CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Presentation

The data was gathered through interview with the participants who considered faced the constraints of teaching and learning online process during the pandemic Covid-19 period. The following is data from nine informants in this study:

Table 4.1 List of Informant

NO	NAME OF INFORMANT	PROFETION
1	Siti Sarah Almardiyah	Student
2	Elis	Student
3	Siti Nurkholisoh	Student
4	Haerudin	Teacher
5	Yulyanti	Teacher
6	Opah Nasopah	Teacher
7	Mastinah	Parent
8	Asroh	Parent
9	Enjun	Parent

The data was gathered through questionnaire with the 30 participants who considered faced the constraints of teaching and learning process during the pandemic covid-19 period.

Except from the interview presented respondents' answers and questionnaire responds about the constraint of teaching and learning online process faced by students, teachers, and parents during the pandemic covid-19 in more detail are described in the sub-chapter of the following research results.

1. The Result of Interview

In conducting interviews, the questions given to participants are different based on their roles such as students, teachers, and parents. But the points used are the same, namely to discuss the research problems related to the constraints of teaching and learning online process faced by students, teachers, and parents during the pandemic covid-19. Interview results are used by the researcher to convince and strengthen student responses in the questionnaire. The researcher presents interview data consisting of 6 questions for each 3 students and 3, teachers that have similar answer, and 4 questions for 3 each parent that have different answer, those are slightly developed, as follows:

Table 4.2 The Student's Interviews

NO	The Questions	T	he Student's Answ	vers
	Of Interviews	SS	EL	SNK
1	How do you feel	At first, when I	At first confused	I was disappointed
	when you have to	heard that	how to learn	when he heard that
	learn from home?	studying at home	from home. But	learning should be
		I was very happy	it turns out that	from home. Who
		because I thought	after the	usually go to
		maybe being able	learning can be	school to meet
		to relax is not in a	carried out as	friends and
		hurry with time, it	well. Even at	teachers now can
		is different that	home we are	not because of
		we go to school to	more relaxed.	covid. So, now I
		take a shower first		want to study at
		and others. Can		school only.
		learn while		
		having breakfast		
		without the need		

	T			
		to take a shower		
		also hehe. But,		
		after 2 weeks in a		
		row I got bored.		
2	How are you	I didn't have any	Since this is the	The preparation is
	prepared to do the	preparation	first time, I am	just like what I was
	learning from	because it was too	confused as to	studying at school.
	home?	sudden. So, as	what to prepare.	
		always.	So there's no	
			preparation.	
3	What media/tools	I use Whatsapp	I use Whatsapp	I use Whatsapp
	do you use when	groups that	groups to learn	groups that are
	studying at home?	teachers have	online	different from
		created each		Grades 7-9 to learn
		class.		online.
4	What do you use	I use android	I learned online	I use my phone for
	when you're online	phone.	using my	online learning
	learning?		parents' cell	
			phone	
5	How is the online	The process is the	It usually begins	Like learning in
	learning process?	same as learning	with reading a	school aja, but
		in school. It's just	prayer first, then	sometimes there
		that the material	the teacher gives	are also teachers
		is given online	the material in	who only give
		through the	the WAG, then	assignments every
		WAG.	gives questions	meeting without
			each lesson	giving material
			1455511	6 6 6

			finishes and	first.
			gives	
			homework.	
6	What are the	The most bad	The cell phone	Sometimes parents
	obstacles you face	network	is inadequate.	sometimes do not
	during the learning	constraints. Every	Sometimes the	understand that, I
	process?	want to download	memory can be	was studying and
		material its really	full	told to look after
		late. Because here	continuously	my sister or ask to
		network is	even though it	buy something to
		lacking, the most	has been erased	the stall.
		decent network	which is not	Automatically I
		indosat and axis.	important. Yes it	have to undergo
		The average here	seems that the	other activities at
		is, though. That's	phone	once. Sometimes it
		not very good.	inadequate.	becomes hampered
			There was even	also the study.
			a friend of ours	
			who didn't have	
			a cell phone so I	
			went to his	
			house to give	
			material and	
			chore.	

Table 4.3 The Teacher's Interviews

NO	The Questions			
110	Of Interviews	HR	YY	ОРН
1	How do you feel	At first I was	Since this was	With this situation
	when you hear the	confused when I unprecedented, I		inevitably, I have

	policy that learning	heard the news,	had to devise a	to make a learning
	is done online?	because this	different	plan (RPP) that is
		happened	learning strategy	in accordance with
		suddenly. But I'll	than before, by	the current
		try my best.	creating a	conditions. So that
			suitable RPP.	my learning can be
			It's a little	well received.
			overwhelming	
			to us.	
2	How do you	We try to prepare	We, the teachers	We create joint
	prepare when you	carefully how our	consulted on the	policies so that the
	are going to do	online learning	WAG to prepare	online learning
	online learning?	will be carried	carefully for the	process can be
		out.	online learning.	done to the
				maximum.
3	What is the	It didn't go as	Less running to	There are students
	learning process	well as face-to-	the maximum,	who don't have cell
	during online	face learning.	because of some	phones. So we had
	learning in your		obstacles from	to review his house
	class?		the learners.	to provide learning
4	Can students	I think learners	There is a lack	Due to many
	actively do online	are less active in	of activeness	obstacles during
	learning?	online learning.	from learners	the learning
			when online	process, students
			learning is	become less active.
			carried out.	
5	What curriculum	Online curriculum	We apply the	By implementing
	do you apply in	that has been	online version	an online
	online learning?	implemented in	of the	curriculum that has
		schools.	curriculum as	been notified by

			notified by the	the ministry of
			ministry of	education.
			education.	
6	What are some of	The problem we	The signal is	There are some
	the obstacles you	face is that there	bad because the	teachers who can
	face when online	are students who	signal is not	not use android
	learning takes	do not have	strong enough,	phones and lack in
	place?	mobile phones, so	so the delivery	IT. So online
		online learning is	of material is	learning from
		difficult.	less than	teachers becomes a
			maximum	little hampered.
			because it can	
			only use	
			whatsapp	
			application.	

Table 4.4 The Parent's Interviews

NO	The Questions	The Answers			
	Of Interviews	MA	AR	EN	
1	Do you as a parent	I used to love	Actually as a	I guide the child	
	guide your child	guiding and	parent I am	when learning from	
	from home?	watching my	required to	home after I do my	
		children learn, so	always guide the	homework and take	
		when covid-19	child, but I can	care of his sister.	
		came and	not always pay	When he asked	
		required to learn	attention to it	about his lesson as	
		from home	when learning	much as I could	
		(DARING) I	because I have	help him. but there	
		didn't mind.	to take care of	are also many	
			my young child.	lessons that I do	

			Sometimes I	not understand.
			can't guide him	
			to the maximum	
			either.	
2	What are the	Thora		The muchlem is my
2		There are	The problem is,	The problem is, my
	obstacles you	obstacles, such as		son doesn't have a
	experience when	I do not		cell phone. So, the
	guiding children to	understand the	learning	friend/teacher
	learn online?	material. So when		visited to give
		the child asks I		teaching and
		can't answer	a good cell	inform homework.
		correctly. Usually		
		I direct children	Sometimes his	
		to reread lessons	phone likes	
		that I don't	errors and his	
		understand.	memory is full	
			and his battery	
			runs out quickly.	
			So, this online	
			learning in my	
			opinion is not	
			maximal.	
			Moreover, I	
			have to buy my	
			child quota	
			every three	
			days. I think it's	
			very	
			burdensome.	
3	Do you think your	Alhamdulillah,	My son is	It is not every day

	child is actively	my son studied	sometimes lazy	that teachers and	
	studying online?	diligently despite	to do tasks, even	friends visit to give	
		learning from	often playing	home learning,	
		home. And	games.	they come almost	
		always doing his		once every day.	
		duties in a timely		Therefore, my son	
		manner.		likes to play rather	
				than do class work	
				or study.	
4	Does your child	My son once felt	She really	He played a lot	
	feel saturated when	saturated because	enjoys online	because he did not	
	learning online?	he took too long	learning,	come to school,	
		off and wanted to	because my	hopefully the	
		leave the house.	child is lazy to	pandemic passed	
			go to school, she	quickly so that	
			thinks that at	learning becomes	
			home there is no	effective again.	
			need to take a		
			shower.		

2. The Result of Questionnaire

In this questionnaire there are twenty questions about teaching and learning online process during the Covid-19 Pandemic. As many as 10 students from each class of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade of Darul Huda Cikoneng Islamic junior high school gave responses to this questionnaire. Students only give a checklist in the form. In this questionnaire the questions are presented in Indonesian so that in presenting this data, the researcher translates the questions into English.

The total numbers of participant that participating in the questionnaire are 30 participants. In presenting the following data description of the use of scale:

SA: Strongly agree

A : AgreeN : NeutralD : Disagree

SD: Strongly disagree

1) Students

The data is classified into five scales specifically strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree. The accompanying table shows the results of data about students' obstacles during covid-19 pandemic and their perceptions.

Table 4.5 The Result of Questionnaire

No.	Questionnaire Statement	Scale	Frequency	Percentage
		SA	0	0%
	I am very happy with the online	A	9	30%
1.	learning method.	N	15	50%
	rearning method.	D	6	20%
		SD	0	0%
		SA	0	0%
	I am very happy with the	A	8	26.7%
2.	learning materials delivered	N	17	56.7%
	online.	D	5	16.7%
		SD	0	0%
	This online learning deserves	SA	0	0%
3.	appreciation and attention among	A	9	30%
э.	students.	N	15	50%
	students.	D	6	20%

		SD	0	0%
		SA	0	0%
	I am happy with the online	A	8	26.7%
4.	assessment for each of my	N	14	46.7%
	subjects.	D	8	26.7%
		SD	0	0%
		SA	0	0%
	I am disappointed with the	A	7	23.3%
5.	online assessment for each of my	N	15	50%
	subjects.	D	8	26.7%
		SD	0	0%
		SA	0	0%
	Online learning leads students to	A	10	33.3%
6.	be able to learn independently	N	16	53.3%
	and creatively.	D	4	13.3%
		SD	0	0%
		SA	0	0%
	Learning from home is better than studying at school.	A	6	20%
7.		N	15	50%
	than studying at school.	D	9	30%
		SD	0	0%
		SA	5	16.7%
	Face-to-face learning is better	A	14	46.7%
8.	than learning online.	N	7	23.3%
	man rounning ominio.	D	4	13.3%
		SD	0	0%
	I am more courageous and	SA	0	0%
9.	confident through online	A	6	20%
<i>)</i> .	learning.	N	15	50%
	Tourning.	D	9	30%

		SD	0	0%
10.		SA	0	0%
	Students are disturbed by the	A	9	30%
	existence of online learning	N	15	50%
	towards other activities.	D	6	20%
		SD	0	0%
		SA	0	0%
	Students can manage their time	A	4	13.3%
11.	and activities better and be	N	17	56.7%
	useful.	D	9	30%
		SD	0	0%
		SA	0	0%
	I am willing to collect any task	A	10	33.3%
12.	through online learning before	N	17	56.7%
	the task collection date.	D	3	10%
		SD	0	0%
	I have internet access issues for my online learning classes.	SA	3	10%
		A	11	36.7%
13.		N	10	33.3%
		D	6	20%
		SD	0	0%
	Teachers always answer my questions clearly and	SA	0	0%
		A	7	23.3%
14.	appropriately during online	N	17	56.7%
	learning.	D	6	20%
	icarining.	SD	0	0%
15.		SA	0	0%
	I actively participate in online	A	7	23.3%
	learning discussions.	N	15	50%
		D	8	26.7%

		SD	0	0%
16.	Online learning helped me develop skills and knowledge of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).	SA	0	0%
		A	8	26.7%
		N	16	53.3%
		D	6	20%
		SD	0	0%
17.		SA	0	0%
	I can gain benefits and	A	7	23.3%
	knowledge widely with online-	N	15	50%
	based learning modes.	D	8	26.7%
		SD	0	0%
18.	I never run out of quotas when learning online.	SA	0	0%
		A	0	0%
		N	13	43.3%
		D	10	33.3%
		SD	7	23.3%
19.	I always get good grades when learning online.	SA	0	0%
		A	8	26.7%
		N	16	53.3%
		D	6	20%
		SD	0	0%
20.	I want this pandemic to disappear immediately so that I	SA	7	23.3%
		A	13	43.3%
	can learn face-to-face, meet	N	10	33.3%
	friends and learn with teachers.	D	0	0%
		SD	0	0%

B. Data Analysis

The first problem is investigating the process of online teaching and learning in the Darul Huda Cikoneng Islamic junior high school

during the pandemic covid-19 period. To answer the first research question, the researcher distributed questionnaires, there are 30 students voluntarily participated in filling out the questionnaire. In addition, the researcher also conducted interviews with 3 students, 3 teachers and 3 parents to strengthen and obtain additional information. After the questionnaire and interview data are completed there are some data that can be described:

The process of online teaching and learning in the Darul Huda Cikoneng Islamic junior high school during the pandemic Covid-19 period not going well. In this point, the data obtained from the results of the questionnaire showed the high frequency with a percentage of 30% agree for statements that students are disturbed by the existence of online learning towards other activities. And high frequency with a percentage of 30% disagree for statement that students can manage their time and activities better and be useful. And high frequency with a percentage of 10% strongly agree and 36.7% agree for statement that they have internet access issues for online learning classes. And high frequency with a percentage of 23.3% strongly disagree and 33.3% disagree for statement that they never run out of quotas when learning online.

Then deepened with interviews the results obtained are balanced. From the results of the interview with students, the process of online teaching and learning occur using Whatsapp groups that teachers have created each class by smartphone in their home. But obtained the results that the most network constraints are ugly, every time they want to download material it is really late, even they bothered by other activity during online learning.

Further from the results of the interview with teachers obtained the results that the process of online teaching and learning didn't go as well as face-to-face learning. It less running to the maximum, because of some obstacles from the learners. Like the lack ability of technology, the presence of students who do not have a cell phone and so on.

Further from the results of the interview with parents obtained the results that the process of online teaching and learning didn't go well on some of their child, because of such obstacles such difficult material, cell phone matters and so on. The result even some of their children studied diligently despite learning from home, but some of their children sometimes can be lazy to do tasks.

The second research problem is investigating the constraints of teaching and learning online process faced by teachers and students in the Darul Huda Cikoneng Islamic junior high school during the pandemic covid-19 period. To answer the second research question, the researcher distributed questionnaires, there are 30 students voluntarily participated in filling out the questionnaire. In addition, the researcher also conducted interviews with 3 students, 3 teachers and 3 parents to strengthen and obtain additional information. After the questionnaire and interview data are completed there are some data that can be described:

The constraints of teaching and learning online process faced by students, teachers, and parents in the during the pandemic Covid-19 period. In this point, the data obtained from the results of the questionnaire showed the high frequency with a percentage of 30% agree for statements that students are disturbed by the existence of online learning towards other activities. And high frequency with a percentage of 30% disagree for statement that students can manage their time and activities better and be useful. And high frequency with a percentage of 10% strongly agree and 36.7% agree for statement that they have internet access issues for online learning classes. And high frequency with a percentage of 23.3% strongly disagree and 33.3% disagree for statement that they never run out of quotas when learning online.

Then deepened with interviews the results obtained are balanced. From the results of the interview with students obtained the results that the most network constraints are ugly, Every time they want to download material it is really late. Other obstacles are they when at home, their

parents sometimes they to do other something that bothered their online learning activity.

Further from the results of the interview with teachers obtained the results that the problem that they face is the presence of students who do not have a cell phone, signal is lack, and the delivery of material is not (maximal) than face-to-face learning. There are also some teachers who lack of technology ability, who cannot use android phones and lack in IT.

Further from the results of the interview with parents obtained the results there are obstacles, such as they do not understand the material when they have to guide their children. Other parents cannot buy their children a good cell phone. Sometimes his phone likes errors and his memory is full, and his battery runs out quickly. Moreover, they have to buy their child quota every three days, it is very burdensome.

The third research problem is investigating students, teachers, and parents' perception of the teaching and learning online process getting the hang of during the pandemic Corona virus period. To answer the third research question, the researcher distributed questionnaires, there are 30 students voluntarily participated in filling out the questionnaire. In addition, the researcher also conducted interviews with 3 students, 3 teachers and 3 parents to strengthen and obtain additional information. After the questionnaire and interview data are completed there are some data that can be described:

Students, teachers, and parents' perception of the teaching adn learning online process picking up during the pandemic Corona virus period. In this second point, the data obtained from the results of the questionnaire showed the high frequency with a percentage of 30% disagree for statement that learning from home is better than studying at school. And high frequency with a percentage of 16.7 strongly agree and 46.7% agree for statement that face-to-face learning is better than learning online. This strengthens with high frequency with a percentage of 23.3% strongly agree and 43.3% agree for statement that they want this pandemic

to disappear immediately so that I can learn face-to-face, meet friends and learn with teachers.

Then deepened by interviews with students the results obtained are balanced. From the results of the interview with students obtained the results that they want to go to school. Even though at first they happy because they thought they could relax not rushed time to school. But at the time past, they were bored. They said that usually, they go to school to meet friends and teachers but now cannot because of covid-19.

Further by the interviews with teachers the results obtained are balanced. From the results of the interview with teachers obtained the results that they confused when have to develop a different learning strategy than before. Inevitably, they had to make a learning plan (RPP) that fit the current conditions. But it is pity there are actually more lacking in the process of online teaching and learning.

Further by the interviews with parents the results obtained are balanced. From the results of the interview with parents obtained different results that some of them pleased and some are not pleased with the effectiveness of the teaching and learning online process to their children. Because the even some of their children studied diligently despite learning from home, but some of their children sometimes can be lazy to do tasks.

From the analysis of the data above, the researcher found that the constraints of teaching and learning online process faced by teachers and students in the Darul Huda Cikoneng Islamic junior high school during the pandemic covid-19 similar from one another. Students, teachers, and parents have difficulty learning because of the learning systems used during the pandemic have never been felt before. Based on the responses to filling questionnaires and interviews, the constraint faced by students are often being disturbing when online learning towards other activities, so students cannot manage their time. Further students have internet access issues or device for their online teaching and learning classes. And often run out of quotas when learning online are expensive for parents. Further

parents difficult to understand the material of online learning. For some teachers, they have difficulties because of their lack ability of technology.

Students, teachers, and parents perceptions of studying at home were quite bad because their opinion about teaching and learning online process is less effective than face-to-face learning. They think face-to-face learning is better than teaching and learning online process. This opinion strengthens that they want this pandemic to disappear immediately so that they can learn face-to-face, meet friends and learn with teachers. Despite constraints, bad opinion and less effective of teaching and learning online process in the Darul Huda Cikoneng Islamic junior high school during the pandemic Covid-19 period, the teaching and learning online process actually was quite helpful in learning during the Covid-19 pandemic.

C. Data Discussion

To answer two statements of the problem the author has done a data analysis. Data obtained are:

1) Process

- a) The process of online teaching and learning occur using Whatsapp groups that teachers have created each class by smartphone in their home. But it didn't go well because such of constraints that students faced like lack of signal and so on.
- b) The process of online teaching and learning didn't go as well as face-to-face learning. It less running to the maximum, because of some obstacles from the learners. Like lack ability of technology, the presence of students who do not have a cell phone and so on.
- c) The process of online teaching and learning didn't go well on some of their child, because of such obstacles such difficult material, cell phone matters, and so on. The result even some of their children studied diligently despite learning from home, but some of their children sometimes can be lazy to do tasks.

2) Constraints

- a) Students' constraints are they cannot manage their time, they have internet access issues or device and they often run out of quotas when learning online.
- b) Teachers' constraints are they have difficulties because of their lack technology skills.
- c) Parents' constraints are high bills of internet quota and they difficult to understand the material of teaching and learning online to guide their children.

3) Perceptions

Students, teachers, and parents perceptions of studying at home were quite bad they think face-to-face learning are more effective than teaching and learning online process.

Because of the data obtained was not supportive results, so made a solution:

1) Learning is done by way of teachers or students visiting current place to direct instructs, and learning exercises or assemble in a gathering.

The execution of learning is carried out in groups with a small number of places where a teacher will come to the house that is used as a study group, or vice versa students come to the house or place that has been provided by following the health protocols applied. This helps the understanding of students and children did not need an internet network.

2) Learning is done offline or school face-to face learning with alternating schedules during pandemics

Students will enter the school with alternate schedules that have been determined during the pandemic. So, it also helps for students to learn more easily, and avoid the crowds of other students. Guidelines for the implementation of education in the new normal era must still pay attention to health protocols.

Experts also argue with the implementation of learning with a method called door-to-door method is considered more effective than online learning method. One of them is children do not need an internet network. One of the advantages of door to door learning is there is a direct interaction between teachers and children, so that, in the delivery of lesson materials can be done easily and students become understanding.

Then Vera in Ayusi mentioned that door-to-door learning is the same as delivering a lesson outside the classroom, so that the activities or teaching, and learning activities take place outside the classroom or in the home of each student. Door-to-door learning in general is a learning activity that has been prepared and innovated by educators which is a collaboration between learning activities in the classroom and learning outside the classroom with the aim of utilizing the surrounding environment, so that it creates meaningful and fun learning and learners will also be active in learning.³⁴

Based on the explanation above, explained that, there are many terms used in door-to-door learning, but from the explanation above, it has been explained that the door-to-door method is as a learning activity carried out outside the classroom where teachers visit each student's home to conduct the learning process.

However, according to Aji in Ayusa, door-to-door learning methods do not have to be done at home, but can also be carried out in the neighborhood around the house, such as in the garden of the house and so on. In addition, door-to-door learning methods can be carried out in the order of teaching, and learning activities of learners in a subject in one semester.³⁵ Although this method is not commonly applied in schools, at

³⁵ Ayusi Perdana Putri, dkk, "Strategi Pembelajaran Melalui Daring dan Luring Selama Pandemi Covid-19 di SD Negeri Sugihan 03 Bendosari", *Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, Vol. 2, No. 1, (April 2020), page 5.

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³⁴ Ayusi Perdana Putri, dkk, "Strategi Pembelajaran Melalui Daring dan Luring Selama Pandemi Covid-19 di SD Negeri Sugihan 03 Bendosari", *Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, Vol. 2, No. 1, page 4, (April 2020).

least students can reap the material taught face-to face so that it can make it easier for students to absorb the material taught.

As the statement before, door-to-door learning is also carried out by Darul Huda Cikoneng Islamic junior high school during the pandemic Covid-19. Another way is Darul Huda Cikoneng Islamic junior high school use with learning done by offline or school face-to-face learning with alternating schedules during pandemics.