

Analysis Of The Implementation Of Online Learning To Offline Learning During The covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

This article aims to find out what obstacles are felt by class IV teachers at the Bintara III Bekasi state elementary school in implementing online learning into offline learning. The research was carried out using descriptive qualitative research using the Miles and Hubberman model. The data collection techniques used were interview techniques, observation in the form of questionnaires and documentation. Interview techniques were used to find out the obstacles experienced by teachers and were supported by questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis techniques used include data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Checking the validity of the data using data source triangulation, method triangulation and time triangulation. This research was carried out for three months, precisely from May to July 2022, with research subjects being three class IV homeroom teachers with other information from the parents of the students and the students. The results of this research show that both schools, teachers and students face-to-face learning is more effective.

Keywords: online learning, offline learning, Covid 19 pandemic

1 INTRODUCTION

According to Constitution Number 20 of 2003, "education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and

skills needed by himself, the nation's community and the State".

In the teaching and learning process, educators are required to be able to realize and create situations that enable students to be active, creative and innovative, because the expected goal of education is for students to be able to develop their potential so that the knowledge they have can be useful for themselves and others. other. As time goes by, science will increasingly develop and expand. Education is one of the supporting factors in the development of knowledge, quality of education, curriculum tools, educational facilities and infrastructure, including changes to more innovative learning methods and strategies.

Currently, the world is faced with an outbreak of disease caused by a virus called corona virus disease or known as covid-19. On January 30 2020, WHO declared it a public health emergency that is disturbing the world. The impact of Covid-19 in Indonesia is currently quite large for the entire community with the continued increase in positive cases of the corona virus. The Indonesian government is to immediately handle the Covid-19 pandemic by making various policies such as implementing Physical Distancing, PSSB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), and Lockdown.

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The existence of policies provided by the government has had a big impact on various aspects of life, especially in the aspect of education in the world, one of which is in Indonesia, with the implementation of large-scale social restrictions, it has encouraged the government to issue policies regarding the implementation of education in Indonesia, because after all the learning process must continue to run directly so that the objectives of the learning process can be achieved in full.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, all economic, social, cultural and even educational activities were at a standstill and there was no learning process. Many schools have been closed to prevent a significant spike in the spread of the Covid-19 virus. In accordance with the decision of the Minister of Education and Culture, currently the world is faced with an outbreak of disease caused by a virus called corona virus disease or known as covid-19. On January 30 2020, WHO declared it a public health emergency that is disturbing the world. The impact of Covid-19 in Indonesia is currently quite large for the entire community with the continued increase in positive cases of the corona virus. The Indonesian government must immediately handle the Covid-19 pandemic by making various policies such as implementing Physical Distancing, PSSB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), and Lockdown

Meanwhile, according to Ministerial Regulation Number 7 of 2020, distance education (PJJ) is a teaching and learning process carried out remotely through the use of various communication media.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research uses qualitative research, based on the perspective of participants or sources in obtaining the data. Nawawi in Andasia stated that the type of research used was a data search system that was developed through analysis and expressed in the form of words or sentences instead of nominal numbers. ¹² This research method focuses more on the research data obtained. In this method, data is obtained in the form of descriptions from informants

The word learning comes from the basic word learning which has the prefix-pe and the suffix-an. According to Muhibbin Syah, learning means stages of change in all of an individual's behavior that are relatively permanent as a result of experience and interaction with the environment which involves cognitive processes. Meanwhile, according to Sardiman, the meaning of learning is divided into two, namely broad and specific. In a broad sense, learning can be interpreted as a psychological activity towards complete personal development. Then, in a narrow sense, learning is intended as an effort to master scientific material which is part of the activities towards the formation of a complete personality. In line with that, E. Mulyasa stated that learning is the actualization of the curriculum which requires teacher activity in creating and growing student activities in accordance with the programmed plan.

Regarding the method or instrument used, namely by conducting observations and open interviews. Meanwhile, the analysis technique is carried out by examining the results of observations and interviews that have been conducted. Observation techniques were carried out by researchers to obtain information regarding the condition of the school and of course the learning system. As is known, the learning process during a pandemic like now is different. Students who previously studied normally at madrasas, now manage their learning by implementing an online system (in the network), and it is possible that teachers also use an offline system (outside the network) so this becomes interesting to research. Next is the interview technique to obtain data from the teacher. The information received is in the form of planning, preparation and implementation of learning during the online and offline processes implemented. Data related to learning management with learning management by implementing offline and online learning systems and also related to basic

competencies in the curriculum obtained using a qualitative descriptive analysis approach, meaning that special things that were found in the research were collected together and then abstracted. Related to the teacher's ability to manage offline and online learning, researchers present the results of observations at SD Bintara III, Bekasi regarding the similarities and differences between the implementation of offline and online learning, online learning is carried out from September to September to October, 50% online and offline learning from November until December, due to the increase in Covid, the research time went back online for a month in February, after that learning at the NCO school was carried out again from March to June, all students were completely face to face. Before writing the title of the research method.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Analisis of the Implementasi of Online to Offline Learning During the COVID-19 pandemic. Qualitative research on class IV students in the odd semester of the 2021/2022 academic year at SDN Bintara II, Bekasi City, Bintara III obtained by the author from the results of observations, research, as well as interviews and documentation

3.1.1 Data analysis

According to Iskandar, analyzing data is a process of managing and interpreting data with the aim of supporting various kinds of information according to its function so that it has clear meaning and meaning in accordance with the research objectives. In terms of analyzing research data using techniques

3.1.2 data reduction

It is defined as the process of selecting, focusing attention and submitting and transporting rough data that emerges from written notes in the field/reduction is carried out from the time data collection begins by making a summary with the aim of eliminating irrelevant data or information. The reduced data will provide a clearer picture to make it easier for the writer to draw conclusions. In this research, data was obtained starting from field notes and interviews, then the data was summarized and selected so that it would provide a clear picture to researchers.

3.1.3 Presentation of Data

The next step after the data has been reduced is data display or data presentation. Presentation of qualitative data is presented in the form of narrative text. The presentation most often used in qualitative research is narrative text data. In qualitative writing, data presentation can be done in the form of short descriptions, charts, relationships between categories and the like, but what is most often used is narrative text. Data presentation is carried out by grouping data according to their respective sub-chapters. The data has been obtained from interviews from written sources and library sources.

3.1.4 Data verification

The final step in qualitative data analysis is drawing conclusions and verifying. The initial conclusions found are still temporary, and will change if strong supporting evidence is not found at the next stage of data collection. In qualitative writing, these are new findings that have not previously existed, findings can also be in the form of a description or picture of an object that was previously unclear. so it becomes clear after careful examination

3.1 Sub Discussion

1. Planning for Online Learning to Offline Learning.

Based on the results of observations, it can be seen that teachers in online learning and offline learning make learning during the teaching process more focused. Online learning is made by teachers preparing distance learning such as learning media, preparing teaching materials, while in offline learning teachers jump directly into face-to-face learning. Before

the pandemic, the planning was to do more extra learning because many children were left behind in their learning due to only relying on social media like Google. The various stages of offline learning are carried out in several stages, starting from planning stage 1 as much as 25% of one level by taking turns entering. The percentage of student attendance is 8.33%, Stage 2, as many as 50% from one level take turns entering. Stage 3 is 50% of the two levels taking turns entering. Stage 4 begins after the evaluation of Stage 3, namely 50% of all students, until the final stage and approval for the opening of schools to plan 100% face-to-face learning in schools with all regulations made by the minister of education starting from health protocol rules, starting to implement 3 M (wearing a mask, washing hands, maintaining distance) and measuring the temperature when planning students' learning is ensured to be safe so that they do not avoid the Covid-19 virus.

2. Methods used in online learning and offline learning

Based on the results of observations made by the author in implementing online learning, it can be seen that many teachers use learning only using learning videos taken from YouTube and shared on the class WA group, compared to using face-to-face learning methods via virtual either via Zoom/Google Meet which can explain learning material directly or discussing learning material with students, the teacher only gives material and assignments to students via WA

Meanwhile, when face-to-face (offline) learning is carried out directly at school again, using the lecture method, question and answer method, demonstration method, etc., accompanied by worksheets or creative teaching materials and students and teachers carry out activities simultaneously.

3. Using learning media online and using learning media face-to-face (offline).

From the results of the observations that have been made, it can be seen that the teacher has used learning media in the form of learning videos which have been taken from YouTube by the teacher before the lesson is carried out or takes place, the learning videos used in learning are always adapted to the learning material. Even though learning is carried out online, students still need learning media to make the material presented easier for students.

1. 1. Implementation of the online learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic in class IV at SD Negeri Bintara III.
 2. In implementing the online learning process at SD Bintara III Bekasi in class IV based on interviews and observation experiences during PPL, everything was carried out in accordance with procedures starting from making lesson plans, absences, explanation of learning material, giving assignments, and evaluation.
 3. The teacher makes a lesson plan for the material that will be used when teaching, after that the teacher informs all students that learning will begin via the WA group, the teacher gives a false opening and asks for news as the beginning of the opening of learning, students start sending absences via the absences that the teacher made , students just tick their respective names, after that the teacher gives them their assignment and an explanation of the learning material that day, then the students do their assignment and send it to the homeroom number with a photo of them doing it.
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