THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PENDEMIDE LEARNING SYSTEM COVID-19 TO STUDENTS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NEGERI 02 MANAGGU, BOALEMO REGENCY

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INTRODUCTION

One of the basic assets of individuals to live and socialize is knowledge or scientific capital they have. With the knowledge possessed, everyone has the opportunity to develop themselves through the world of education. Education itself can basically be interpreted as part of the life process, where each individual can improve his or her abilities in order to maintain their survival. Everyone who experiences the process of developing this knowledge in social life is ultimately known as an educated individual. The ladder to acquire knowledge and lead each individual to become an educated person starts from the family environment, is forged through the school environment and strengthened in the community environment.

The word education if viewed from the term side is derived from the word 'education' which is given the prefix 'pen' and ends with 'an', which when given the meaning it will be found that the word 'education' can be interpreted as a way to educate. If translated into English the word education is known as 'education', while in Arabic it is called the word 'tarbiyah'. In the Greek language, the word education is known as 'paedagoie' which can be interpreted as guidance given to children.

In the life of the state, 'education' plays an important role in determining the sustainability of a country. Where one of the basic roles of the educational process is to prepare a generation that has the ability and readiness to continue the development activities of a country in the future. This is because the education process is part of the individual cadre process that will continue the relay of life which is carried out through strengthening knowledge from the older generation to the younger generation.

Affirmation of the importance of education as explained in Article 31 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In that article it is explained that education is a right and obligation of citizens. To fulfill this right, the government as a state administrator is given the burden of obligation to finance, manage and organize an education system at the national level which is expected to have implications for increasing the value of faith and piety and noble character which in turn can realize the state's goal to educate the nation's life. To make this happen, the state prioritizes the provision of an education budget of at least twenty percent of the planned state revenue and expenditure budget and then is followed up at the regional level by prioritizing education funds with a minimum amount equal to what has been determined by the central government.

As we all know, the COVID-19 pandemic has not ended in this country. In fact, every day we often get news about new people who are also infected. As one of the efforts to rise from adversity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the government formulated a new normal policy, one of the concepts of which is natural selection on the body's resistance to viruses. In the world of education, the new normal concept is manifested in the form of changes in the learning system carried out by managers of educational units, ranging from basic education to higher education. This change in the learning system can be seen from the way used by teaching staff to transfer knowledge to students, which was initially done through giving lessons by way of face-to-face directly in front of the class, shifted to giving distance lessons.

Based on the policy issued by the government through the Ministry of National Education that in the distance learning system, every student receives teaching from home with the help of the internet network. This system is carried out for 3 (three) months starting in March 2020 and ending in May 2020. In June the government issued a discourse on the face-to-face learning system in schools as under normal conditions which is planned to be implemented in July to August. The issue of going back to school, which was discussed by the government, received many contradictory responses from various groups such as the Indonesian Pediatrician Association (IDAI), education experts, teachers, and parents regarding the potential increase in Covid-19 deaths of Indonesian students, policies for the return to school was repaired and implemented a learning from home system (BDR) with an online and offline system as a solution to resolve these problems as regulated in the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Education and Culture Number 15 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Learning From Home in an Emergency Period for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

As one of the learning systems used during the Covid-19 pandemic, the 'online' system can be interpreted as an internet-based distance learning system using learning devices with online application media. In a learning system with this model, one of the main requirements that must exist is the availability of internet networks and data packages. This learning system when viewed from the perspective of students, generally provides convenience. With an internet network that focuses on the application of 'e-learning', learning materials are provided in the form of 'e-books' or in the form of learning videos that can be easily downloaded via the internet.

The learning system using E-learning is a network. Because of its nature, this learning system is able to improve quickly, store or retrieve, distribute, and share learning and information. In a learning system with this model, teachers are given the opportunity to improve their abilities and innovations in terms of presenting the material that will be studied by students.

In addition to learning with the 'online' system to ensure the implementation of education during the pandemic, it is also carried out 'offline' or outside the network as described previously. As the name implies, the 'outside the network' system in this learning method does not use the internet network. The media used in this system are learning media that are generally used in the learning process under normal conditions, including learning books and other learning media. The offline learning system is an alternative method used, especially for students who do not have a mobile phone or whose place of residence is not accessible by the internet network.

At State Elementary School 02 Mananggu, Boalemo Regency, especially in the learning system in Class II and Class V during the covid-19 pandemic, teachers at this school generally choose to use the offline system (outside the network) as the system used to support the Learning From Home (BDR) process. . The implementation of learning with the offline system is motivated by the condition of the students who do not all have devices to do online learning. However, the use of a learning system with an off-network model is not the standard model used by the school. Because in implementing the learning system during the corona pandemic, the school continues to coordinate with the district education office.

The implementation of the offline learning system in Class II and Class V SDN 02 Mananggu, Boalemo Regency refers to the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Education and Culture Number 15 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Organizing Learning from Home in an Emergency Period for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19), especially in Chapter II of the circular letter. which generally regulates the implementation of Learning From Home guidelines. The technique of implementing the learning system using the offline method is carried out by Class II and Class V teachers at SDN 02 Mananggu, Boalemo Regency by dividing students into three groups based on the distance of adjacent houses. The number of students in class V itself is 15 people, consisting of 6 female students and 9 male students. While the number of class II students is 14 people, consisting of 7 female students and 7 male students. The method generally used by teachers in carrying out learning activities with the offline system is by utilizing existing learning media, one of which is textbooks. To maintain the enthusiasm of students in the implementation of BDR, the class teacher distributes textbooks to each student and then explains what material will be studied according to the lesson schedule. In addition, to ensure that students remember the lessons given, the teacher also gives assignments to students, both in the form of individual assignments and group assignments. Teacher visits to study groups that have been formed are adjusted to the learning schedule that has previously been prepared.

The implementation of the learning system during the covid-19 pandemic with the learning method from home using the offline system in Class II and Class V SDN 02 Mananggu, Boalemo Regency, began to be implemented from April 2020 to October 2020. Learning with an offline system, based on the results of interviews conducted teachers have advantages and disadvantages. The advantage is that students can directly follow the learning process from home, and parents can also observe and assist students in following the learning process carried out. While the shortcomings of the offline system are the lack of supporting facilities for the teaching and learning process such as blackboards,

benches and tables. Entering the beginning of November 2020, the school began to carry out face-to-face learning in schools but with a shorter time than face-to-face implementation outside the COVID-19 pandemic.

The learning conditions during the COVID-19 pandemic from the BDR system to the implementation of face-to-face learning in schools are adjusted to the environmental conditions in which the school is located. And this of course will have implications for the achievement of the learning objectives that have been set.

Based on this concept of thought that prompted the author to study further about the implementation of the home learning system by raising the research title "the effectiveness of the learning system during the covid-19 period on students at the public elementary school 02 Mananggu, Boalemo district".

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this study is a type of qualitative research, namely research methods intended to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument (Mukthar, 2013:23).

As for the location or place in this research, it is at the State Elementary School 02 Mananggu, Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

The data collection procedure is the most important step in the research. In qualitative research, data collection is carried out in natural settings (natural conditions), primary data sources, and data collection techniques are more on participant observation, in-depth interviews and documentation, (Sugiono, 2017:309). The data collection techniques in this study are as follows:

1. Observation, which is a data collection technique by conducting direct observations at research locations, especially those related to the learning system during the Covid-19 period for students at SDN 02 Mananggu.
2. Interviews, namely data collection techniques by conducting detailed interviews with research respondents, in this case teachers and parents of students.
3. Questionnaire or questionnaire is a research instrument in the form of a list of questions to obtain information from a number of respondents.

As previously explained, this type of research is a qualitative research type. As stated by Sugiono (2017:337) in qualitative research, data analysis is carried out during data collection and after a certain period. Where the method of data analysis is divided into three steps of analysis, namely by doing data reduction (data reduction), presenting data (data display), drawing conclusions and verifying conclusion drawings/verification.

The stages of implementing this research in general are as follows:

1. Determine the problem to be studied;
2. Determine the location or place where the research will be carried out;
3. Complete the research implementation requirements;
4. Determine the method of data collection;
5. Determine the type of data to be retrieved;
6. Determine who will be the research respondents;
7. Preparation of research proposals;
8. Implementation of data collection; Documenting research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of learning carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic in Class II and Class V at the 02 Mananggu State Elementary School, Boalemo Regency as previously explained, is generally done by learning from home either with an 'online' system or an 'offline' system.

The two learning systems implemented at SDN 02 Mananggu based on the observations made by the researchers have their respective strengths and weaknesses. The weakness in the 'online' learning method is that not all students have a smartphone due to unsupportive family economic factors. In addition, not all students' residences (homes) are affordable with the internet network. Meanwhile, the "offline" learning system cannot be carried out optimally because of the lack of existing learning support tools. However, the two learning systems have advantages, namely in addition to providing health protection to students from the corona virus because they do not have to leave the house to get lessons, parents of students can better understand how the learning methods used by teachers can ultimately increase empathy. parents of students to be more enthusiastic in supporting their children's education.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers with the Principal of SDN 02 Mananggu (Interview Results on February 16, 2021) it was revealed that the research facts that prior to the implementation of the learning from home policy, the school initially discussed the learning plan during the covid period with the parents of students and the school committee through a joint meeting held by the school. where in these activities the school asked the teachers to explain the lesson plans to be carried out and expected full support from the parents of students.

As previously explained, there are several factors that affect the learning system, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, including: (1) Teacher factors; (2) Student Factors; (3) Facilities and Infrastructure; and (4) Environmental Factors.

Teacher Factor

The teacher factor is the most decisive part in the implementation of a learning strategy. During the COVID-19 pandemic, teachers are expected to play a more active role compared to the normal learning process. During the COVID-

19 period, teachers are expected to prepare special learning strategies that they can use as guidelines for implementing learning, identifying factors that support the learning process, determining which learning tools or media will be used.

The implementation of learning with the learning system from home (BDR) in Class V with the group study method as the results of the above observations only lasts for approximately 4 (four months) from April to July 2020. The Corona pandemic conditions that require reducing activities that cause The crowd has an impact on group learning activities that have been previously determined. The BDR (Learning From Home) process with the "offline" system that has been programmed by the Class V Elementary School 02 Mananggu teacher is continued with the learning method at each student's home by involving the participation of parents in mentoring student learning. In this process the role of the class teacher is also increasing because they have to make visits to each student's home.

The assessment method carried out by the Class V teacher is based on the activity and the attitude shown by the students when visited by the teacher. Mastery learning of students can be seen from the minimum completeness criteria developed by the school. The first class teacher developed the minimum completeness criteria (KKM) based on the conditions and needs during the pandemic by setting a graduation standard with a score of 65. The assessment was carried out based on the subjects taught during the pandemic by referring to the Learning Implementation Plan that had been prepared previously.

Student Factor

Aspects of students include aspects of the background of students and the nature of the students.

Background aspects include the gender of students, place of birth, place of residence, socioeconomic level, and others; while judging from the nature of the students include basic abilities, knowledge, and attitudes.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, students are also required to carry out learning activities at home. This condition certainly has an impact on the psyche of students. Where in normal conditions, students learn and interact with classmates and get lessons directly from the class teacher. Meanwhile, during the COVID-19 pandemic, students must study at home accompanied by their parents with thematic guides provided by the teacher. Studying alone at home without being accompanied by jokes and support from classmates will lead students to a saturation point which will have implications for decreasing enthusiasm for learning.

From the results of interviews that researchers conducted with Class II and Class V students, it was found that research data showed that the enthusiasm shown by students in participating in the learning process at home was only at the beginning of the implementation of the Learning From Home (BDR) system, namely in the first week of implementing the system. learn it. Entering the second week and so on, students tend to feel bored and choose to do other activities, such as playing, sleeping, watching TV and other activities that do not lead to improving the quality of students in lessons.

Based on the interview above, it can be stated that the learning system during the COVID-19 pandemic was carried out in Class II and Class V at the 02 Mananggu State Elementary School with the Offline system, creating an attractive learning atmosphere is something that requires extra energy. Considering that students are in an "offline" system of independent learning accompanied by their parents. The teacher's role in the offline learning system is to provide teaching based on the Learning Implementation Plans that have been prepared in each subject, ensuring students understand the lessons given which ultimately lead to the achievement of learning objectives.

Factors of Facilities and Infrastructure

Things that can directly support the implementation of the learning process are generally referred to as supporting facilities. The means of supporting the learning process include learning media, learning tools, school supplies, and so on; while infrastructure is everything that can indirectly support the success of the learning process, for example roads to school, school lighting, and so on. Completeness of facilities and infrastructure will help teachers in the implementation of the learning process; thus facilities and infrastructure are important components that can affect the learning process.

Based on the results of observations made, research data found that the learning process in the offline learning system both in class V learning and the learning process for class II was not supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. In the learning system during the Covid-19 period in Class II and Class V the media used was only limited to thematic books.

From the results of the researcher's interview with the Class V teacher of SDN 02 Mananggu (Interview Results on March 11, 2021) it was found that research data to compensate for the saturation of students in participating in learning with the 'offline' system during the Covid-19 pandemic, his party always evaluates how done in teaching. One thing that is generally done is to collect students who live close together in one place once a week.

Environmental factor

In the learning system carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic with the 'offline' method, the conditions that occur are basically no class organization is formed with the number of study groups exceeding capacity. Because during the COVID-19 pandemic, students studied at home through thematic guide books distributed by teachers. However, this condition is less beneficial for students. Because learning without classmates also brings a sense of boredom to students.

CONLUSION

Based on the results of the assessment above, it can be concluded as follows:

The effectiveness of the learning system during the COVID-19 period which was carried out at the 02 Mananggu State Elementary School, Boalemo Regency when viewed from the achievement of the learning outcomes of Class V students, could be said to be quite effective. However, if viewed from the implementation process that creates feelings of pleasure and learning comfort for students, this system is still said to be ineffective. This is because the offline learning process is not supported by adequate facilities. The learning process carried out is generally carried out as is.

The effectiveness of the learning system during the covid-19 period is generally influenced by several factors, namely: (1) the Teacher Factor, where during the Covid-19 pandemic the teacher's role to create a pleasant learning atmosphere and conditions is a challenge for teachers. Creating pleasant conditions during the learning process will make students' moods calmer so they are more ready to receive lessons. (2) Student Factors, because during the covid-19 pandemic with a learning system using the offline method, students tend to feel bored. (3) Facilities and Infrastructure Factors, because the completeness of facilities and infrastructure can compensate for the boredom of students when participating in the learning process. (4) Environmental factors related to the quantity of students participating in the learning process and the relationship between the people involved in it.

The learning system during the covid-19 period which was carried out at the 02 Mananggu State Elementary School, Boalemo Regency with the target of Class V with an "offline" system experienced many challenges. Among them is the level of saturation of students in participating in the learning process because of the learning atmosphere factor that does not bring a sense of comfort because the students.

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