

Conference Paper

Senior High School Students' Perceptions of Art Subject Online Teaching During COVID-19

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ORCID:Sri Wulandari: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9449-5769>**Abstract**

One of the actions taken by the Indonesian government to stop the spread of COVID-19 was closing all schools and running online teaching from home. Online learning creates distance between students and teachers. This study aimed to understand students' perceptions of online education of art, specifically senior high school students in Probolinggo regency. The research focused on investigating students' skills and comfortability during the learning process as well as the online learning management carried out by the teachers. This study used a quantitative approach with simple statistical computation. The researcher collected the data by distributing questionnaires to students at seven state senior high schools in Probolinggo utilizing Google Forms. The data were then descriptively analyzed. From 22 respondents, it was found that 9.1% did not have a smartphone; 81.8% stated that they could understand the online teaching materials; 27.3% expressed that they were not satisfied; and 54.5% said that the online learning demotivated them to learn arts. However, 95.5% of students believed that their teachers mastered the online classroom management. Results of the study show that senior high school students in Probolinggo have had a delightful experience in learning art online. However, it then slowly demotivates them to create art even though the majority of teachers have mastered the online learning technology. Students expect more varied creativity from teachers and stakeholders to ensure that learning art is entertaining and motivates them in the era of the pandemic.

Keywords: students' perception, online learning, art subject, COVID-19

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1. Introduction

In December 2019, people around the world got shocking news with the existence of a new virus named n-COV virus. It is strongly believed that this virus comes from the animal market in Wuhan, China [1]. It deactivated many activities in China and cost countless lives. In order to downscale the propagation of the virus, the Chinese government orders society to run social distancing [2].

Well-known as the COVID-19, this virus spread rapidly to all countries around the world. There have been numerous countries reported that their people contaminated

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with the virus that the vaccine is had not been found yet. World Health Organization (WHO) stated that COVID-19 had been a global pandemic [3].

Based on the WHO website on August, 19th 2020, the number of COVID-19 cases has achieved 22.271.744 with 782.831 death rate, and the cure rate at 15.023.082 [4]. In Indonesia, the first COVID-19 case started on 2nd of March 2020 and reached its peak around March-April 2020 [5]. The government has taken a firm stance since the announcement of positive cases in Indonesia.

The government enacted social/physical distancing to halt the propagation of the virus. Some of the campaigns are washing hands with soap and water, bringing antiseptic gel and wearing a mask, also the large-scale social restrictions that restrict mobility access [6].

COVID-19 has impacted many living quarters, including social, economy, tourism, and education. Furthermore, the Education Ministry has enacted several policies as the coping mechanism of COVID-19. The first Circular Letter 2 2020 about the Precaution and Handling of COVID-19 in the scope of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Second, Circular Letter 3 2020 about the Precaution of COVID-19 in Educational Institution. Third, Circular Letter 4 2020 about the Implementation of Education Regulation during the Emergency Time of COVID-19, including the instruction of online learning as the substitution of school that is closed temporarily [7].

Indonesia has implemented online learning since 2013, only for several schools due to geographic and internet connection reasons [8]. Throughout this pandemic situation, teachers and students are compelled only to have virtual class interaction. There is no direct interaction since the class is closed to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

The most updated scientific journals entitled Senior High School Students' Motivation in Online Learning during COVID-19 pandemic about the significant loss of students' stimulus to study [9]. It has been a challenging time for teachers, students, as well as parents. Not only the teachers that have to interact indirectly through digital media but also an additional burden for parents to take teachers' role to guide their children at home. Technologies have replaced teachers' role. This situation requires teachers to deliver the teaching materials more creatively not only to help students understanding the lesson, but also allow students to participate actively, enthusiastic, and achieve the learning goals. It is a severe challenge, especially for Art subject teachers. This study aims to investigate Senior High School students' perception of online Art learning during COVID-19 pandemic.

2. Methodology

Problems discussed in this study focus on students' skills and comfortability during the online classroom as well as the classroom management by the teacher. In order to answer those problems, a quantitative approach was used with a simple statistical calculation. The data was collected by distributing questionnaires randomly to students of seven Senior High School in Probolinggo using Google Form that then analyzed descriptively. The questionnaire distribution took a week from 1st to 7th of September 2020.

The consideration in choosing Probolinggo was because it is not a metropolitan city in which mixed Madura and Java dominate the socio-cultural life. Those seven schools are distributed in different regions in Probolinggo Regency, East Java. The difference in the geographic position of the schools triggered the researcher interest to observe the students' tendencies. There were 11 questions in the questionnaire: 1) Student name, 2) School, 3) Home distance to school, 4) Father's job, 5) Mother's job, 6) Signal strength in the region, 7) Smartphone, 8) The ability to operate the internet, 9) Teachers' mastery in operating online learning, 10) Students' opinion about their motivation to study online, 11) Students' opinion about the online Art subject learning. The purpose of this research is not to compare different conditions—a simple statistical calculation in the form of a descriptive percentage. The data analysis was in the form of interpretation from the described tendencies based on the research problem.

3. Analysis and Discussion

The data was collected from 22 respondents originated from seven Senior High School in Probolinggo East Java that had been reviewed, and calculated in a descriptive percentage. The data summary was presented in 11 points. Since the researcher wanted to express the condition in the general perception, the data, including identity, age, and address, were not presented.

The summary of data analysis for each question item can be seen on the following table:

Overall, the majority of students answers that the distance from their house to school are about 500 m – 5 km with 72,8% while 11 km – 15 km was the very least with only two students. Afterwards, there were four students answered 6 km – 10 km with 18.2%.

Table 2 shows that the dominant profession of the students' father is an entrepreneur with eight students or 36,3%. There are three students whose father's job are a farmer

TABLE 1: Home Distance to School

No.	Answers	Respondents (amount and %)	
1.	500 m - 5 km	16	72,8%
2.	6 km- 10 km	4	18,2%
3.	11 km -15 km	2	9,0%
	TOTAL	22	100%

TABLE 2: Students' Father Profession

No.	Answers	Respondents (amount and %)	
1.	Entrepreneurs	8	36,3%
2.	Farmers	3	13,6%
3.	Civil Servant	4	18,2%
4.	Horticulturists	2	9,0%
5.	Others	5	22,7%
	TOTAL	22	100%

with a percentage of 13,6%. The other four students answered that civil servants accounted for 18,2%, and two students answered horticulturist for 9,0%. Finally, five students answered another profession with 22,7%.

TABLE 3: Students' Mother Profession

No.	Answer	Respondents (amount and %)	
1.	Housewives	16	72,7%
2.	Civil Servant	4	18,2%
3.	Entrepreneurs	2	9,0%
	TOTAL	22	100%

Table 3 depicts the students' mother profession with housewives as the highest with 16 students or 72,7%. Civil servant ranked 2 with four students or 18,2% and entrepreneur with two students or 9,0%.

TABLE 4: Signal Strength

No.	Answers	Respondents (amount and %)	
1.	Very good	4	18,2%
2.	Fair	17	77,3%
3.	Poor	1	4,5%
	TOTAL	22	100%

Table 4 shows that the signal strength of the four students was excellent accounted for 18,2%. Afterwards, there were 17 students answered that their connection was fair with 77,3%. There was only one student answered low with 4,5%.

TABLE 5: Smartphone Possession

No.	Answers	Respondents (amount and %)	
1.	Yes	20	90,9%
2.	No	2	9,1%
	TOTAL	22	100%

Tabel 5. Ketika responden diajukan pertanyaan tentang kepemilikan *smartphone*, mayoritas siswa mengaku telah memiliki *smartphone* sendiri yakni sebanyak 20 siswa atau 90,9%. Sedangkan sisanya sebanyak 2 siswa atau 9,1% mengaku tidak memiliki *smartphone*.

Table 5 shows that the majority of students have smartphone as an individual possession for about 20 students or 90,9% while the other two students accounted for 9,1% did not have smartphone.

TABLE 6: The Internet Mastery

No.	Answers	Respondents (amount and %)	
1.	Yes	20	90,9%
2.	No	2	9,1%
	TOTAL	22	100%

Table 6 explains students' mastery of internet usage. It shows that 20 students for 90,9% acknowledged that they could use the internet very well. In contrast, the other two students or 9,1% could not use the internet very well.

TABLE 7: Teachers' Mastery in Operating Online Learning

No.	Answers	Respondents (amount and %)	
1.	Yes, very good	21	95,5%
2.	Do not master	0	0%
3.	Unsure	1	4,5%
	TOTAL	22	100%

Table 7 illustrates students' opinion about teachers' mastery in operating online learning during COVID-19. Majority of students (21 students) with 95,5% answered that their teachers master online learning while there was a student or 4,5% that was unsure.

TABLE 8: Students' Opinion About Learning Motivation during the Online Learning

No.	Answers	Respondents (amount and%)	
1.	Demotivated	10	45,5%
2.	Motivated	12	54,5%
	TOTAL	22	100%

Table 8 shows students' motivation during online learning. The table depicts that ten students or 45% of students stated that they were demotivated with online learning. Another 12 students of 54,5% felt that they were more motivated with online learning.

TABLE 9: Students' Opinion if the Art Subject Conducted Online

No.	Answers	Respondents (amount and %)	
1.	Yes	10	45,5%
2.	No	6	27,3%
3.	Unsure	6	27,3%
	TOTAL	22	100%

Table 9 presents students' perspective towards the online Art subject teaching. It can be seen that ten students who accounted for 45,5% answered they agree with online learning. In comparison, the other 12 students answered no and unsure about the implementation of online learning with the same amount, respectively.

Based on the data collected, there were only 9,1% students from 22 respondents in total that did not have a smartphone; 81,8% of them stated that they could comprehend the online learning materials, 27,3% stated that they did not enjoy it, while 54% students felt demotivated for learning Art. However, 95,5% of students told that their teachers mastered the online classroom management for online Art subject teaching. Result of the study shows that Senior High School students in Probolinggo tend to enjoy the online learning, but slowly lost their motivation to be creative even though their majority of teachers have mastered the technologies of online teaching. Students expect other creativities from teachers and stakeholders to provide a learning atmosphere that is fun and motivated during the pandemic.

4. Conclusion

From the explanation of data analysis, it can be seen that Senior High School students in Probolinggo tend to enjoy the online Art subject but will slowly demotivate if this pandemic will occur in a longer-term. The more creative learning process is something that is expected by students. Thus, teachers are required to establish more fun online learning. It is recommended for teachers to always innovative and creative in presenting the learning materials. Knowing that current students are millennials that close to the smartphone, teachers need to consider an Art lesson that not only focus on giving students several assignments. It is understandable when students feel bored since their mobility is limited due to the learning from home obligation.

Nevertheless, in order to halt the spread of COVID-19 in Indonesia, all parties have to participate and obey every regulation from the government actively. Teachers have an essential role in achieving an intelligent generation within this pandemic situation. Every student has the equal right to pursue high quality of education.

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