

# The Effect of Online Learning on the Students' Achievements in Class 2018 in Diploma-III Business Administration Study Program, Samarinda State Polytechnic

\*Heldina Pristanti, Kristin Wulansari,  
Della Olivia Caterina Kalangit  
Business Administration Department  
Politeknik Negeri Samarinda  
Samarinda, Indonesia  
heldinapristanti@gmail.com  
[kristinwulansari@polnes.ac.id](mailto:kristinwulansari@polnes.ac.id)  
[dellaolivia@polnes.ac.id](mailto:dellaolivia@polnes.ac.id)

\*Dita Andansari  
Product Design Department  
Politeknik Negeri Samarinda  
Samarinda, Indonesia  
[ditaandansari@polnes.ac.id](mailto:ditaandansari@polnes.ac.id)

\*Gilang Rizki Romadhoni  
Business Administration Dept  
Politeknik Negeri Samarinda  
Samarinda, Indonesia  
[gilangrizkiromadhoni@gmail.com](mailto:gilangrizkiromadhoni@gmail.com)

**Abstract—** This questionnaire was tested using Simple Regression Analysis because it only uses two (2) variables and uses Instrument Test (Validity Test and Reliability Test) and Hypothesis Test (T Test and Simple Regression Test) as well as Coefficient of Determination. The results of this study indicates that partially the online learning and learning achievement variables have a significant positive effect. The value of the coefficient of determination can be seen from the R Square of 0.665, which shows that the independent variable causes the existence of the dependent variable to be stronger because it approaches the value of one (1).

**Keywords:** Online Learning, Student Achievement

## I. INTRODUCTION

The current Corona COVID-19 virus has had an impact on the entire community and for the education sector in Indonesia. It has been recognized also by UNESCO that the coronavirus outbreak has had an impact on the education sector.

Since the issuance of Circular No. 4 of 2020 from the Minister of Education and Culture (Mendikbud) Nadiem Anwar Makarim, Regarding the Implementation of Education Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19), the learning process from home

through online or distance learning is carried out with the following conditions: (a) ) Learning from home through online or distance learning is carried out to provide a meaningful learning experience for students, without being burdened by the demands of completing all curriculum achievements to determine student achievements in semester increments and graduation; (b) Learning from home can be focused on life skills education, including regarding the Covid-19 pandemic; (c) Learning from home learning activities and assignments may vary between students, according to their individual interests and conditions.

Education as a means of building human resources in a country. It is hoped that through education, students will be able to manage life problems and problems rooted in society by engaging in society and being able to compete in the Globalization Era. Learning is a long process in order to achieve more results. To achieve this result, the right strategy is needed. Learning strategy is a method or method used by educators to students in an effort to change cognitive, affective and motoric aspects on an ongoing basis.

[2] says that learning is everything that can bring information and knowledge in the ongoing interactions between educators and students.

Online learning is the use of the internet network in the learning process [12]. The term used is in the network can be abbreviated to online. The use of this word is a pronoun from online to online which means

communication or meetings that are carried out using the internet network.

Distance education itself has been regulated in the 10th part of the 2003 National Education System Law, Article 31, which reads: (1). Distance education is held in all lines, levels, and types of education. (2). Distance education can function to provide educational services to community groups who cannot attend face-to-face or regular education. (3). Distance education is carried out in various forms, modes and scopes supported by learning facilities and services as well as an assessment system that ensures the quality of graduates in accordance with national education standards. (4). Provisions regarding the implementation of distance education as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall be further regulated by a Government Regulation [14].

According to Sadiman and friends, quoted by Bambang Warsita, the notion of distance education itself is open education, a relatively tight structured learning program and a learning pattern that takes place without face to face or separation between and training participants [10]. Distance education also involves the media in the delivery of knowledge to students requiring students to learn independently. Two-way communication in online learning programs between Lecturers and Students or between Students and Students, and Lecturers and Lecturers will be better because of the increasing number of communication media options available.

And in the next process, students participate to find out learning information provided by lecturers so that students gain knowledge through online learning. So from this understanding of achievement, the researcher concludes that learning outcomes or achievements in learning during the covid-19 pandemic are changes in behavior resulting from interactions between educators and students in the online learning process.

The online learning that was carried out turned out to be a lot of problems that arose, such as, some students did not understand the explanation of the material provided, the limited quota of each student to take part in online learning, and internet network disturbances. So that this can affect student achievement or student learning outcomes, especially for 2018 students in the D-III Business Administration Study Program at the Samarinda State Polytechnic. From these problems, researchers are interested in knowing the achievements of 2018 Class Students online whether online learning has an impact on students' learning achievements.

From the description above, the researcher is interested in researching this problem by taking the title "The Effect of Online Learning on Student

Achievement in Class of 2018 in the DIII Business Administration Study Program, Samarinda

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Learning

Learning is changing, learning is an attempt to change behavior that will bring about a change in the individuals who learn. These changes are not only in the form of additional knowledge, but also in the form of skills, skills, attitudes, understanding of self-esteem, interests, character, and self-adjustment.

Learning is a process of self-change in the human personality and these changes are shown in the form of increasing the quality and quantity of behavior such as increasing skills, knowledge, habits, attitudes, understanding, skills, thinking power, and other abilities.

According to Carl R. Rogers that the learner is to guide children towards freedom and independence, knowing what is good and bad, being able to make choices about what they do with full responsibility as a result of learning. This freedom can only be learned by giving students freedom from an early age as far as the child is capable as one of the processes in learning [7].

According to Al-Ghazali in Maskun learning is a process of humanizing humans, this principle is in accordance with the flow of humanism learning psychology which offers humanistic learning principles, namely humans have the ability to learn naturally, learning is meaningful if the subjects are in accordance with their own intentions, and learning will be meaningful if students do it, are responsible, take initiative, are confident, creative, self-sufficient, introspective and open. In addition, Al-Ghazali places more emphasis on learning and learning processes that lead to changes in behavior, such as learning is a mental process, learning according to concentration, learning must be based on an attitude of humility, learning to exchange opinions should have a solid foundation, learning must know the value and purpose of science. being studied, learn gradually and the purpose of learning is to form noble character [6].

### 2.2 Learning Media

Linguistically, media means "intermediary or introduction". In terms of media are all physical tools that can present messages and stimulate students to learn. Media are all kinds of components in the student's environment that can stimulate learning.

According to Sardiman, the advantages of using media in a learning process are as follows:

- a. Clarify the presentation of the message so that it is not too verbalistic (in the form of written words or verbally).
- b. Overcome the limitations of space, time, and senses.
- c. The use of appropriate and varied learning media can increase students' interest and motivation in learning.

Benefits of Learning Media According to [2], the use of learning media in a teaching and learning process in schools has the following benefits [7]:

- a. Lesson delivery becomes more standard
- b. Lessons become more interesting
- c. Learning becomes more interactive
- d. Study time can be shortened
- e. The quality of learning outcomes can be improved
- f. Learning can be given anywhere
- g. The positive attitude of students can be increased towards real learning
- h. The teacher's role in changing in a more positive direction.

Media can be used by teachers in encouraging the learning process and is expected to give direction to teachers to see teaching actions. In the use of learning media, teachers must pay attention to certain principles so that the use of these media can achieve good results as expected by teachers as well as parents of students. The principles that must be observed are as follows:

- a. Determining the right media
- b. Assign or take into account the subject appropriately
- c. Presenting media appropriately
- d. Placing or showing media at the right time, place, and situation

In addition to these principles, there are also some general requirements that must be met in the use of learning media, which are as follows:

- a. In accordance with the general purpose of learning
- b. Media must be clearly visible and audible
- c. The media must be able to respond to students in learning
- d. According to the individual conditions of students
- e. As an intermediary in the student learning process

#### Types of Learning Media

Several types of learning media that can be used in the learning process are as follows [7]

- a. Graphic Media  
Graphic media can be pictures, photos, graphics, diagrams, posters, cartoons, comics, etc. Graphic media can also be said to be two-dimensional media because it only has length and width.
- b. Three-dimensional Media

Shapes and models in three-dimensional media such as solid models, cross-sectional models, stacking models, work models, etc.

#### c. Audio Media

Audio media can be in the form of cassette tapes, real type, or LPs.

#### d. Projection Media

Projection media can be slides, film stripe, film, etc.

The use of the environment as a learning medium. The use of internet media and e-learning as a medium of learning today.

Good learning media does not necessarily guarantee the success of student learning if the teacher cannot use it properly. For this reason, the media that has been chosen correctly must be used as best as possible in accordance with the principles of using learning media

### 2.3 Internet

Internet comes from the Latin inter which means "between". The Internet connects various networks independently of each other so that they can communicate on each network. The Internet is an open global communication network that connects thousands of computer networks, either through dial-up connections or other media that offer a variety of access.

The internet is one of the educational media that is very strategic and has more value to describe science and technology. The internet is not only limited to science and also information obtained at school, but is very broad and not limited. The internet as a technology-based learning media has now been evenly distributed in all levels of education, from elementary schools to universities. They access the internet to help add material or help complete their schoolwork or schoolwork.

In this pandemic period, by conducting teaching and learning processes or schooling at home, parents must also be extra in carrying out their role for their children. According to [8] that there are many roles of parents that should be applied in accompanying children while doing school at home.

## III. RESEARCH METHOD

The research design used in writing this research is library research and field research. The data collection technique used in this research is the questionnaire method. The population is 122 students of 2018 class. The census sample is used in this research. Whereas all the population is taken to be the samples.

## IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Qualitative Description

Qualitative descriptive analysis is intended to obtain a description or description of the responses of the respondents. After the questionnaire is processed, the answer values of each respondent's data.

Table 1

Distribution Scala

Simbol	Alternatif Jawaban
SS	Sangat Setuju
S	Setuju
N	Netral
TS	Tidak Setuju
STS	Sangat Tidak Setuju

Source : Data Processing Result

### 4.2 Quantitative Description

#### 1. Multiple Regression Linear Analysis

Table 2

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error	Beta
1	(Constant)	-1,073	1,260	
	X	0,513	0,033	0,815

Source : Data Processing Result

Based on the results of data processing in table 2 above, the model  $Y = -1.073 + 0.513 X$  means that if the online learning variable increases by one unit, it will increase learning achievement by 0.513 one unit or by 51.3%.

#### 2. Determination Coefficient

Calculation of correlation in the form of the degree or depth of functional relationships that explain the relationship between variables, expressed by the so-called correlation coefficient which is often symbolized by  $r$ .

Table 3  
Determination Coefficient

Mode l	R	R Squar e	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.815 a	0,665	0,662	1,886

Source : Data Processing Result

The value of the coefficient of determination  $R = 0.655$ , meaning that online learning on student learning achievement of 66.5% can be explained by online learning on learning achievement, while the rest is influenced by other factors.

#### 3. Hypothesis Test

##### Parsial (Uji t)

$H_0$  : There is an effect of online learning on the achievement of 2018 class students in the D-III Business Administration Study Program at the Samarinda State Polytechnic.

$H_1$ : There is no effect of online learning on the achievement of 2018 class students in the D-III Business Administration Study Program at the Samarinda State Polytechnic.

Partial or individual hypothesis testing is a simple regression coefficient hypothesis testing with only one B ( $B_1$  or  $B_2$ ) affecting Y.

The steps in testing the hypothesis partially or individually are:

- 1) Formulating Hypotheses
- 2)  $H_0$  No effect on student achievement.
- 3)  $H_1$  Influence on student achievement.
- 4) Determining the Real Level
- 5) The significance level of 5% real rate of t-table is determined from the degrees of freedom  $df = n - k$ . The real level ( $\alpha$ ) means the value of t-table, the real level of f table is determined by degrees of freedom  $df = n - k$ .
- 6)  $H_0$  is rejected if  $t\text{-count} < t\text{-table}$   $H_1$  is accepted if  $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$  based on probability  $H_0$  is rejected if  $P\text{ value} < 5\%$ .  $H_0$  is accepted if  $P\text{ value} > 5\%$ .
- 7) Drawing conclusions  $H_0$  is rejected if  $t\text{-count} < t\text{-table}$  or  $H_1$  is accepted if  $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$ .

Table 4

Hasil Uji t

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std. Error	
1	(Constant)	-1,073	.079
	X	0,513	.015
			.000

Source : Data Processing Result

Based on the results of the study, it was partially known that online learning had an effect on student achievement in the 2018 class at the D-III Business Administration Study Program at the Samarinda State Polytechnic. It is shown that the value of t-count is

15.426 > t-table 1.65765 with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05.

The results of this study indicate that online learning affects the learning achievement of 2018 students in the D-III Business Administration Study Program at the Samarinda State Polytechnic positively, if the value of online learning is high, the greater the positive influence on learning achievement that appears significantly.

From the discussion above, the writer can conclude that there is an effect of online learning on the achievement of 2018 class students in the D-III Business Administration Study Program at the Samarinda State Polytechnic.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows. Partially, it shows that there is a positive and significant influence of Online Learning on Student Achievement in the Class of 2018 in the D-III Business Administration Study Program at the Samarinda State Polytechnic which can be seen from the Hypothesis Test where the t-count value is 15,426 > t-table 1.65765 with a significance level of 0.000 < 0.05.

From the hypothesis test, H1 was accepted, namely "there is an effect of online learning on student achievement in class 2018 at the D-III Business Administration Study Program, Samarinda State Polytechnic".

Based on secondary data that can be seen from the average value or final result of the 2018 Student Achievement Index value in the D-III Business Administration Study Program at the Samarinda State Polytechnic, it can be concluded that there is an increase in the average value of the Student Achievement Index from before online learning from semester 1 (one) and during online learning in semesters 4 (four) and 5 (five).

## REFERENCES

- [1] Andri, Zul Zagir, Olenggius Jiran Does. "Analisis Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Rendahnya Prestasi Belajar Siswa Pada Mata Pelajaran Matematika di SD Negeri 04 Bati Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017." *Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Perkhasa*, 2017.
- [2] Arsyah, Indra Wijaya & Rahmatul Husna. Pengaruh Pembelajaran E-Learning Berbasis Edmodo Terhadap Hasil Belajar Simulasi Digital Kelas X SMK Negeri 9 Padang (Studi Kasus Jurusan Akomodasi Perhotelan). Padang : Majalah Ilmiah Universitas Putra Indonesia, 2015.
- [3] Benny, A Pribadi. Model Desain Sistem Pembelajaran. Jakarta : PT Dian Rakyat, 2009.
- [4] Brawijaya, Tim Dosen Ekonometrika Universitas, Buku Pedoman Praktikum Ekonometrika. Malang : Brawijaya Press, 2015.
- [5] Bungin, Burhan. Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif. Jakarta : Prenada Media, 2005.
- [6] Drs. Maskun, M.H dan Valensy Rachmedita., M.Pd. Teori Belajar dan Pembelajaran. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2018.
- [7] Kompri. Belajar dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhinya. Yogyakarta: Media Akademi, 2017.
- [8] Chairudin, Achmad. "Pengaruh Pembelajaran Online Terhadap Prestasi Siswa Kelas 5 dan 6 Mi Ma'arif Gedangan, Kec. Tuntang, Kab. Semarang Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021. Salatiga : Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Salatiga, 2020.
- [9] Santoso, Edi. "Pengaruh Pembelajaran Online Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Kimia Ditinjau Dari Kemampuan Awal Siswa". Surakarta : Universitas Sebelas Maret Surakarta, 2009.
- [10] AR, Murniati & Nasir Usman. 2009. Implementasi Manajemen Strategik dalam Pemberdayaan Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan. Bandung: Citapustaka Media Perintis.
- [11] Hamalik, Oemar. (2001). Proses Belajar Mengajar. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara.
- [12] H. Dafitri and M. Elsera, "Rancang Bangun Sistem Informasi Akademik Berbasis Web ( Studi Kasus: Sma Swasta Harapan I Medan )," *J. Sist. Inf.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 23–32, 2017.
- [8] Hamalik, Oemar. (2001). Proses Belajar Mengajar. Jakarta : Bumi Aksara.
- [9] H. Dafitri and M. Elsera, "Rancang Bangun Sistem Informasi Akademik Berbasis Web ( Studi Kasus: Sma Swasta Harapan I Medan )," *J. Sist. Inf.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 23–32, 2017.
- [10] Khasanah, Mahmudatul. "Dampak Pembelajaran Daring Terhadap Prestasi Belajar IPS Pada Siswa Kelas IV Di SD Tahfidz Ar-risalah Kec. Bandungan Tahun Pelajaran 2019/2020". Salatiga : Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Salatiga, 2020.
- [11] Masyarakat, Biro Kerja Sama dan Hubungan. SIARAN PERS. Jakarta : [www.kemendikbud.go.id](http://www.kemendikbud.go.id), 2020.
- [12] Maya Rahmatia, Monawati, Said Darnius. "Pengaruh Media E-Learning Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas X SDN 20 Banda Aceh". *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar*, 2017.
- [13] Oemar, Hamalik. Proses Belajar Mengajar. Bandung: Bumi Aksara, 2001.
- [14] Peraturan Pemerintah Tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan.
- [15] Rasimin. Metodologi Penelitian. Yogyakarta: Mitra Cendekia, 2018.
- [16] Sadirman A, M. Interaksi Dan Motivasi Belajar Mengajar. Jakarta : PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007.
- [17] Sani. Penjaminan Mutu Sekolah. Jakarta : PT Bumi Aksara, 2015.
- [18] Sarwono, Jonathan. Rumus-Rumus Populer dalam SPSS 22 untuk Riset Skripsi. Yogyakarta: CV Andi,

- 2015.
- [19] Setyawan, Dodiet Aditya. Uji Validitas dan Reliabilitas instrument Penelitian. Surakarta: Poltekkes Kemenkes Surakarta, 2014.
- [20] Susanti, Meilia Nur Indah. Statistik Deskriptif dan Induktif. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2010.
- [21] Syarif, Izzudin. “Pengaruh Model Blended Learning Terhadap Motivasi dna Prestasi Belajar Siswa SMK”. Jurnal Pendidikan Vokasi, 2012.
- [22] Yasa, D. Aktivitas dan Prestasi Belajar. Jakarta: Depdiknas, 2008.