratory research is preliminary research. Through exploratory research, social symptoms/phenomena will be linked and how the relationship forms. Therefore we need a good and correct research design following the objectives. The researcher prepares the questions that will be asked in the interview with the respondent, and the interview will be conducted in the place where the respondent is most comfortable. The researchers' information from the interview results was accompanied by the researcher's permission, and the respondent's consent was recorded with voice notes and transcribed verbally.

Broadly speaking, the approach in qualitative data analysis can use a thematic analysis. Explaining the purpose of thematic analysis is to identify themes, namely patterns that are important or interesting from data, and use these themes to discuss or answer a problem. To get findings through analysis, researchers compile several questions to ask as material to explore and obtain information from respondents. The following are the questions that the researchers ask:

1. How many grades VI students and teachers are there in SDN 01 Sape Bima Regency?
2. Explain how the impact of Covid19 on student learning?
3. How do you think about the current learning process?

TABLE 1. Respondents

Initial	Gender	Age	Status	Last Education
P1	Female	30	Married	Bachelor
P2	Female	35	Married	Senior High School
P3	Female	38	Married	Senior High School
P4	Male	Ten	Student	Elementary School
P5	Female	Ten	Student	Elementary School

4. Since when was the current learning method (e-learning) implemented?
5. Is the current learning process effective in achieving the expectations of student learning activities?

### 3. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This study aimed to obtain information about the effectiveness of the online learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of the research are in the form of statements made by the respondents during the interview. This statement is field evidence felt by respondents related to the research theme. The following is an excerpt from each respondent:

1. How many grade VI students and teachers are there in SDN 01 Sape Bima Regency? P1 and P2 answered: "There are 18 teachers at SDN 01 Sape, Bima Regency." "There are 16 male students, 15 female students."
2. Explain how the impact of Covid19 on student learning? P1 answered: "Lack of facilities makes the learning process not run smoothly and many students and students do not have smartphones" P2 answered: "We have difficulty assisting my child (student) when online learning is taking place, because this is the first time online learning is being held" P3 answered: "Because we are not accustomed to using cellphones, so we find it difficult when we have to access the assignments that the teacher gave to my child (the student). Moreover, many parents do not have sophisticated cellphones, so that the victims are their children who are hampered from learning. online "P4 answered: "I don't understand when studying online." P5 answered: "Not enthusiastic about learning, uncomfortable learning online, unable to meet friends."
3. How do you think about the current learning process? P1 answered: "Actually it's not comfortable, because maybe we in the village rarely use advanced technology, because of the minimal cost" P2 answered: "the material presented was not optimal." P3 answered: "Studying is not conducive" P4 answered: "Tasks become more numerous" P5 answered: "Bored at home."
4. Since when was the current learning method (e-learning) implemented? P1 answered: "Since school was closed, namely at the end of March 2020 until now."
5. Is the current learning process effective in achieving the expectations of student learning activities? P1 answered: "In my opinion, it is not effective because not all students can understand the material presented, especially the online method with many obstacles." P2 answered: "It is not effective because my child is difficult to control and is even fun to play." P3 answered: "It is not effective; my child is not enthusiastic and lazy" P4 answered: "It is more exciting to study at school." P5 answered: "Better understand learning at school in the classroom."

### 4. CONCLUSION

E-learning learning will continue to be carried out considering the incomplete Covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia and preventing the spread of Covid-19. Until now, it has not been determined when to return to school for face-to-face learning. The lack of facilities and infrastructure, which is influenced by economic factors and technological unpreparedness, is also an obstacle in online learning activities. Online learning can allow students to study independently. However, there are weaknesses that students' online learning is not well supervised during the online learning process. Weak internet signal and high cost of quota are challenges in online learning. However, online learning can reduce the spread of Covid-19 in schools.

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