



FACTORS THAT CAUSE LEARNING DIFFICULTIES DURING PANDEMIC IN CLASS XII STUDENTS OF MAN 1 GORONTALO CITY

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 1st May 2022 Accepted: 1st June 2022 Published: 6th July 2022</p>	<p>The impact of Covid-19 on the world of education has been enormously felt by various parties, especially teachers, school principals, students and parents. With the closure of schools, the government takes steps so that the learning process is not left behind and students continue to receive the right to gain knowledge. Therefore, the government's next decision is that the learning process continues but not face-to-face but online. Many people think that online learning is an ineffective teaching and learning process. This will automatically have an impact on the achievement and motivation of students and some of the obstacles caused by factors of learning difficulties experienced at home and at school in learning and also have an impact on parents returning to additional assignments at home during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is a quantitative descriptive study that describes the factors of student learning difficulties during the Covid-19 pandemic at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Gorontalo City. The population in this study was class XII students who after the calculations obtained the number of research samples was 135 students who were willing to become respondents. Based on the results of the research obtained about the factors of student learning difficulties in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Gorontalo City, it can be concluded that the percentage of each student's learning difficulty factor is for external factors (73% family factors in the medium category, school factors 73% in the middle category). medium, mass media factors 69% moderate category) and the percentage of internal factors (physiological factors 75% moderate category and psychological 70% moderate category)</p>

Keywords: Learning Difficulties, Covid-19 Pandemic, Students.

INTRODUCTION

The impact of Covid-19 on the world of education has been enormously felt by various parties, especially teachers, school principals, students and parents. With the closure of schools, the government takes steps so that the learning process is not left behind and students continue to receive the right to gain knowledge. Therefore, the government's next decision is that the learning process continues but not face-to-face but online. research conducted by Adila (2020) whose research results explain that the factors that influence student learning difficulties while online in Indonesian subjects are internet networks, limited quotas and ineffective teaching and learning activities. The level of difficulty is that the teacher finds it difficult to explain the material, besides that, they are only stupid when studying online, and they like to argue that there is no quota and of course it is very difficult to have a discussion.

According to Andri (2020 online learning or e-learning is a form of learning model that is facilitated and supported by the use of information and communication technology). Indonesia prefers to impose social restrictions because many Indonesians rely on daily wages, so they will be vulnerable to not being able to make a living if the lockdown is enforced (Erni, 2020).

The online or online learning policy is a step that is considered appropriate as a solution to ensure the ongoing (formal) education process for the nation's generation in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, by looking at the context of technological progress as a perspective for problem solving. Indeed, there are many products from modern technological advances that can be considered as a means for online learning, such as applications that can be accessed through platforms such as through WhatsApp groups, email, google classroom, or other media.

There are many ways that can be done so that students can continue to study optimally and effectively, so that education in Indonesia is more advanced even though it is hampered by the pandemic. However, on the other hand, there are some students or students who have difficulty following lessons during the pandemic due to several factors

that hinder the learning process. As a result, many students are disadvantaged and cannot attend lessons during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on initial observations made at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Gorontalo City which also runs the online learning and teaching process, it turns out that there are still many students who skip classes or even have difficulty participating in learning during this pandemic, this is evidenced by the lack of Students' understanding of the lessons taught by the teacher, on the other hand, inadequate internet access is another inhibiting factor that makes it difficult for students to follow lessons. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled "Factors causing Learning Difficulties During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Class XII Students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Gorontalo City".

METHOD

This research method uses a quantitative descriptive method, which is a method used to describe the factors of learning difficulties during the Covid-19 pandemic in class XII students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Gorontalo City. The population in this study was all class XII students of MAN. 1 Gorontalo City, with a total of 364 people, who participate in online or online learning so that data collection is done using Google Fom. The type of questionnaire made in the statement is an elaboration of the research variable indicators which are distributed online using google from. Before compiling the questionnaire, a grid of instruments was first made. After that, compose a statement based on the grid of the instrument and conduct a trial/test of accuracy. This trial is intended to see the level of validity and reliability of the questionnaire that has been made. a grid of variables that become research indicators that can be used as question items in the questionnaire:

No	Indicator	Positive	Negative
1	Internal factors	Physiological factors	4, 18, 22, 44, 49
		Psychological factors	6, 16, 20, 29, 42
		family factor	7, 21, 31, 35, 36
2	External factors	school factor	15, 28, 37, 39, 40
		media factor	5, 9, 14, 17, 23

FINDINGS

This research was carried out at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Gorontalo City, totaling 135 students of class XII as respondents to see the factors of student learning difficulties during the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on this, the distribution of the characteristics of the research respondents who were used as samples is presented in the following table:

Table 1 Results of the Distribution of Research Respondents Characteristics

No	Characteristics of Respondents		N = 135)	
			F	%
1	Class	XII IPA	45	33
		XII IPS	60	44
		XII LANGUAGE	14	10
		XII RELIGION	16	12
2	Gender	Man	38	28
		Woman	97	72
3	Age	16 years	7	5
		17 years	97	72
		18 years	31	23

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the distribution of respondents' characteristics is based on class, gender and age. In this study, it was found that the XII grade students of MAN 1 Gorontalo City who became the research sample were the most 60 students of Social Sciences XII students (44%), students of class XII IPA 45 students (33%), class XII Language 14 students (10%) and class XII Religion 16 students (12%). Characteristics of research respondents based on gender found that male students amounted to 38 (28%) and female students amounted to 97 students (72%). Meanwhile, the distribution of respondents based on age can be seen at the age of 16 years as many as 7 students (5%), age 17 years 97 students (72%) and age 18 years 31 students (23%).

Table 2 Factors that cause learning difficulties for Class XII students of MAN 1 Gorontalo City Family Indicators

factors		Family
Score	Max	36
	Min	19
	Mean	29
	Stdv	3
Percentage		73%
Category		Currently

Table 3 Factors that cause Learning Difficulties for Class XII Students of MAN 1 Gorontalo City School Indicators

factors		School
Score	Max	37
	Min	21
	Mean	29
	Stdv	3
Percentage		73%
Category		Currently

Table 4 Factors that cause Learning Difficulties for Class XII Students of MAN 1 Gorontalo City Media Indicators

factors		Media
Score	Max	37
	Min	20
	Mean	28
	Stdv	3
Percentage		69%
Category		Currently

Table 5 Factors that cause Learning Difficulties for Class XII Students of MAN 1 City of Gorontalo Physiological Indicators

factors		Fisiologis
Score	Max	39
	Min	34
	Mean	30
	Stdv	3
Percentage		75%
Category		Currently

Table 4.6 Factors of Learning Difficulties for Class XII Students of MAN 1 City of Gorontalo Psychological Indicators

factors		Psychological
Score	Max	27
	Min	20

	Mean	28
	Stdv	3
Percentage		70%
Category		Currently

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research conducted to look at the factors that cause student learning difficulties at MAN 1 Gorontalo City, it can be concluded that each of the factors causing student learning difficulties the percentage is for external factors (73% family factors are in the medium category, school factors are 73% in the medium category, mass media factors 69% moderate category) and the percentage of internal factors (physiological factors 75% moderate category and psychological 70% moderate category)

Difficulties in Online Student Learning in the Mass of the Covid-19 Pandemic

Distance learning (PJJ) or online learning that is carried out during the pandemic many difficulties are experienced by children, during the Covid-19 pandemic, namely learning from home programs that rely on the internet network where not all students have cellphones that can support their learning activities, difficulties in the network itself because not all houses have a strong network and the same in accessing the internet and the last difficulty is the cost of buying an internet data package. Learning difficulties are a condition that causes students not to be able to study properly, students' difficulties in receiving or absorbing lessons from teachers, a condition where the competencies or achievements achieved are not in accordance with the standard criteria that have been set (Izaak, Esomar, & Sopacua, 2016; Khaeroni & Nopriyani, 2018).

There are several cases of learning difficulties, namely cases of difficulties with the background of lack of motivation and interest in learning. Cases of difficulties with a negative background towards teachers, lessons and learning situations (Budiyono, 2018; Rusmawan, 2013). A case of difficulty against the background of wrong habits. Aji (2020) explained several obstacles or problems during online and offline learning during the pandemic, including, limited mastery of information technology by teachers and students, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, limited internet access, and the lack of readiness to provide budget from the center to the regions. Although, currently quota assistance from the government for students and teachers has decreased from September 2020. However, this is still insufficient in dealing with student learning difficulties during the covid-19 pandemic. Facilities and infrastructure such as gadgets, computers/laptops, applications, and internet networks that are used as media in the ongoing e-learning-based learning (Soni et al., 2018; Sutrisno, Agung, Tri Sutrisno, & Yudha Anggana Agung, 2013; Wulandari, Sudatha, & Simamora, 2020). However, not all families are able to fulfill these facilities and infrastructure considering the uneven economic status. The existence of learning difficulties will lead to a situation where students cannot learn properly so that they have low learning achievement. Students who have problems with learning are usually characterized by symptoms, namely low achievement achieved by class groups, the results achieved are not balanced with the efforts made, slow in doing learning tasks. This is in line with research conducted by Dewi (2020) where the distance learning method makes students need time to adapt or get used to so that they are able to face new changes that will indirectly affect their learning absorption.

From the results of the interview based on the theory, the researcher divides into two factors that hinder the teaching and learning process during the COVID-19 pandemic, including internal factors and external factors. Internal factors are factors that come from within the perpetrators of teaching and learning activities such as from teachers and students. During this pandemic, the difficulties experienced by MAN 1 Kota Gorontalo which came from students were the decreased interest in learning from the students themselves because they used gadgets as learning media. This was because the focus was split due to the presence of online games that could be accessed on the device. Second, students are confused to find their own information about subjects that they think are difficult to learn and have to look for it on their own on the internet. Third, the high level of stress experienced by students when learning online is due to the lack of learning provided and the absence of friends who can relax in learning. Fourth, the lack of support from parents because not all parents can guide their children in learning to use the online system, so most parents allow their children to learn independently.

External factors are obstacles or obstacles in online learning from outside such as the environment and supporting media in learning activities. Internet quotas are the main problem faced by both the teacher and MAN 1 Gorontalo City. This happens because the applications used such as Google Forms and WhatsApp for each learning process require a large quota, so this creates additional costs for parents or teachers in the learning process. Sometimes you can't control your spending quota because students don't only use it to study but also to play games and other social media on their devices so that the internet quota used quickly runs out. Even so, school is a scope that has an important role, especially in online learning. The role of the teacher must also be to create child-friendly education (Kusdaryani, Purnamasari, & Damayani, 2016; Wahyono et al., 2020).

These roles include the attitude of teachers towards children who must apply compassion and norms that include religion and culture, learning methods adapted to the background and learning atmosphere experienced by students, classrooms that must support children's learning atmosphere: even though distance learning the class must

be adjusted, such as the face-to-face shift method, etc., the most important thing is that wherever the classroom is located, it is able to create a comfortable learning atmosphere for children.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis, the factors that cause student learning difficulties at MAN 1 Gorontalo City can be concluded that each of the factors causing student learning difficulties the percentage is for external factors (73% family factors in the medium category, school factors 73% in the medium category, media factors mass 69% moderate category) and the percentage of internal factors (75% physiological factors moderate category and 70% psychological category moderate).

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