

Disaster and Distance Learning: Exploratory Factors Analysis of Online Learning Effectiveness at Lampung University During Pandemic

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Abstract-*Various efforts have been made to continue to carry out learning during the pandemic, at this time it is important to evaluate the correlated factors in supporting the effectiveness distance learning during this pandemic. The survey research was conducted using online questionnaires to students at the University of Lampung. Respondents in this study were taken as many as 100 respondents. The data analysis carried out includes statistical analysis of exploratory factors analysis in order to determine the variation in the grouping of factors from the survey data obtained. Data analysis using JASP 0.13 software. Based on the data that has been processed, it is known that there are two dimensional groupings in the factors that affect the effectiveness of online learning during the pandemic, the first dimension includes the environment for students to do online learning and the second dimension includes students' internal factors and learning support resources. The most dominant factor that affects the effectiveness of the learning is environmental conditions, especially the social and physical environment. Meanwhile, the curriculum is not considered an influential factor in the effectiveness of the learning. Intervention is needed in the environment in which students learn and the mental condition of students in order to optimize the effectiveness of learning during the pandemic.*

Keywords: Distance Learning, Disaster Resilience, Exploratory Factor Analysis, University

Introduction

In the 2020 and 2021 pandemic era, the government has intervened so that the quality of education in Indonesia does not decline due to the rapid spread of

the corona virus. The government through the Ministry of Education and Culture made various learning adjustments during the pandemic as stated in Circular Letter Number 2 of 2020 concerning Prevention and Handling of COVID-19 within the Ministry of Education and Culture and Circular Letter Number 3 of 2020 concerning Prevention of COVID-19 in Education Units. One form of new learning activities is the process of learning from home (online learning) [1]. Minister of Education and Culture Nadiem Makarim said that there were nine policies and programs that had been implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. It does not stop there, the government has a program to accelerate economic recovery in Indonesia due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, namely the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN). There are many sectors that the government wants to focus on for this recovery, one of which is the Education sector [2]. The form of the PEN Program in the education sector is subsidies for students in the form of internet quotas and the Wage Subsidy Assistance (BSU) program for educators [3].

Online learning is basically distance learning [4]. The distance learning system is a system that has existed since the middle of the 18th century [5]. Since the beginning, distance learning has always used technology for the implementation of learning, starting from the simplest technology to the latest. In brief, the history of the development of distance learning can be grouped according to the dominant technology it uses.

Taylor in Firman & Rahayu (2020) for example, groups the distance learning generation into five (5) generations, namely: (1) correspondence model, (2) multi-media model, (3) tele-learning model, (4) model flexible learning, and (5) smarter flexible learning models. In the fourth and fifth generations of distance learning, jargon that is very popular in the community such as e-learning, online learning, and mobile learning were born which further popularized the distance learning phenomenon [6].

Learning is not just sharing learning material on the internet network. In online learning, in addition to online learning materials, there is also a process of online teaching and learning activities [7]. So, the main difference between online learning and just online learning material is the interaction that occurs during the learning process [8]. Interaction in learning consists of interactions between the learner and the teacher and/or facilitator (teacher), with other fellow learners, and with the learning material itself Moore (1989) in [9]. The three types of interactions that occur in online learning will create a learning experience, although it is realized that there will be many factors that can affect the effectiveness of the learning.

There are several things that affect the way a student learns, including the influence of external factors and internal factors of the student. According to Suryabrata (2002) in [10] the factors that influence the way of learning include the following. a. Factors from within students: Psychological factors (intellectual intelligence (IQ), learning ability, learning motivation, attitudes and feelings, interests and conditions due to sociocultural conditions). Physiological factors are divided into 2, namely: first, namely the physical condition behind the learning activity where a fit physical condition will have a different effect on a sick physical condition. The second is the state of certain physiological functions. b. Factors from outside students: Factors regulating teaching and learning in schools in the form of teaching curriculum, school discipline, learning facilities, student grouping. Social factors in schools are the school system, students' social status, teacher-student interactions. Situational factors are economic conditions, circumstances of time and place, as well as the environment. Of the many options for these factors, it is important to analyze which factors are correlated in supporting the effectiveness of distance learning during this pandemic. This research is expected to provide recommendations in making higher education policies, especially interventions that must be carried out on students.

Research Methods

In this study, the concept of learning effectiveness from Suryabrata (2002) was used with the identification of the following factors:

Table 1. Factors Identification

No.	Factors Identification
1.	Physiological conditions
2.	Psychological conditions
3.	Motivating conditions
4.	cognitive readiness/reason
5.	physical environmental conditions
6.	social environmental conditions
7.	natural environmental conditions
8.	curriculum readiness
9.	readiness of infrastructure facilities
10.	Teaching staff readiness

This research was conducted using quantitative methods with survey instruments. Lampung. Respondents in this study were taken as many as 100 respondents. The criteria proposed in this study were: (1). Students who are still actively studying at tertiary institutions at the University of Lampung, (2). Minimum age 20 years, (3). Attending lectures actively online on semester runs during a pandemic. The survey was carried out in two time frames from March 2021 to May 2021. The questionnaire was made using the Likert scale which is a scale that shows consumer responses to the characteristics of a choice (Durianto, 2001). The data analysis carried out includes statistical analysis of exploratory factors analysis in order to determine the variation in the grouping of factors from the survey data obtained. Data analysis using JASP 0.13 software which is considered qualified to perform the EFA test. The results of this EFA test will then display the dominant categorization grouping that reflects the correlation between variables.

Results and Discussion

Based on the survey conducted, it can be seen that the profile of the respondents who filled out this questionnaire. In the gender category, it appears that the dominant group of respondents is women (63%), while in the category of the type of access they have in online learning, the dominant category is internet access at home (82%). In the category of computer literacy, the dominant category is in the intermediate category (70.8%), this category means individuals who have often used computers and their applications for routine activities and special applications that do not require high skills. In the learning style category,

it seems dominant in the visual category (61.5%). In detail, this can be summarized in the following table:

Table 2. Respondent Profile

No	Category	Sub Cat	Qty	%
1	Gender	Male	27	28.1
		Women	61	63.5
2	Location of Access	Campus	1	1
		House	82	85.4
		Public Location With Free Wifi	2	2.1
		Location with paid Wifi	6	6.3
		Others	6	6.3
3	Computer literacy	Elementary	14	14.6
		Intermediate	68	70.8
		Expert	14	14.6
		Very Expert	0	0
4	Learning Styles	Visual	59	61.5
		Verbal	18	18.8
		Experimental	9	9.4
		Motoric	10	10.4

Assumption test is then carried out to determine the adequacy of the sample used. The assumption test was carried out using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Test and the Bartlett Test. The standard in the Kaiser Meyer Olkin test is that the overall MSA score must be above 0.5, while the data in the following table has a score of 0.776. This indicates if the sample used is sufficient and can be analyzed.

Table 3. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Assumption Test

	MSA
Overall MSA	0.776
Physiological conditions	0.821
Psychological conditions	0.591
Motivating conditions	0.835
cognitive readiness/reason	0.807
physical environmental conditions	0.692
social environmental conditions	0.663
natural environmental conditions	0.855
curriculum readiness	0.838
readiness of infrastructure facilities	0.799
Teaching staff readiness	0.887

Bartlett test was conducted to determine the relationship between variables correlated with each other, where the standard is less than 0.005. From the data in the following table it appears that if it is lower

than 0.001, it can be said that there is a mutual correlation between variables.

Table 4. Bartlett's test

²	df	p
340.916	45.000	< .001

Data Analysis

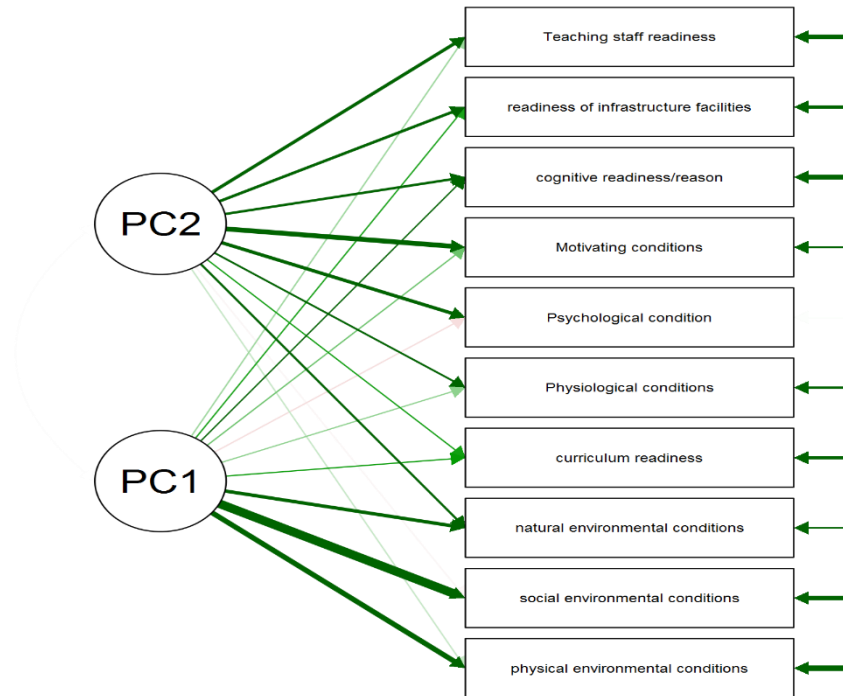
The results of factor testing are obtained in the following table, it appears that there is a grouping into two factors. The first factor appears to be physical environmental conditions, social environmental conditions and natural environmental conditions. The second factor appears to group the variables of physiological conditions, psychological conditions, motivating conditions, cognitive readiness/reason and readiness of infrastructure facilities and teaching staff readiness. While the unrelated variable is curriculum readiness. It also appears that the first factor with the greatest weight is in social environmental conditions, physical environmental conditions, while the second factor with the greatest weight is Motivating conditions and Psychological conditions.

Table 5. Factor Loading in Online Learning

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Uniqueness
Physiological conditions		0.447	0.769
Psychological condition		0.577	0.665
Motivating conditions		0.703	0.452
cognitive readiness/reason	0.402	0.504	0.584
physical environmental conditions	0.700		0.502
social environmental conditions	0.997		0.005
natural environmental conditions	0.584	0.462	0.445
curriculum readiness			0.705
readiness of infrastructure facilities		0.527	0.592
Teaching staff readiness		0.552	0.672

From the table, it can be categorized if the first factor is related to the mental and physical condition of students participating in distance learning. Meanwhile, the second factor seems to group the environmental conditions in which students carry out distance learning. The grouping can be illustrated from the following diagram:

Figure 1. Path Diagram Of Factor in Online Learning Effectiveness



From the diagram it can be seen the grouping of factors that occur, where PC1 is an environmental factor for students doing online learning and PC2 is an internal factor for students and learning support resources. It also appears that environmental conditions have the thickest weight, especially the social environment and physical environment. So that some recommendations can be made as follows; (a). The conduciveness of the social and physical environment is a factor that students feel is very dominant in the effectiveness of online learning, so that optimal collaboration is needed between families, teachers and managers of the environment where students live is important [11], (b). Students' internal conditions which include motivation and psychological conditions should be managed through a counseling system or psychological assistance provided by the university [12], (c). The curriculum is not considered as a factor that affects the learning process, this is considering the pandemic conditions have created conditions that are not ideal

for the implementation of the curriculum as a whole [13].

Conclusion

Based on the data that has been processed, it is known that there are two dimensional groupings in the factors that affect the effectiveness of online learning during the pandemic, the first dimension includes the environment for students doing online learning and the second dimension includes students' internal factors and learning support resources. The most dominant factor that affects the effectiveness of the learning is environmental conditions, especially the social and physical environment. Meanwhile, the curriculum is not considered an influential factor in the effectiveness of the learning. Intervention is needed in the environment in which students learn and the mental condition of students in order to optimize the effectiveness of learning during the pandemic.

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