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The Relationship Of Online Learning With Interest In Learning Students During The Covid-19 Pandemic at SMK Singosari Deli Tua Year 2022

HUBUNGAN PEMBELAJARAN ONLINE DENGAN MINAT BELAJAR SISWA PADA MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 DI SMK SINGOSARI DELI TUA TAHUN 2022

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Abstract

Distance learning is an electronic-based learning process. This online learning system has no access restrictions, this allows learning to take more time. Interest in learning is one of the most important factors for the success of students' learning, interest arises from within the students themselves. Factors from outside the interest in learning are how the teacher teaches. The role of the teacher is very important to foster student interest in learning, one of which is by teaching in a fun way, providing constructive motivation. The aim of the research is to find out whether there is a relationship between online learning and student learning interest during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses quantitative research methods with a cross sectional survey approach. The sampling method is using probability sampling technique with random sampling with a total sample of 109 respondents. The research instrument used a questionnaire sheet. The results of the statistical test using the chi-square test with $\alpha = 0.05$ showed that there was a relationship between online learning and student interest in learning during the covid-19 pandemic with a value of sig. (2-tailed) thus H_0 was rejected. This study shows that there is a relationship between online learning and student interest in learning during the COVID-19 pandemic at SMK SINGOSARI Deli Tua in 2022.

Keywords: *Online Learning, Interest in Learning, Covid -19*

Abstrak

Pembelajaran jarak jauh adalah proses pembelajaran berbasis elektronik. Sistem pembelajaran online ini tidak memiliki batasan akses, hal ini memungkinkan pembelajaran memakan waktu lebih lama. Minat belajar merupakan salah satu faktor terpenting bagi keberhasilan belajar siswa, minat muncul dari dalam diri siswa itu sendiri. Faktor dari luar minat belajar adalah cara guru mengajar. Peran guru sangat penting untuk menumbuhkan minat belajar siswa, salah satunya dengan mengajar dengan cara yang menyenangkan, memberikan motivasi yang konstruktif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan antara pembelajaran online dengan minat belajar siswa selama masa pandemi Covid-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan survey cross sectional. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik probability sampling dengan random sampling dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 109 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar angket. Hasil uji statistik menggunakan uji chi-square dengan $\alpha = 0,05$ menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pembelajaran online dengan minat belajar siswa pada masa pandemi covid-19 dengan nilai sig. (2-tailed) dengan demikian H_0 ditolak. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pembelajaran online dengan minat belajar siswa pada masa pandemi COVID-19 di SMK SINGOSARI Deli Tua tahun 2022.

Kata Kunci : Pembelajaran Online, Minat Belajar, Covid -19

1. INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Diseases-19 originated from the country of wuhan, Hubei Province, China. This virus quickly spread to all parts of the world. Covid-19 is a new type of disease that has never existed before in humans. This virus causes infections in the respiratory tract from mild to severe, such as flu. Common signs and symptoms of the Covid-19 virus are fever, cough, and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5 to 6 days with the longest period being 14 days (World Health Organization, 2020).

Covid-19 also has several other symptoms that infected patients can experience such as sore throat, muscle aches, phlegm, digestive disorders such as diarrhea, abdominal pain, and loss of function of the senses of taste and smell. This virus can be transmitted from human to human. The transmission occurs through water splashes (droplets) originating from the mouth or respiratory tract of sufferers when doing close interactions or physical contact with other individuals (Yuliana, 2020). 20,162 people were confirmed positive for Covid-19, 14,046 people were in self-care/isolation, 4,838 recovered patients and 1,278 patients died (Covid 19, 2020).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the government made various policies to deal with or overcome the Covid-19 pandemic, such as: Staying at home, Social Distancing, Physical Distancing, Use of personal protective equipment (Masks).), Maintain personal hygiene (Wash hands), Work and study at home (Work/Study From Home), Postpone all activities that gather people many, large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), implementation of the new normal policy (Darmin Tuwu, 2020).

The Indonesian government has also implemented Social Distancing measures for the entire community, and formulated the principles of hygienic procedures, namely wearing masks, washing hands, keeping distance/avoiding crowds, increasing endurance, consuming balanced nutrition, controlling comorbidities, paying attention to groups. the less fortunate. And hygiene and habits of life, health. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, many people did not follow hygiene procedures (Buana, 2020).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research methods. The type of quantitative used is quantitative where information is collected from respondents through questionnaires or questionnaires, generally surveys are limited to research with data collected from samples to represent the entire population. The research method used is a cross-sectional survey design (cause or risk and effect variables or cases that occur in the research object are measured or collected simultaneously) to determine whether or not there is a relationship between online learning and student interest in learning during the covid 19 pandemic.

The instrument used in this study was in the form of a questionnaire or questionnaire made by the researcher to find out the relationship between online learning and student interest in learning during the COVID-19 pandemic at an Indonesian private vocational high school building 2 fields. In this study using a sampling technique using probability sampling with random sampling, namely where the sampling is carried out by simple random sampling, the sample size is obtained from the formula proposed by (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The use of probability sampling in this study aims to be able to determine the relationship between online learning and student interest in learning during the COVID-19 pandemic at Indonesian private vocational high schools building 2 Medan in 2021. Data analysis is shown to answer research objectives and test research hypotheses. For this matter, the statistical test used is the Chi Square Test to determine a significant relationship

between each independent variable and the dependent variable with a significant level of $p > 0.05$ (95% confidence stage) is used to test the descriptive hypothesis if the population consists of two or more more class and is used to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The results of this study are presented in tabular form, in the form of the distribution of respondents' characteristics (gender, age, major, class, status).

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	Frekuensi (F)	Percent (%)
Gender		
Boy	21	19,3
Girl	88	80,7
Total	109	100,0
Age		
15 Old	53	48,6
16 old	56	51,4
Total	109	100,0
Major		
Accountancy	52	47,7
Office administration	57	52,3
Total	109	100,0
Class		
X	50	45,9
XI	59	54,1
Total	109	100,0

From the table above, it can be seen that of the 109 respondents on the gender characteristics, the majority of women were 88 people (80.7%) and the minority of men were 21 people (19.3%). Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 109 respondents at the age of 16, 56 people (51.4%) were majority and 53 (48.6%) were in the minority at 15 years old. Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 109 respondents in the characteristics of the majors in office administration, the majority were 57 people (52.3%) and the minority was accounting as many as 52 people (47.7%). Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 109 respondents in

the class XI, the majority class is 59 people (54.1%) and the minority is class X, which is 50 people (45.9%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Online Learning in SMK Singosari Deli Tua in 2022

Online Learning	Frequency	Percent (%)
Good	61	56,0
Bad	48	44,0
Total	109	100,0

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority of online learning are good as many as 61 people (56.0%) and the minority is bad as many as 48 (44.0%).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Interest in Studying at SMK Singosari Deli Tua in 2022

Interest to Learn	Frequency	Percent (%)
Increase	55	50,5
Decrease	54	49,5
Total	109	100,0

From the table above, it can be seen that the majority interest in learning increased by 55 people (50.5%) and the minority decreased by 54 (49.5%).

Table 4. Tabulated Results Between Online Learning and Student Interest in SMK Singosari Deli Tua in 2022

Online learning	Interest to learn				Total		P-Value
	Increase		Decrease				
	N	%	N	0,000%	N	%	
Good	55	50,5	6	5,5	61	56,00	
Bad	0	0,0	48	44,0	48	44,00	
Total	55	50,5	54	49,5	109	100,00	

From the distribution table of the relationship between online learning and student interest in learning during the Covid-19 pandemic at SMK Singosari Deli Tua in 2022. The results obtained were 55 people (50.5%) with good online learning and increasing student interest in learning, 6

people (5.5%) with good online learning and decreased interest in learning, 0 people (0.0%) with poor online learning and increasing interest in learning, as many as 48 people (44%) with poor online learning and decreased student interest in learning.

Discussion

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be seen that the majority of online learning are good, namely 61 people (56.0%) and the minority is bad, namely 48 (44.0%). From the table above, it can be seen that the majority interest in learning increased by 55 people (50.5%) and the minority decreased by 54 (49.5%). From the distribution table of the relationship between online learning and student interest in learning during the Covid-19 pandemic at at SMK Singosari Deli Tua in 2022. The results obtained were 55 people (50.5%) with good online learning and increasing student interest in learning, 6 people (5.5%) with good online learning and decreased interest in learning, 0 people (0.0%) with poor online learning and increased interest in learning, as many as 48 people (44%) with poor online learning and decreased student interest in learning. From the calculation results obtained by the Chi-Square value obtained a significant value $.000 < 0.05$. Then the working hypothesis H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the online learning variable and student learning interest during the Covid-19 pandemic at SMK Singosari Deli Tua in 2022.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion of 109 respondents, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Based on the results of online learning research, it is known that the good majority are 61 people (56.0%) and the bad minority are 48 people (44.0%).
2. Based on the results of research on interest in learning, it is known that the majority increased by 55 people (50.5%) and the minority decreased by 54 people (49.5%).
3. The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value data of $0.000 < 0.05$, then H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between online learning and student interest in learning during the Covid 19 pandemic at Indonesian Private Vocational Schools Building 2 Medan in 2021.

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