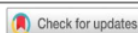




Comparative Study of Student Learning Outcomes in Online and Offline Learning during the Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

Learning is carried out offline starting April 2022 after the COVID-19 pandemic began to subside and the statistics on COVID-19 cases in the city of Surabaya showed a low risk status. Learning that was originally done online was changed back to being done offline. Therefore, this study aims to identify differences in student learning outcomes in online and offline learning. This research is a quasi-experimental research with comparative method and quantitative approach. Research data was collected on macroeconomic theory courses in the even semester of the 2020/2021 academic year for online learning and the 2021/2022 school year for offline learning. The study population was 18 students who were randomly selected from the economic education study program in 2020 and 2021. Processing and analysis of research data used an independent sample T-test. Based on the results of the independent sample t-test, the Sig (two-sided) value is 0.356 > 0.05. These results indicate that there is no significant difference in the average student learning outcomes between online and offline learning. Students' online learning has an average learning outcome of 85.8889, higher than offline learning of 81.3333. Therefore, learning activities are more flexible during the pandemic and can be done online or offline.

INTRODUCTION

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus in March 2020, all sectors in Indonesia have been severely affected, especially the education sector. The impact of the world of education is that learning takes place remotely or online. The emergence of the government's appeal for online learning is a breakthrough to continue learning and the right solution to mitigate the high risk of spreading the COVID-19 virus. Online learning is learning that takes place in a network where teachers and students do not meet in person (Pohan, 2020). Online learning is learning through the internet with accessibility, connectivity, flexibility, and the ability to create different kinds of learning interactions (Moore et al., 2011). According to Kurtarto, (2017) online learning is learning that allows students and teachers to collaborate and interact over the internet. Online learning is a learning system that uses platforms that can support teaching and learning processes that take place remotely rather than in person (Handarini & Wulandari, 2020). Online learning is one form of lecture that can be used as a solution during the COVID-19 pandemic, this is to connect students with learning resources (databases, experts/lecturers, libraries) that are spatially separated or far apart, interact or collaborate synchronously and asynchronously (Sadikin & Hamidah, 2020).

Now, after the COVID-19 pandemic has begun to subside and the statistics of COVID-19 cases in the City of Surabaya are of low risk, then based on a circular letter surrounding the Universitas Negeri Surabaya from April 2022 onwards for the even semester of 2021/2022 learning is carried out face-to-face or offline for students batch 2021. Learning that was originally used to be done online is now trying to adapt again

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