Student Perceptions of Online and Offline Learning Systems (Case Study in the Economic Education Study Program of Pattimura University Ambon Class of 2020)

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Abstract
This study aims to determine students' perceptions of online and offline learning systems in the Economic Education Study Program of Pattimura University, Ambon. This research uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques in a triagulation or combined manner, the sample in this study is students of the Economic Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pattimura University Ambon class of 2020. The total sample in this study was 15 respondents with representatives from each class of 5 respondents. From the results of this study, it was obtained that the learning system carried out online is still less effective or not good and offline learning is more effective or better, this causes students to be more inclined to like learning that is carried out offline or face-to-face in person.
Keywords: Perception, Online Learning and Offline Learning

INTRODUSCTION

Education is one of the human needs. With education, it is hoped that humans can empower the social environment and natural potential for the benefit of their lives, while also improving social status. Indirectly, education can also improve the economic situation of a country because it can be seen in everyday life that every poverty and squalor begins with ignorance. Education is a very strategic and important field or means for human life, education can encourage the improvement of human quality in the form of increasing knowledge competence (cognitive), attitudes (affective), as well as skill competence (psychomotor) and efforts to preserve the value system that develops in everyday life (Gratitude, 2014: 1).

With education, capable humans can be born building oneself and the surrounding community in accordance with the sound of the National Education Law of 2003, that national education aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who have faith in God Almighty, have a noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic citizens and are responsible in order to educate the nation's life. In order for the objectives of education to be achieved, it is necessary to have effective learning where in the learning appropriate learning strategies are used, steps for activities to be carried out are determined, including the facilities and infrastructure used, the media used, and the materials provided, as well as the methodology used in carrying out learning activities (Ghafiqi, 2015: 128).

Along with the development of technology in the present, Lecturers are no longer the only source in a learning process, but only as facilitators. The development of science and technology has a positive impact on the world of education. Various kinds of learning media began to appear and be used. Until now, there has begun to appear learning systems that are implemented in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, namely online learning systems and

offline learning systems.

The terms online and offline learning have emerged as a form of learning pattern in today's information technology era. Online learning is learning that uses multimedia technology, virtual classes, cd rooms, video streaming, voice messages, email and telephone conferences, online text, animation, and vieo streaming (thorme and kuntatro 2017, p.102). Online stands for "online" in place of the word online which we often use in relation to internet technology. Online is a translation of the word online which means connected to the internet network. Online learning means learning that is carried out online, using learning applications and social networks. Online learning is learning that is carried out without doing face-to-face, but through the platforms that are already available. All forms of lessons are distributed online, communication is also carried out online, and tests are also carried out online, this online learning system is assisted by various applications, such as Google Clashrom, Google Meet and Zoom.

During the implementation of the online model, students have the flexibility of time to learn. Students can study anytime and anywhere, without being limited by time and space. Students can also interact with the teacher at the same time such as using video calls or live chat. Learning online certainly has its own challenges, students not only need a supportive atmosphere at home to study, but also an adequate internet connection. A condition is said to be online if it meets the following requirements: Under the direct control of the other tools, Under the direct control of a system, Available for immediate or real time use, Connected to a system in operation and Be functional and ready to serve.

While talking about offline, in the KBBI it is mentioned that in offline terms in acronomy from outside the network, it is disconnected from the computer network. For example, learning through student handbooks or in-person meetings (Sunander, ddk.2020). The term offline stands for "off-network" in place of the word offline. The word "offline" is the opposite of "online".thus, offline learning can be interpreted as a form of learning that is not in the same condition as being connected to any internet network. Offline learning system (outside the network) means learning using media such as television and radio. If students do assignments on Microsoft word and do not connect to the internet network, then it is an example of offline activities and if students do offline by meeting in person without using the internet it is an example of offline activities.

Based on observations What I have done in the Economic Education Study Program turns out that the online and offline learning system that is currently implemented is part of the prevention of the spread of Covid-19 that has been circulating until now. Some of the students of the class of 2020 who took part in this learning process said that there are positive and negative sides to the online and offline learning process that is being implemented. On the positive side, namely from the online and offline learning process, it can familiarize students in using various technological advances that already exist today and there are savings in transportation costs incurred because the learning and offline processes are being implemented. Still from the negative side when carrying out the online learning process, namely masi students get obstacles such as lack of internet quota, poor internet network which results in students unable to understand the material being explained by the lecturer, the lecture schedule that often changes suddenly results in students being late or unable to participate in lecture activities because they miss the information provided suddenly. However, when the learning process is carried out offline, students do not need to worry about the problems of the internet network that is not good when the learning process is carried out because at the time of learning students are already dealing directly with lecturers who are teaching and if anyone does not understand the material just given, they can ask

directly to the lecturer at that time.

Entering the new normal era, Indonesians are now starting to carry out their daily activities as usual. However, in order to maintain the safety and health of students, when entering the campus area, it is mandatory to wear a mask, Keep your distance and wash your hands. Based on the explanation above, the author took the initiative to conduct further research to determine student perceptions of online and offline learning systems with the title "Student perceptions of online and offline learning systems in the economic education study program class of 2020".

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, what is used is a qualitative research method, a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triagulation (combined) inductive/qualitative data analysis. (Sugiyono, 2014 p.9). Qualitative research according to Gunawan, ddk dalaqm (Santana 2007:29) "Processing the search for data images from the context of the events directly, as an effort to describe events as reality, which means making various events, such as them and involving participatory perspectives (researchers) in various events, as well as using descriptive analysis in describing students' perceptions of the online and offline learning process. The phenomenalogical approach is an approach that focuses on the search process and describes data in depth related to an event.

This research was carried out in the Economic Education Study Program from April 2022 until after this thesis was seminared. The data collection technique, namely observation (direct observation) is carried out by looking directly at the field which is used to determine feasible factors that are supported through a position analysis survey interview. (Sugiono 2016: 203). This observation was carried out at the Unpatti Economic Education Study Program to collect preliminary data by observing the activities carried out in the study program. An interview is a meeting conducted by 2 orgs to exchange information or an idea by means of question and answer, so that it can be condensed into a conclusion or meaning in a certain topic.

This interview will be conducted with students of economics education study program kls economics A, Economics B and Accounting in order to get more complete and valid data. The data analysis technique carried out is Data 1) Reduction . The data obtained from the field is certainly quite a lot and in a form that is not as fast as quantitative data. Therefore, data reduction can be done which means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for themes and patterns and discarding the unnecessary. 2) Display Data (Data presentation).

After being reduced, the next stage is to display or present the data to have clearer visibility. The presentation of the data in question here can be as simple as a table with a neat format, graphs, charts, pictograms, and the like. Through the presentation of the data, the data is organized, arranged in a pattern of relationships, so that it is easier to understand. 3) Conclusion Drawing/Verification. The third step in qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Hubermn is drawing conclusions and verification. The preliminary conclusions put forward are still temporary, and will change if strong evidence is found that supports the next stage of data collection. But if the evidence is valid and consistent when the researcher returns to the field collecting data, then the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The term online is Part of Akromi "Dalam Jarinhan" is an activity carried out with an online system that utilizes internet. Darung learning is a program to organize online learning classes to reach the most massive and wide groups (Bilfaqih, 2015). Darung learning is learning that uses digital technology such as google classroom, learning house videoconverence, pean surara, phone emile or live chat, zoom whatsapp group and others (dewi 2020). Offline stands for "outside the jar" which is trending to be used to replace the word offline. Offline is an antonym of the word online or online. Thus, it can be concluded that offline is an activity that is carried out without utilizing internet access. The Internet is a communication network that connects an electronic media with other media. The internet is a privacy jarp connected to using the TPC/IP internet protocol with the aim of communicating by sending secrets only within a restricted scope such as a school or company (Susilana, 2010).

Student Perceptions of Online Learning Systems

How often do you carry out/participate in online learning activities in 1 week? The answers obtained from the respondents, namely from the 15 respondents interviewed, on average, all of them answered "learning is carried out from Monday to Friday" at the beginning of lectures in semester 1 and semester 2 online learning is carried out every day running from Monday to Friday according to the existing schedule or schedule that has been agreed upon together at the beginning of the lecture contract with the course lecturer.

How you carry out online learning? The answers that respondents from the 15 respondents interviewed on average all answered "online learning is carried out using a learning application determined by the course lecturer" by the way the lecturer explains/gives material through the application and students receive material online through the application. For example, using the zoom application to conduct face-to-face learning online and the class room application to submit coursework.

What learning apps do you use most often during online learning? The answers obtained from respondents on average answered that there are 2 applications that are most often used during the online learning process, namely "using the zoom application and the classroom application". Students use the zoom application to carry out face-to-face learning remotely by means of Lecturers share a link or password so that students can log in to the online class that is currently running. And students use the classroom application to send coursework given by lecturers. Are online learning materials easy to update? The answers obtained from the 15 respondents were all of them answered "online learning is easy to update" because they can look for additional material from various other sources to complement the learning material.

Do you often interact with lecturers when doing online learning? The answers obtained from the 15 respondents all answered "yes, often interact with lecturers through social media" even though learning is carried out online, but there is always interaction between lecturers and students even though it is from a distance. Interaction is often carried out in the learning process through social media such as zoom during online learning, lecturers provide opportunities for students to explain group material and ask each other questions and interactions are also carried out in the WatsApp group which is made together with lecturers.

How do you interact with lecturers during the online learning process? The answers obtained from the 15 respondents all answered "interact through an online learning application". At the beginning of semester 1 and 2, students interact more through online learning applications because at that time all are required to do all lecture activities remotely or do online learning. Therefore, students cannot interact with lecturers directly and can only

interact through online learning applications.

Can online learning enable formal and informal forms of interaction? The answers obtained from the 15 respondents all answered "formal interaction" because in every online learning process there must be a polite attitude in interacting between students and lecturers. Does the lecturer allow students to look for learning resources from the internet? The answers obtained from the 15 respondents on average all answered "yes, students can use the internet" because when interet online learning becomes a fairly good learning support for students, there are materials provided by lecturers during online learning students do not know it or still do not understand the material then From the sit, the lecturer allows students to use the internet to find answers to questions or search for various additional materials from the internet.

What are the advantages of online learning that you feel? The answers obtained from the 15 of which 12 people answered the advantage of online learning is "more time-saving and cost-effective transportation". With online learning, if you are going to do learning, students don't have to all gather in the classroom to do learning, but students can be from anywhere and it doesn't take long to open a learning application that has been determined to do online learning. And students will also save more on transportation costs in the learning process carried out online.

Students' Perceptions of the Offline Learning System

How often do you carry out offline learning activities in 1 week? The answers obtained from the respondents were from the 15 respondents interviewed, on average, all of them said "learning is carried out from Monday to Friday" Offline learning is carried out every day running from Monday to Friday and in accordance with the existing schedule or schedule that has been agreed upon together at the beginning of the lecture contract with the lecturer of the course.

How many hours is the average learner in 1 day? the answers obtained from the respondents, namely the M.P, R.N, A.D.P, F.M, D.N, A.H, A.S and A.A said "online learning is carried out on average 2 to 4 hours in 1 day". Meanwhile, researchers also received additional answers from N.S, M.O, I.P, R.M.A, R.A.S, Z.D and J.M saying "offline learning is carried out 4 to 6 hours in 1 day". Offline learning is carried out in accordance with schedules that have been agreed or agreed upon jointly between students and lecturers. In 1 day there are 2 to 3 courses with different credits, then the class hours are carried out according to the number of courses and credits available.

How do you carry out learning activities offline? The answers obtained from the 15 respondents were that on average all of them answered "learning is done face-to-face in the classroom". Offline learning is carried out directly in the classroom between lecturers and students, then the lecturer provides material and students can directly ask the lecturer if there is material that is not understood or there are other things that want to be asked, they can ask questions directly without fear of being blocked by a bad internet network, or material to be discussed in groups then present the results of the discussion in front of the class, This is considered better than online learning.

How do you interact with lecturers during the offline learning process? The answers obtained from the 15 respondents all "interact directly in the classroom". The way students interact during offline learning is to interact directly in the classroom when teaching and learning activities are carried out jand ask the lecturer directly if there is material that is not understood at the time of learning.

Student Perceptions of Online Learning Systems

The online learning system (online) is a learning system without face-to-face between lecturers and students but is carried out online using the internet network. Lecturers must ensure that teaching activities continue, even if students are at home. The solution, lecturers are required to be able to design learning media as innovation by utilizing online media. This is in accordance with the Minister of Education and Culture of Repoblik Indonesia regarding Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Education Policy in the Emergency Period of the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19).

The learning system is carried out through personal computers, laptops and cellphones that are connected to an internet network connection. Lecturers can do learning together at the same time using groups on social media such as WhatsApp (WA), zoom applications or other media as learning media. Thus, Lecturers can ensure that students participate in learning at the same time, even in different places. From the results of interviews to find out students' perceptions of online and offline learning systems, it shows that more students choose to do the learning system offline than online because online learning has more obstacles than when compared to offline learning. In other words, offline learning systems are more effective than online learning systems.

The emergence of a bad perception of the online learning system is because offline learning has more constraints/disadvantages than advantages. The obstacles/shortcomings felt when the learning process is carried out online include poor internet networks, lack of internet quota and lack of/difficult in understanding the material, especially calculating material. Internet network and internet quota are the main problems because if temporary learning is carried out, but the internet network is not good, resulting in the voice of the lecturer will be heard less clearly or intermittently and the material temporarily provided will be difficult for students to understand, and if students lack internet quota, students cannot follow the online learning process until it is completed. Another obstacle is the lack/difficulty in understanding the material, especially when the material is calculating, they do not understand the material if at the time of learning it is carried out but the network is suddenly not good.

This is very much in accordance with the opinion of Bimo Walmito who said perception is a process that is preceded by sensing, namely the process of receiving stimulus by individuals through the sensory apparatus or can be called the sensory process. But the process does not stop just like that, but the stimulus is continued and the next process is called perception. The process is called sensing after the information is received by the sensory device, the information is processed and interpreted into a perfect perception. (Walgito 2004). In addition, there are other factors that affect students' interest in learning in the pandemic season at that time, apart from the reason for inadequate facilities, one of which is the lack of involvement of lecturers in the process of teaching and learning activities (KBM). Meeting only through the zoom meeting screen, google meet, watsapps or other digital platforms which results in students not feeling the involvement of lecturers in the process of teaching and learning activities (KBM) that are carried out. (Cahyani, 2020.Sobrono, 2020; Slameto, 2010).

Students' Perceptions of the Offline Learning System

Offline learning is stands for off-network learning or with the term ofline, meaning that this learning is nothing but conventional learning that was often used before the Covid 19 pandemic. Offline learning according to sukendar, etc. (2020) in the KBBI it is stated that the term offline is an acronomy of "outside the network", disconnected from the computer

network. This is in line with psndapat according to sukendar, ddk (2020) in the KBBI it is stated that the term offline is acronomy from "outside the network", disconnected from the computer network. For example, learning through a handbook or in-person meeting.

The results of interviews to find out students' perceptions of online and offline learning systems show that more students choose to do the learning system offline than online because online learning has more obstacles than when compared to learning is done offline. In other words, offline learning systems are more effective than online learning systems.

The emergence of a good perception of the Lurung learning system is because offline learning has few disadvantages and more advantages. The advantages that are felt when the learning process is carried out offline include because learning has been carried out face-to-face / in person, so makahiswa can easily understand the material provided, especially counting material without fear of being blocked by a bad internet network. Students also said that "it is easier to interact with friends and lecturers" with offline learning can make it easier for students to interact directly with friends and lecturers who initially rarely interact directly because they are still learning online.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to find out how students perceive online and offline learning systems. The respondents in this study were students of the Economics Education Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Patimura University, class of 2020. From the data obtained from the interview results, it can be concluded: The learning system carried out online is still less effective / not good and offline learning is still more effective / better. Online learning is less effective because it still has more obstacles when the learning process is carried out online, including a poor internet network which results in students having difficulty in receiving material and difficulty in understanding the material, limited internet quota which results in students not being able to follow the online learning process, damaged cellphones / errors, and difficulty in understanding the material provided by lecturers.

From the results of the study which it is obtained that students are more likely to like offline or face-to-face learning because offline learning has more advantages than inconsistency. The advantages of offline learning are not afraid of being hampered by a poor network or fear of lack of internet quota when learning is carried out, it is easier to understand the material provided by lecturers, especially when the material is calculating, interacting more with friends and lecturers on campus because all processes have been carried out directly on campus.

Based on the results of research on student perceptions of online and offline learning systems at the Economic Education Study Program at Pattimura University, Ambon (study on students class of 2020), the researcher gave advice, namely: In online learning, there are several possibilities including networks, internet quotas, and flexibility in understanding the material. To maximize online learning, it is recommended for students to find a location that has a good internet network so that in following the online learning process, they are not hampered by poor networks, and for the campus to provide a special budget for purchasing internet quota for students so that they can take part in lectures well. To implement a more optimal learning system, the learning system always prioritizes the offline learning system according to what students are interested in because it makes it easier for students to follow the learning process. And implement an online learning system when course lecturers experience problems or are traveling outside the region so that the teaching and learning process is still carried out.

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