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Research Article

The responses of lecturers on online learning in pandemic covid-19

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Abstract.
Government of Indonesia ordered every educational institution to do online learning to break the chain of Corona virus disease. Because of that, Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP) of UNIVA Labuhanbatu did teaching learning process by online learning system. This condition made the lecturers gave different responses. So, this research aims to reveal the responses of lecturers on doing online learning in covid-19 pandemic. The data were collected through questionnaires. The data revealed that there were different responses of lecturers of FKIP of UNIVA Labuhanbatu.The mean obtained was 63.73%. Based on the mean, it can be conclude that the responses of the lecturers of FKIP UNIVA Labuhanbatu were categorized with agree with doing online learning in pandemic Covid-19.

Keywords: Online learning; covid-19; lecturers

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1. Introduction

Covid-19 cases emerged at the end of 2019 in China. Covid-19 was first discovered in Wuhan, Hubei province, China. People who have infected Covid-19 is always increased. The first spike occurred on December 15, 2019, with the number of infected reaching 27 people. A week later the number infected was 60.After China, Covid-19 has spread to all parts of the world. From China, the Covid-19 case has spread to the Continent of Europe, the Continent of Australia, and the Middle East and also the African Continent [1]. Algeria reported positive patients for Covid-19 for the first time on February 17, 2020.

On March 2, 2020, President of Indonesia, JokoWidodo, announced the first positive case of Covid-19 in Indonesia. There were two person were first infected after they met Japanese citizens who visited Indonesia.On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced that Covid-19 was a Global Pandemic. Based on this announcement and also other impacts such as the number of victims, enormous losses,

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the number of infected areas, the President of Indonesia declared Covid-19 a National Disaster on April 13, 2020.

Handling of covid-19 cases is felt to be very complicated. This made the government make a policy as an effort to break the chain of spreading Covid-19. This policy is to make social distancing and physical distancing. This policy was felt to be very heavy for everyone. Everyone should stay at home. All activities are carried out from home. Activities outside the home can be done if it is very important. This policy has a negative effect in all fields [2]. All activities become constrained. Many losses were felt. However, because the Covid-19 vaccine has yet to be found, social and physical distancing is the only way to break the Covid-19 chain.

Social and physical distancing policies have a bad influence in education. This made the minister of education and culture change the teaching pattern so that learning could still be carried out. This decision is expected to reduce the spread and break the chain of spreading Covid-19. Until March 2020 the online learning system has become an option in implementing the learning process. Traditionally, online learning has been felt to be less beneficial for education system. This is because the interaction between lecturer and students is very limited[3].

Online learning systems are considered to be most effective in this pandemic.Online learning is carried out without having to be present and without meeting face to face in class [4]. Both educators and students must stay at home. This situation makes direct contact between educators and students cut off and reduces the risk of being infected with Covid-19.

This also applied at Al-Washliyah University (UNIVA) of Labuhanbatu, especially in the Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP). The online learning system is used at FKIP UNIVA Labuhanbatu. There is no direct contact between lecturers and students in class. Online learning is a form of distance learning or distance education [5]. Online learning is considered an alternative to expensive lecturers to face without having a classroom [6]. The online learning system makes each lecturer of FKIP UNIVA Labuhanbatu try to find the suitable learning tools that can support the learning process. Various learning tools are used, such as whatsapp social media, youtube, zoom application, and also google classroom. These media are related to technology. Online learning is learning the help of communication and information technology, especially the web and internet [7].

Online learning brings some responses for the lecturers of FKIP UNIVA Labuhanbatu. The formulation of the problem in this research is what are the responses lecturers of the Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP) of UNIVA Labuhanbatu on online learning

in pandemic Covid-19? So, the purpose of this research is to see the responses of the lecturers of the Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP) of UNIVA Labuhanbatu on online learning in pandemic Covid-19.

2. Result and Discussion

To answer the formulation of the problem, the data were collected through questionnaires. The questionnaires were 7 questions. The distribution of questionnaires was via Google form. The source of data were the lecturers of the Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP) of UNIVA Labuhanbatu. Technique of data analysis used three concurrent flows of activity, data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusion.

There were some varieties of responses of the lecturers on doing online learning in pandemic Covid-19. The responses discussed one by one.

The first question is "learning can be done anytime and anywhere". Based on the data found that most of lecturers of the Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP) of UNIVA Labuhanbatu are strongly agree if by online learning they can do teaching learning process anytime and anywhere they want. It can be seen from the percentage is reaching 38.5%. Next rank is 30.8% of the lecturers are neutral. The third is 23.1% of lecturers are agree, 7.7% are disagree, and 0% is strongly disagree.
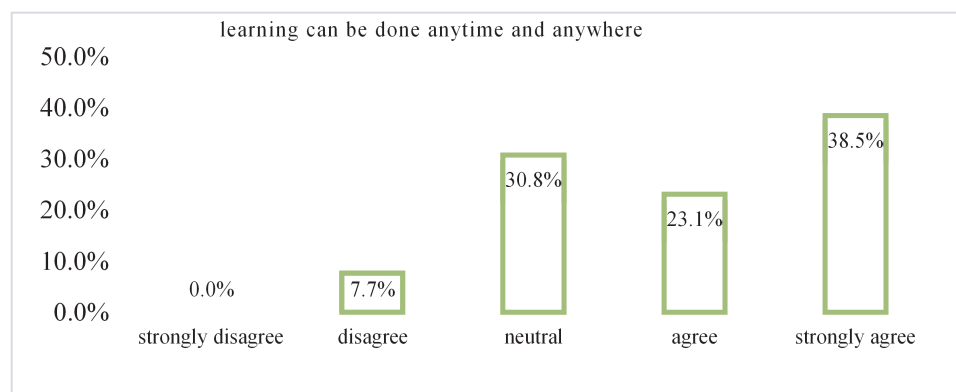

Figure 1: Comparative result of question 1.

From question number 1, the mean of this question is

$$m = \left(\frac{\sum n}{Y} \right) x100m = \left(\frac{51}{65} \right) x100(1)$$

$$m = 78,46\%$$

Based on the calculation, question number 1 is responded by agree.

The second question is "online learning makes the learning process more organized". Data revealed that the lecturers are neutral with 46.2% if online learning makes the learning process more organized. 30.8% of the lecturers are disagree with the question. 15.4% of the lecturers are agree, 7.7% are strongly disagree, and 0% is strongly disagree.
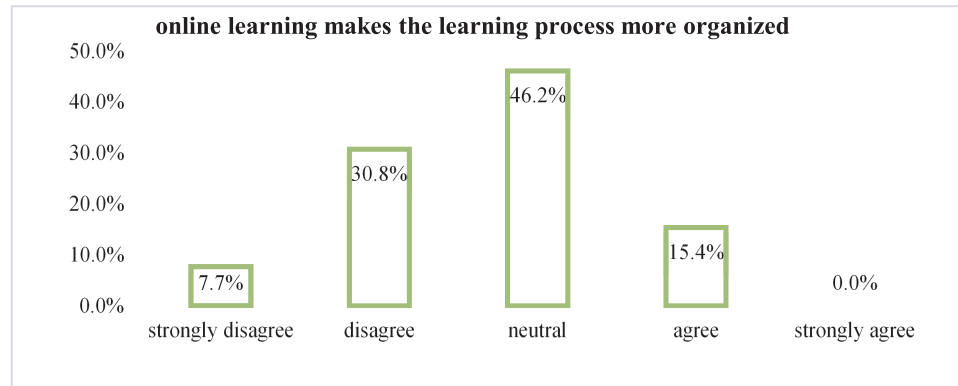

Figure 2: Comparative result of question 2.

From question number 2, the mean of this question is

$$m = \left(\frac{\sum n}{Y}\right) x100$$

$$m = \left(\frac{36}{65}\right) x100(2)$$

$$m = 53,84\%$$

Based on the calculation, question number 2 is responded by neutral.

The third question is "online learning costs is more chipper". When the lecturers were asked if online learning costs is more chipper, they were neutral with 53.8%. While the response of strongly disagree is 15.4%, disagree is 15.4%, and agree 15.4% too. There is no response with strongly agree.

From question number 3, the mean of this question is

$$m = \left(\frac{\sum n}{Y}\right) x100m = \left(\frac{36}{65}\right) x100(3)m = 53,84\%$$

Based on the calculation, question number 3 is responded by neutral.

The fourth question is "not all lecturers have internet access". From the data, it can be seen that 46.2% of the lecturers are neutral response if not all lecturers have internet access. Strongly agree is 23.1%, strongly disagree is 15.4%. While disagree and agree are 7.7%.

From question number 4, the mean of this question is

$$m = \left(\frac{\sum n}{Y}\right) x100m = \left(\frac{41}{65}\right) x100(4)m = 63,07\%$$
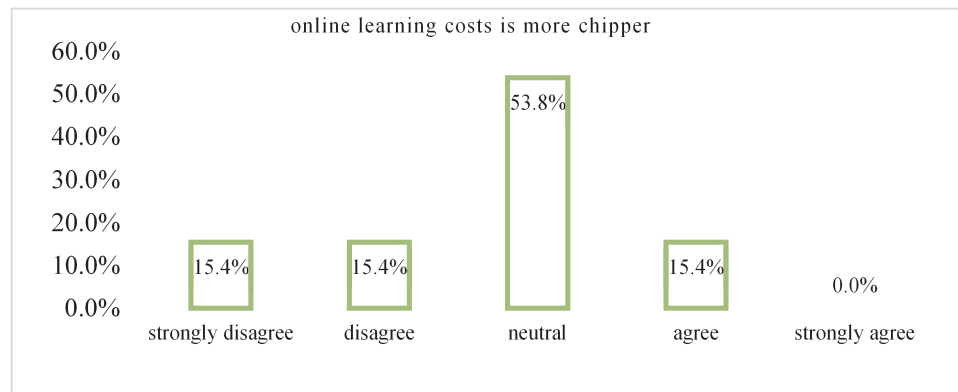
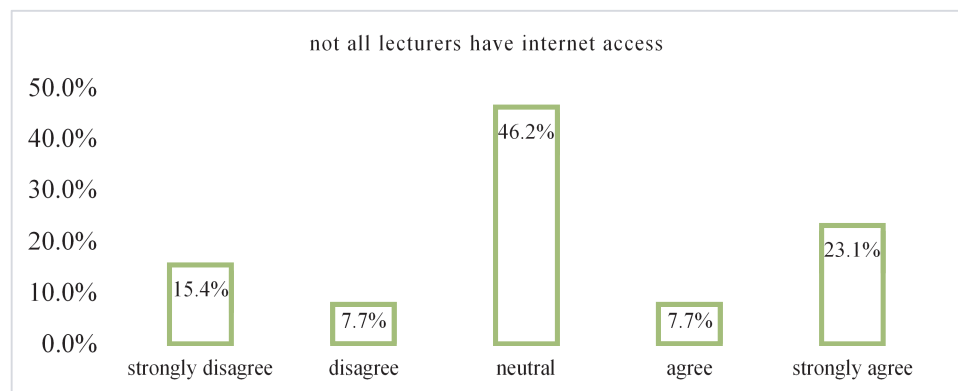**Figure** 3: Comparative result of question 3.

Figure 4: Comparative result of question 4.

Based on the calculation, question number 4 is responded by agree.

The fifth question is "preparation of technology and information infrastructure for online learning requires a large amount of funding". Lecturers responded the question preparation of technology and information infrastructure for online learning requires a large amount of funding such as agree is 53.8%, strongly agree is 23.1%, neutral is 15.4%, disagree is 7.7%. Strongly disagree are not responded by the lecturer.
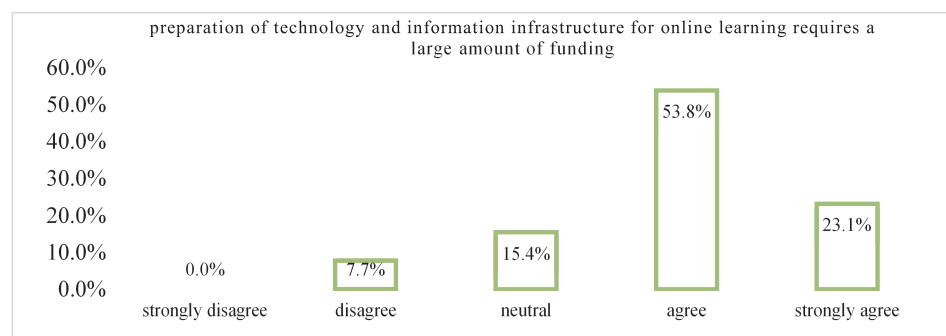

Figure 5: Comparative result of question 5.

From question number 5, the mean of this question is

$$m = \left(\frac{\sum n}{Y}\right) x100 m = \left(\frac{51}{65}\right) x100(5) m = 78,46\%$$

Based on the calculation, question number 5 is responded by agree.

The sixth question is "lecturers are not capable of using technology". 53.8% of the lecturers are disagree with the statement lecturers are not capable of using technology. 23.1% of them are strongly disagree, and 23.1% are neutral. While the response of agree and strongly agree is 0% or there is no lecturers respond to this responses.
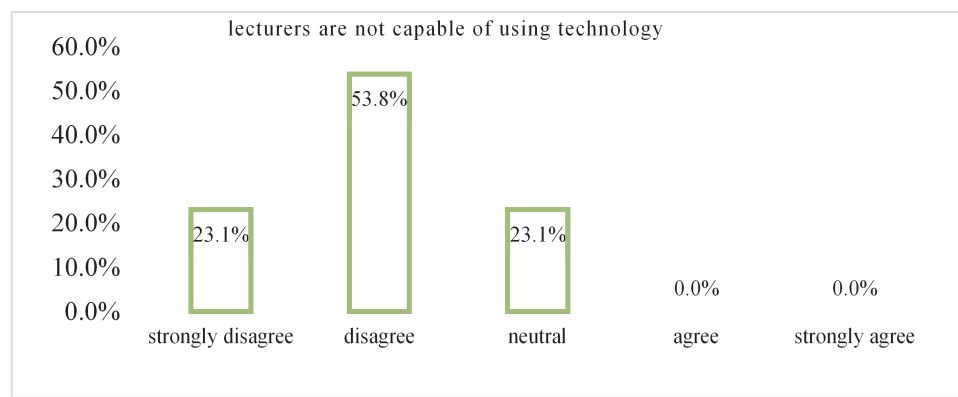

Figure 6: Comparative result of question 6.

From question number 6, the mean of this question is

$$m = \left(\frac{\sum n}{Y}\right) x100 m = \left(\frac{26}{65}\right) x100(6) m = 40\%$$

Based on the calculation, question number 6 is responded by neutral.

The seventh question is "the delayed response from the students frustrated the lecturer". Lecturers responded question of the delayed response from the students frustrated the lecturer with 46.2% are strongly agree. 38.5% of lecturers responded neutral. 7.7% of lecturers responded agree and 7.7% are disagree too.

From question number 7, the mean of this question is

$$m = \left(\frac{\sum n}{Y}\right) x100 m = \left(\frac{51}{65}\right) x100(7) m = 78,46\%$$

Based on the calculation, question number 7 is responded by agree.

The researcher used this formula to count the mean of the score.

$$m = \left(\frac{Fx}{n}\right) x100(8)$$

$$m = 63,73\%$$

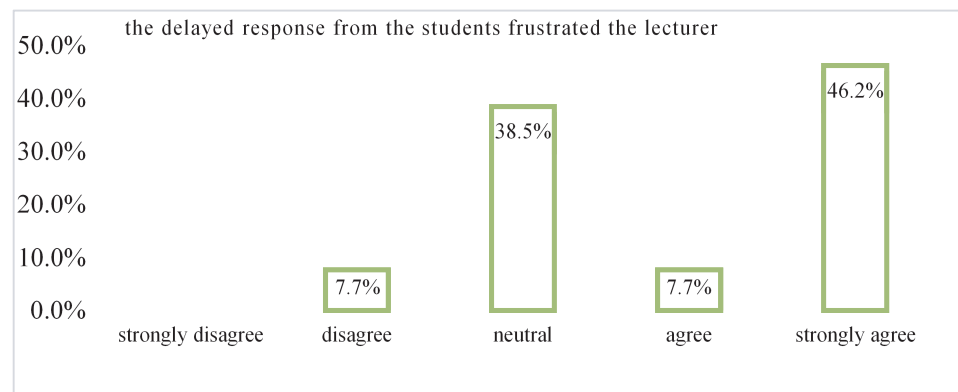the delayed response from the students frustrated the lecturer

Figure 7: Comparative result of question 7.

Based on the mean of the score, so the response of the lecturers of Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP) of UNIVA Labuhanbatu is categorized with agree with online learning in pandemic Covid-19.

3. Conclusion

From the data obtained the value of the mean was 63.73%. So, the conclusion is lecturers of Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP) of UNIVA Labuhanbatu responded with agreewith online learning in pandemic Covid-19.

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