

EVALUATION ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM OF PIP SEMARANG CADET

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Abstract

Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus. Currently Corona is a hot topic of discussion. In any hemisphere, corona still dominates the public sphere. So that on March 11, 2020 WHO declared this outbreak a global pandemic. In Indonesia, the Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy was implemented to suppress the spread of this virus. Because Indonesia is carrying out PSBB, all activities carried out outside the home including teaching and learning activities must be stopped until this pandemic subsides and replace it with an online system. From these problems, it can be formulated that the research objective is to evaluate the online learning of PIP Semarang cadets.

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. What is meant by descriptive means describing variable by variable, one by one. The qualitative method with an analytical descriptive study approach used in this study, as expressed by Sugiyono, (2012:3) is a qualitative method to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning.

The results of this study are The effectiveness of online learning carried out by 11% of respondents said it was very effective, 40% of respondents said it was effective, 47% of cadet respondents said online learning was less effective, and 2% said it was not effective.

Keywords: evaluation, online learning

1. Introduction

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. This virus spreads very quickly and has spread to almost all countries, including Indonesia, in just a few months. So that on March 11, 2020 WHO declared this outbreak a global pandemic. This has made several countries set policies to impose lockdowns in order to prevent the spread of the corona virus.

Some local governments have decided to implement policies to leave students and start implementing online learning methods (online) or online. In accordance with the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Education Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

So the online learning system (on the network) is a learning system without face to face directly between teachers and students but is carried out online using the internet network. Teachers must ensure that teaching and learning activities continue, even though students are at home. The solution, teachers are required to be able to design learning media as an innovation by utilizing online media (online). Online learning is an educational innovation that involves elements of information technology in learning. According to Mustofa et al (2019) that online learning is a distance education system with a set of teaching methods where there are teaching activities that are carried out separately from learning activities. Often the spirit of learning from cadets is not optimal in participating in online learning, so that the material presented by the lecturer cannot be conveyed optimally. From these problems, it can be formulated that the research objective is to determine the evaluation of online learning for PIP cadets in Semarang.

2. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. What is meant by descriptive means describing variable by variable, one by one. Thus, descriptive research is research by systematically describing the facts or characteristics of a particular population or a particular field,

in this case the field in an actual and accurate manner. Descriptive research is not only describing (analysis) but also integrating, and not classifying, but also organization (Muhammad Ilyas, 2015: 23). The qualitative method with an analytical descriptive study approach used in this study, as expressed by Sugiyono, (2012:3) is a qualitative method to obtain in-depth data, a data that contains meaning. Qualitative methods can significantly affect the substance of the study.

The subjects in this study were PIP Semarang cadets semester 1, 3, 7, and 8 who were still actively studying at the Marine Science Polytechnic campus (PIP) Semarang, Central Java, totaling 300 cadets who received online learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The instrument used in this study used survey data. The survey is in the form of a questionnaire made in a google form so that it can be easily accessed by the cadets. This survey aims to reveal in detail about online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic.

3. Results and Analysis

The results obtained from distributing questionnaires to respondents, obtained the following data:

3.1. Data Percentage of Study Programs from Respondents or Taruna

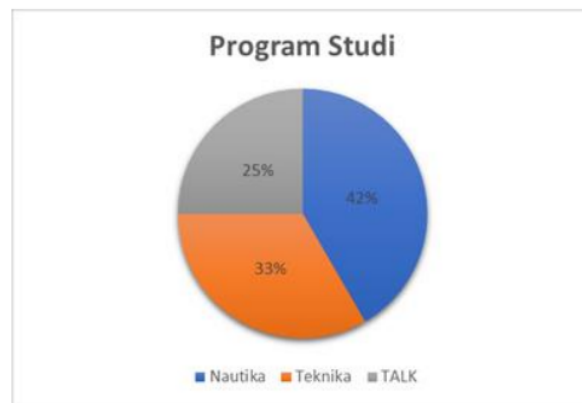


Figure 1. Graph of respondent's study program or cadets/i

Based on the data in the graph above, it can be seen that the respondents came from 3 Study Programs, namely 42% of respondents from the Nautical Study Program, 33% from the Engineering Study Program, 25% from the KALK Study Program.

3.2. Semester level percentage data from respondents or cadets

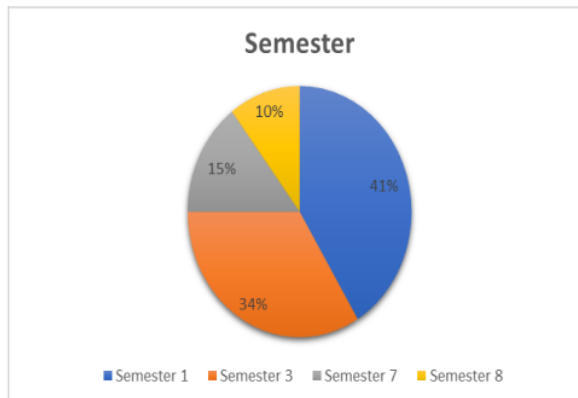


Figure 2. Graph of cadet semester level/i

Respondents are divided into 4 levels or semesters. From the graph above, the percentage of respondents is obtained. 41% of respondents are from semester 1, 34% of respondents are semester 3, 15% of respondents are from semester 7 and 10% of respondents are from semester 8.

3.3. Data on the current learning system



Figure 3. Graphics of the cadet learning system/i

From the graph above, it is known that the learning carried out by cadets is currently using the online system.

3.4. Data Percentage level of understanding of the material given by the Lecturer



Figure 4. Graphics level of understanding of the material given by the Lecturer

Based on the graph above, it can be explained that the level of understanding of the material provided by the lecturer is as follows: 52% of respondents stated that they did not understand, 35% understood, 11% understood very well, and 2% did not understand.

3.5. Data Percentage of learning effectiveness carried out by cadets

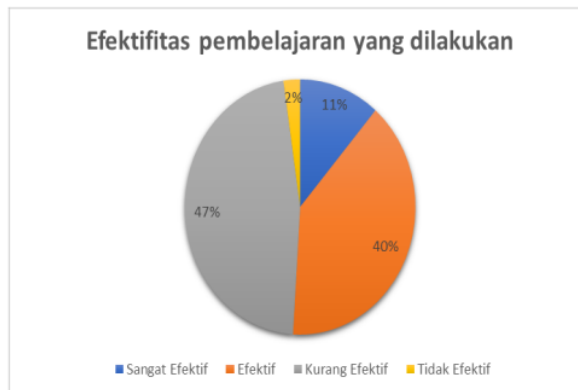


Figure 5. Graph of the effectiveness of the learning carried out

Based on the data obtained, the effectiveness of online learning carried out was 47% of cadet respondents stated that online learning was less effective, 40% of respondents said it was effective, 11% of respondents said it was very effective, and 2% said it was not effective.

3.6. Data Percentage of support for environmental factors

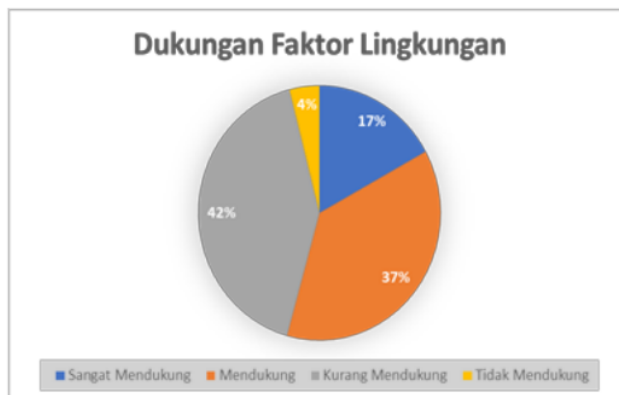


Figure 6. Graph of environmental factor support

From the graph above, we can get data, that from environmental factors 42% of respondents said they did not support it, 37% said they supported it, 17% said they strongly supported it, and 4% said they did not support it.

3.7. Data Percentage of parental / family support



Figure 7. Parent/family support graph

Based on the graph presented above, the following data can be obtained: 55% of respondents stated that parents support the online learning system, 26% of parents strongly support it, 18% say they do not support it, and 1% do not support it.

3.8. Data Percentage level of motivation to learn cadets



Figure 8. Graph of the level of motivation to learn cadets

The results of the questionnaire related to learning motivation obtained the following data: 44% of respondents or cadets stated that they did not agree that online learning could increase learning motivation, 38% agreed, 14% strongly agreed, and 4% disagreed.

3.9. Data Percentage of enthusiasm for learning



Figure 9. Graph of enthusiasm for learning

Based on the graphic data above, we can say that 59% of cadets are enthusiastic in participating in online learning, 21% are less enthusiastic, 19% are very enthusiastic, and 1% are not.

3.10. Data Percentage of ease in participating in learning



Figure 10. Graph of the ease of following the lesson

From the results of the questionnaires submitted to the cadet respondents, the following data can be obtained: 44% of respondents or cadets stated that they were not fluent in online learning, 37% said they were fluent, 17% said they were very fluent, and 2% said they were not.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The level of understanding of the material provided by the lecturer is as follows: 11% of respondents stated that they understood very well, 35% understood, 52% did not understand, and 2% did not understand.
2. The effectiveness of online learning carried out is 11% of respondents said it was very effective, 40% of respondents said it was effective, 47% of cadet respondents said online learning was less effective, and 2% said it was not effective.

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3. Support from environmental factors obtained data, that from environmental factors 17% said they were very supportive, 37% said they supported, 42% of respondents said they did not support it, and 4% said they did not support.
 4. Parental / family support data can be obtained, that 26% of parents are very supportive, 55% of respondents stated that parents support the online learning system, 18% said they were less supportive, and 1% did not support it.
 5. The level of motivation to learn cadets is as follows: 14% stated strongly agree, 38% agreed, 44% of respondents stated that they did not agree, and 4% said they did not agree.
 6. We can say that 19% are very enthusiastic in participating in online learning, 59% of cadets are enthusiastic in participating in online learning, 21% are less enthusiastic, and 1% are not enthusiastic.
 7. The ease of participating in learning 17% stated that it was very smooth, 37% said it was fluent, 44% of respondents or cadets stated that they were not fluent in participating in online learning, and 2% stated that they were not fluent.

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