



**Student Perceptions of the Physical Education Study Program at Pattimura University
on Online Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic**

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Abstract:

This study aims to find out how the perception of Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program students class 2018 and 2019 towards online learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The research method used is a survey. Survey research is used to collect information which is carried out by compiling a list of questions asked to respondents with a population of 2018 and 2019 Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program students. Sampling was carried out using probability sampling design. Then in the category of probability sampling technique the researcher used simple random technique. sampling. Collecting data using a questionnaire. Test the validity of the instrument using the product moment correlation and the reliability test using the Cronbach alpha formula. The results of the study regarding the perception of Unpatti's Penjaskesrek study program students towards online learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic were in the high category with a percentage of 74% or as many as 48 students. The number who entered the medium category was 26% or as many as 17 students and there was no response for the very high, low and very low categories. The data shows that students' perceptions are in the high category of online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: learning, online, pandemic, covid 19

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, people around the world were shocked by the presence of a virus known as Corona Virus Infection Disease-19 (Covid-19) or Corona virus. The virus, which is thought to have originated from a city in China, has now spread to almost all over the world (Yuliana, 2020). Reporting from the website *kawalCovid19.id*, as of March 14, 2020 the number of Covid-19 sufferers in Indonesia has been confirmed to be 69 people and 4 of them have died. The high number of Covid-19 sufferers in Indonesia and the world has made WHO declare the

Covid-19 disease a pandemic. The Covid-19 virus can be transmitted from human to human. The transmission occurs through splashing droplets or water that comes from the mouth or respiratory tract of the sufferer during close interaction or physical contact with other individuals.

Seeing the increasing number of patients who are confirmed positive for COVID-19, on March 17, 2020, the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia issued a circular (SE) No. 36962/MPK.A/HK/2020 which is shown to all Leaders of State/Private Universities, Heads of Higher Education Service Institutions, Heads of Provincial Education Offices, Heads of Regency/City Education Offices and all Heads of Technical Implementation Units of the Ministry of Education and Culture regarding Learning Online and Working from Home in the Context of Preventing the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) (Mendikbud, 2020).

This decision was made to prevent or anticipate the spread of the corona virus in educational institutions.

The adjustment of educational regulations during the COVID-19 pandemic has also affected the policies of a number of universities, one of which is Pattimura University Ambon which enforces online (online) student teaching and learning activities starting from Wednesday, March 18, 2020, Unpatti has also postponed campus academic activities that could potentially generate crowds such as public lectures, seminars, workshops, and student organization activities. The decision was stated in the circular letter of the Chancellor of the University of Pattimura Ambon Number 2084/UN/LL/2020 dated March 17.

Based on the letters issued, the face-to-face learning process had to be abolished and replaced by distance learning using online media (on the network) or also known as online learning. Which is where the interaction between educators and students is not only done through face-to-face relationships but can also be done with communication media such as computers, laptops, cellphones, and so on. Online lectures are lecture or learning systems that utilize internet access as a learning medium through supporting applications such as whatsapp, zoom, classroom, and so on. According to Ade Kusuma, online learning is a learning process that utilizes information technology, in this case using the internet as a method of delivery, interaction and facilitation. In it there is support for learning services that can be utilized by learning participants. In addition, there is also a learning system design that can be studied and known by each learner (Anhusadar, 2020) Online lectures are carried out to seek the quality of learning for students during a pandemic and the educational process using electronic media internet technology. In online learning, the lecturer has a role as a provider of learning materials, stimulus and direction for students. The stimulus provided is intended to help students understand the lecture material, so as to provide the final result in the form of behavioral changes in learning and mastery of the substance properly (Ningsih, 2020)

The online learning system aims to provide opportunities for all Indonesian citizens to be able to enjoy the learning process wherever they are and also so many applications that can be used in online learning, including zoom, classroom, edmodo, and whatsapp. There are many benefits that can be obtained from these supporting media, one of which makes it easier for lecturers and students to interact with each other. From these supporting media, Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program students must also master the knowledge of how to operate it so as not to get into problems when attending online lectures. Knowledge of using this application can also help students of the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program understand each material provided by lecturers of courses

Education in the midst of the Covid-19 Pandemic outbreak, which is the sector that adapts the most in implementing learning services. Educators and students face various challenges to continue to be able to carry out learning with different infrastructure facilities and diverse characteristics so that in the use of the online lecture system during the COVID-19

pandemic, there are many problems that occur among students, especially program students. Unpatti's physical and social studies study. This can be seen from the attitude of students who take online lectures. Many things need to be prepared by students so that the learning process can run effectively. All plans that have been neatly arranged by lecturers and students with direct in-class and out-of-class learning have to be changed with an online system or learning from home. This certainly has an impact on learning in the Unpatti Physical and Health Study Program which is not yet fully ready to apply the online learning process because most students lack knowledge about this online learning process. And also before the emergence of the covid-19 pandemic, the online learning process in the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program did not yet have a clear picture of the implementation process, so many students had difficulty adapting related to the learning system and model because considering that the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program courses were mostly in carry out outside the classroom with a variety of direct practice methods. For the implementation of practice in learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, it is said that it almost does not happen at all, so students will definitely have difficulties during practical courses. Students must learn to understand the movements of the video display and practice it themselves without clearer directions from the lecturer, in addition, some of the lecturers in online learning only give assignments to students so that many students complain because of the many assignments and practice videos. they have to do. Of course this has an impact on student understanding. Compared with direct face-to-face learning, in the learning process the lecturer will see firsthand the ability of students' understanding.

Then in terms of the use of technological facilities, not all students can take online lectures in this Covid-19 pandemic condition. Many students are from disadvantaged circles so they cannot participate in online learning because they do not have a smartphone or laptop. This condition is certainly a dilemma for every parent because for the needs of daily life during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is already difficult, let alone buying a smartphone or laptop. Not only that, the problems that are often experienced by students when participating in online learning are internet signals, internet signal interference and interference from within the platform system making the delivery of material less effective. Some students will find it difficult to hear the lecturer deliver lecture material because it is disjointed, making it difficult for students to understand the material provided by the lecturer, in addition to the constraints of the location of student residences in underdeveloped villages where no signal is available, they will find it difficult to can take online courses.

The limited internet quota is also very important, because during the Covid-19 pandemic, the lecture system turned online, unfortunate fate for students whose homes do not have private Wi-Fi available, they have to pay additional fees to buy quotas or packages. internet data. In carrying out online learning using a video conferencing platform, it is certain that it takes up a lot of quota or data packages. Then regarding the use of supporting applications in the online learning process, many students lack knowledge about the applications used during online learning so that online learning is hampered.

RESEARCH METHOD

Method This research uses survey research method. Survey research is used to collect information which is carried out by compiling a list of questions posed to respondents (Tersiana, 2018). Furthermore, Effendi (2012) stated that survey research is research that takes a sample from one population and uses a questionnaire as the main data collection tool and collects data on factors related to variables.

This study uses a Likert scale assessment. Through the Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators. In the Likert scale, there are 4 (four) alternative answer choices, this is to avoid answers that tend to be in the middle (neutral) value.

The four scales consist of Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Disagree (KS), and Disagree (TS). The following table describes the scores on each Likert scale.

In this study the authors used data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or statements that have been prepared. Arikunto (2010) defines a questionnaire as a set of questions that are used to obtain information from respondents related to their personality and other matters related to research material. There are several types of questionnaires, namely open, closed, and mixed questionnaires. And the researcher will use a closed type of questionnaire so that respondents can immediately provide answers with a check mark (✓) in the column provided.

In distributing the questionnaire, the researcher used the google form (online), because due to the covid-19 pandemic and also the use of google form, it could make it easier for researchers to reach respondents. The

data that has been collected is then processed. All data collected is then presented in a good and neat arrangement. Included in the data processing activity is calculating answers regarding student perceptions during online learning based on the data from the questionnaire and then processing it to get a percentage value.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research regarding the perception of Unpatti's Penjaskesrek study program students towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic will be explained through quantitative descriptive analysis techniques used to clarify the distribution of research data. The description of the data to be presented is the mean (mean), median (med), mode (mod) and frequency distribution table. The following is the result of data processing that has been carried out using statistical formula

Description of perceptions of Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program students towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic

The results of data analysis using statistical formulas. It shows that the lowest score is 77, the highest score is 96, the mean (mean) is 84.10, the median is 84, the mode is 84 and the standard deviation is 4.548. In addition, data on students' perceptions of the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, based on respondents' responses, obtained 29 questionnaires with 65 students as respondents. Following are the calculations so that a frequency distribution table and histogram can be made:

1) Number of class intervals

$$\begin{aligned} K &= 1 + 3.3 \log n \\ &= 1 + 3.3 \log 65 \\ &= 1 + (3.3 \cdot 1.812) = 6.9796 \text{ rounded up by } 7 \end{aligned}$$

2) Data range (range)

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \text{largest data} - \text{smallest data} \\ &= 96 - 77 = 19 \end{aligned}$$

3) Class length

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \text{data range/number of classes} \\ &= 19/7 = 2,714 \text{ rounded up to } 3 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the above calculation, a frequency distribution table can be presented for the perception variable of Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program students towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 1. The frequency distribution of student perceptions of course Penjaskesrek Unpatti against future pandemics online learning Covid 19

interval	frequency	percentage
94-96	2	3.1
91-93	3	4.6
88-90	12	18.5
85-87	11	16.9
82-84	14	21.5
79-81	18	27.7
76-78	5	7.7
Total	65	100.0

The distribution of the frequency of students above shows that the highest number of respondents is in the interval 71-89, which is as many as 18 students. More details can be seen in the following figure:

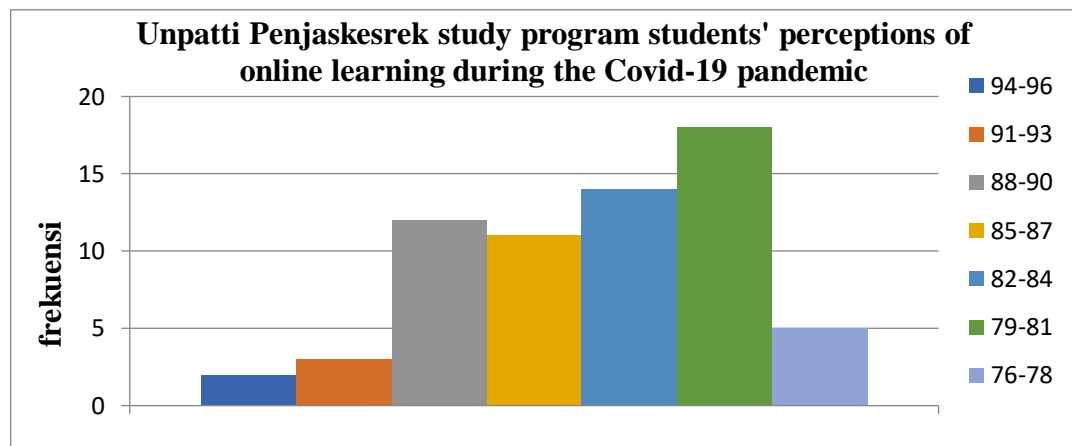


Figure 1. Bar chart of the frequency distribution of Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program students towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic

The following is to find the value of the criteria for the perception category of students of the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. The data was measured using a test consisting of 29 statement items given to 65 respondents. From the results of the data collected will be grouped into 5 categories, namely: very high, high, medium, low and very low. Categorization refers to the following criteria:

1. Very high = $X \geq Mi + (1.8SDi)$
2. High = $Mi + (0.6SDi) < X < Mi + (1.8SDi)$
3. Currently = $Mi - (0.6SDi) < X < Mi + (0.6SDi)$
4. Low = $Mi - (1.8SDi) < X < Mi - (0.6SDi)$
5. Very low = $X < Mi - (1.8SDi)$

Note:

Mi : (ideal maximum score + ideal minimum score)

SD : $1/6$ (ideal maximum score - ideal minimum score)

X : score obtained

(al rahmah & lisnawati, 2018)

4) Calculation of Mi and Sdi values

Number of items = 29

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Scoring} &= 1 - 4 \\ \text{Lowest score} &= 29 \times 1 = 29 \\ \text{Highest score} &= 29 \times 4 = 116 \\ \text{Mi} &= (116+29) = 72.5 \\ \text{SDi} &= 1/6 (116- 29) = 14.5 \\ 1.8 \text{ SDi} &= 1.8 \times 14.5 = 26.1 \\ 0.6 \text{ SDi} &= 0.6 \times 14.5 = 8.7 \end{aligned}$$

5) Categorization Criteria The

instrument used in the questionnaire consists of 29 valid statements. The alternative answers to the instrument consist of 4 kinds of scales from 1-4, so that a score range from 29 to 116 is obtained. Based on the results of the above calculations, the categorization criteria can be seen as follows:

1. Very high = $X \geq \text{Mi} + (1.8\text{SDi})$
= $X \geq 99$
2. High = $\text{Mi} + (0.6\text{SDi}) < X < \text{Mi} + (1.8\text{SDi})$
= $81 < X < 99$
3. Medium = $\text{Mi} - (0.6\text{SDi}) < X < \text{Mi} + (0.6\text{SDi})$
= $64 < X < 81$
4. Low = $\text{Mi} - (1.8 \text{SDi}) < X < \text{Mi} - (0.6\text{SDi})$
= $46 < X < 64$
5. Very low = $X < \text{Mi} - (1.8\text{SDi})$
= $X < 46$

Table 2. Categorization of student perceptions of the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic

No	Score	frequency	percentage	criteria
1	$X \geq 99$	0	0.00	Very high
2	$81 < X < 99$	48	73.84	High
3	$64 < X < 81$	17	26.15	Moderate
4	$46 < X < 64$	0	0.00	Low
5	$X < 46$	0	0.00	Very low
Total		65	100	

The table above shows the frequency distribution of scores for categorizing data on perceptions of students from the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, it can be seen in the form of a circle diagram as follows:

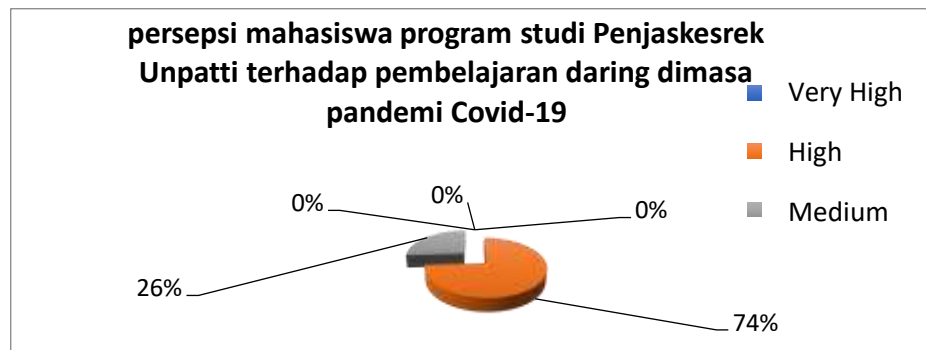


Figure 2. Pie chart Categorization of perceptions of Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program students towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic

Based on the analysis, it appears that the perception of students from the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic is in the high category by 74% or as many as 48 students, in the medium category by 26% or as many as 17 students, and there is no response for the very category. high, low and very low.

It can be concluded that most students of the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program and class of 2019 have a high perception of online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic with a percentage of 74% or as many as 48 students.

CONCLUSION

perception of Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program students towards online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic was in the high category of 74% or as many as 48 students. This shows that students of the Unpatti Penjaskesrek study program have a good perception of online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, because most of the perceptions are in the high category.

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