Changes in Learning Patterns During the Pandemic COVID-19; The Case at University X in Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia

Widi Winarso¹, Yuliana², Leny Muniroh³, Hamid Halin⁴, Dhian Tyas Untari⁵

Faculty of Economy, Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya University, Bekasi, Indonesia¹
Faculty of Economy Management, Djuanda University, Bogor, Indonesia²
Faculty of Economics and Business, Ibn. Khaldun University, Bogor, Indonesia³
Faculty of Economy, Indo Global Mandiri University, Palembang, Indonesia⁴
Faculty of Economy, Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya University, Bekasi, Indonesia⁵
Email correspondent author: tyas_un@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the learning process using e learning, where at the time of the COVID-19 pandemic all universities were required to use an e learning system to maintain the sustainability of the teaching and learning process. The study involved 807 respondents in Bekasi, West Java. The questionnaire becomes a tool in research and is processed descriptively. Indicators in related research; Lecturers have provided course material in accordance with the learning design, the material provided in "X University" E-learning class is free from writing errors, the "X University" E-Learning class application has an easy-to-understand layout, the "X University" E-Learning application provides face-to-face activities in accordance with the learning design given by the Lecturer, lecturers can provide online feedback to students, students feel comfortable when working on learning evaluations (quizzes, midterms, final exams, assignments) through "X University" E-Learning. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the e learning infrastructure is good enough, but the users (lecturers and students) are not optimizing enough.

Keywords: E learning, Pendemic, University, Bekasi, Indonesia

1. Introduction

Beginning in 2020, the world was shocked with new virus cases, namely a new type of coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and the disease was called Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) (Yuliana, 2020). Covid-19 had a massive impact on all aspects of life, this case only claimed thousands of lives but also changed the way of life of people around the world [1]. Circular (SE) issued by the government on March 18, 2020, all activities inside and outside the room in all sectors were suspended temporarily in order to reduce the spread of corona. This has had a tremendous impact on all socioeconomic structures of the people in Indonesia [2][3]

One sector that has a very real impact is the Higher Education sector. Through the Minister of Education and Culture Circular Letter No. 3 of 2020 concerning Prevention of COVID-19 in the Education unit. Social & physical distancing causes all tertiary institutions in Indonesia to be able to change their learning system, so the conversion of conventional education patterns to online education patterns begins [4].

The process of adapting an e-learning system that seems instant causes pros and cons in the world of education[5]. On one hand, the e learning system provides more space for students and lecturers to explore and maximize their resources, so that the education system is expected to run more optimally. But on the other hand, not all online education systems that are applied are supported by adequate infrastructure and users, so the current system is less effective[6][7].

8535

Seeing the implementation of the e-learning system in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic has opened the eyes of the public especially the Higher Education to be able to work harder and think more creatively to change the model of teaching and learning activities that were initially based on conventional learning into e-learning based. The other side of the COVID-19 pandemic can be seen that this incident can be used as a momentum for the world of education to make new breakthroughs and get out of the normative paradigm of the real world into the virtual world by utilizing technology in every activity of teaching and learning and non-academic services [8]. Based on this background it is necessary to study more deeply about the e-learning learning system for students in Bekasi, it aims to evaluate the e-learning system and be an improvement for post-COVID-19 learning systems.

2. Methodology

The study involved 807 respondents in Bekasi, West Java. The questionnaire becomes a tool in research and is processed descriptively. Indicators in related research; Lecturers have provided course material in accordance with the learning design, the material provided in "X University" E-learning class is free from writing errors, the "X University" E-Learning class application has an easy-to-understand layout, the "X University" E-Learning application provides face-to-face activities in accordance with the learning design given by the Lecturer, lecturers can provide online feedback to students, students feel comfortable when working on learning evaluations (quizzes, midterms, final exams, assignments) through "X University" E-Learning.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the distribution of questionnaires to 807 respondents who are "X University" students, the following descriptive data are generated

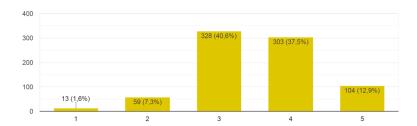


Figure 1. Lecturers have provided course material in accordance with the learning design Sources: Data processed, 2020

Based on figure 1, it can be seen that according to respondents, the majority of lecturers provide elearning material in accordance with the agreed learning design. Despite the fact that there are still some lecturers who are deemed to deviate from design learning that has been agreed upon. This becomes a further evaluation material, considering the standardization of lecture material will determine the quality of lectures.

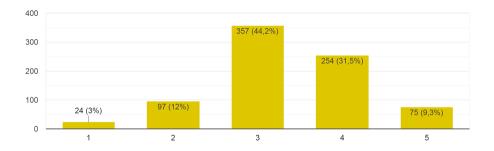


Figure 2. The material provided in "X University" E-learning class is free from writing errors Sources: Data processed, 2020

Based on the results of research in Figure 2, it can be concluded that the quality provided at X University is quite good because it is rarely found errors. In general, e [learning layout is also considered to be quite good and easy to understand (figure 3), besides X University e learning facilitates students to interact with classmates and lecturers, it's just that it is still not fully utilized by students and lecturers (Figure 4).

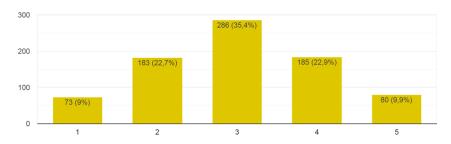


Figure 3. "X University" E-Learning class application has an easy-to-understand layout Sources: Data processed, 2020

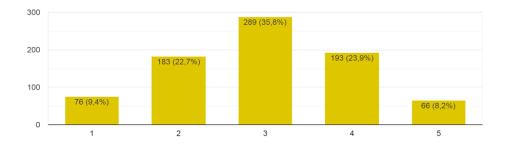


Figure 4. E-learning application facilitates students to interact with classmates and lecturers Sources: Data processed, 2020

Learning through e-learning, students assess that Lecturers can provide online feedback to students (figure 5). It's just that difficulties are still found, where the situation of lecturers and students who are not in one place, so often the information provided and obtained is not real time. This makes students feel uncomfortable in completing assignments, quizzes and exams through e learning (figure 6)

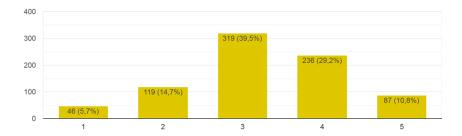


Figure 5. Lecturers can provide online feedback to students Sources: Data processed, 2020

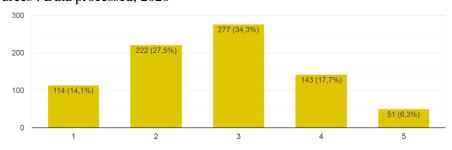


Figure 6. Students feel comfortable when working on learning evaluations (quizzes, midterms, final exams, assignments) through "X University" E-Learning.

Sources: Data processed, 2020

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the features of X University e learning are good enough, where e learning menus have provided features for the delivery of material, assignments, quizzes, exams and features to interact with each other, but the fact is currently this feature is not yet maximized in its use either by Lecturers and students. From the lecturer aspect, the lecturer provides material that is in accordance with learning design and provides feed back to students, it's just that mobility often makes the communication and information obtained delay and not up to date. In general students prefer physical meetings over e learning.

References

- [1]. https://sukabumiupdate.com/detail/bale-warga/opini/66831-Dampak-Pandemi-Covid-19-Pada-Pertumbuhan-Ekonomi-Indonesia
- [2]. Benoit, P.J., Benoit, W.L., Milyp, J and Hansen, G.J. 2006. The effects of traditional versus web-assistence instruction on leraning and student satisfaction. University Of Missouri, Missouri.
- [3]. Bucea, Radu. Manea. Tonis. 2018. Deductive Systems For BigData Intergration. Journal of EconomicDevelopment, Environment and People. 7(1). P. 49-54.
- [4]. Al-Saggaf, Yeslam. 2017. Information sharing on Facebook by Alone, Single and Lonely Female Users. SEARCH. 9(1). P.97-116.
- [5]. Hamka. 2015. Penggunaan Internet Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Pada Mahasiswa IAIN Palu. Jurnal Studi Islamika. 12(1). P.95-119

- [6]. Kaliky, Pahrul Idhani. 2013. Pemanfaatan Internet Dalam Pembelajaran Mahasiswa DI Universitas Pattimura, Ambon. Jurnal Komunikasi KAREBA. 2(1). P. 110-120.
- [7]. Chen, Kuan-Li Chen. Chen, Po-Hsi Chen. Huang, Su-Han Huang. 2015. Using Contextualized Assessmentto Measure the Energy Literacy of Middle and High School Students. Journal Of Reseach In Educational Science. 60(2). P.167-196. DOI: 10.6209/JORIES.2015.60(2).06
- [8]. Dogruer, Nazan. Eyyam, Ramadan. Menevis, Ipek. 2011. The Use Of Internet For Education Purposes.Procedia Sosial And Behavior Science.28(2011). P.606-611
- [9]. W Winarso, 2020, e-Marketing: Business in Developing SMEs in Indonesia, International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Vol. 24, Issue 10, 2020, P 1931-1938. https://www.psychosocial.com/article/PR300215/23735/
- [10]. W Winarso et al, 2020, Competitive Advantage and Marketing Performance on SMEs:Market Orientation and Innovation of Local Product in Bekasi, Indonesian, Test Engenering and Management, Vol83:March/April2020, http://www.testmagzine.biz/index.php/testmagzine/article/view/6969.