

Implementation of Online Teaching-Learning Policy at Senior High School During the Pandemic Covid-19 in Banda Aceh

Nazaruddin^{1*}, Alfian², Aiyub³, Muhammad Abduh⁴, Ahmad yani⁵,
Muryali⁶, Faisal Ab⁷, Indah Lestari⁸

^{1,2,3,5,6} Public Administration Departement, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Malikussaleh, Lhokseumawe, Indonesia

^{4,7,8} Education Departement of Indonesia

Corresponding author. Email : nazaruddin@unimal.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The implementation of the Online Teaching-Learning Policy at Senior High School in Banda Aceh City is seen from the conformity of the implementation upon applicable regulations, the understanding and fluency of completing tasks, as well as the performance of government officials that come along with obstacles in the implementation of online learning at Senior High School During the Pandemic Covid-19 in Banda Aceh based on the information, facilities, and the attitude of the implementors. To find out the of implementation online learning policies during the covid 19 pandemic by descriptive qualitative approach. The result shows that the implementation of online learning policies during the Covid-19 pandemic at Banda Aceh City Senior High Schools from the implementor's compliance upon the applicable regulation has not yet shown the result as we expected due to the supported student's learning facilities requires the adjustment along with the regulation so that the disobedience upon the policy content and the understanding of the implementor Senior High School in Banda Aceh has met the expectation. Whilst the performance and impact in the implementation of online learning policies are seen from the effectiveness of learning that is less effective, where the policy focus on the students experience who therefore faced the difficulties in learning. These have brought up the impact on decreasing learning outcomes that came along with the economic problem. Meanwhile, the performance merely focuses on fulfilling the educational services, preventing and protecting life during Covid 19 Pandemic, as well as providing psychosocial support for students and parents. In this regard, the obstacle of policy implementation is the insufficiency of online learning facilities to support the learning activities during the pandemic.

Keywords : Implementation, Banda Aceh, Online Teaching-Learning, Covid-19

1. INTRODUCTION

The Online Learning Policy During Pandemic Covid-19 has been issued by the Indonesian Government through the Educational and Cultural Minister since the positive covid case emerged in Indonesia [1]. The government under the Education Minister

has issued Circular Letter No. 4, 2020 on the implementation of the educational policy during the emergency of the Covid 19, also confirmed by Circular Letter No.15, 2020 on the Guideline of Study from Home.

The implementation of Study From Home is expected to uphold the satisfying outcome: 1) ensuring the fulfillment right of

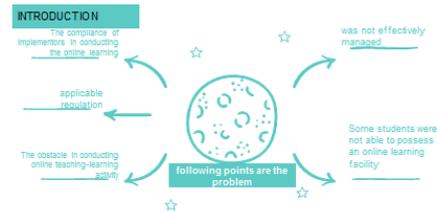
the whole student upon obtaining the educations service during Covid-19, by fulfilling the distance learning activity is expected to develop the student’s capability in learning, 2) protecting and preventing the contagious of the virus Covid-19 to the educational stakeholders, 3) ensuring the right of psychosocial support for the teachers, students, and parents, 4) implementing the principle of home activities to trigger the beneficial experience of students, without burdening the demand to complete the curriculum requirement, 5) The inclusive learning material, the activities, and the tasks during the online learning based on the passion and condition of the student, including the consideration social gap toward the network facilities [2]. In Circular Letter No. 15, 2020, on the Guideline of Study From Home is addressed to all Indonesia Governor and Regents, to implement Study From Home (Online Learning) or offline learning was conducted based on the government’s guidelines. In response to the Circular Letter of Indonesia’s Education Minister, the Governor of Aceh also issued Circular Letter No 667, 2021 on the Implementation of Learning Activity in the academic year 2020/2021 and Academic Year 2020/2021 during Pandemic Covid-19 in Aceh Province. Further research into this topic is sought as students also faced difficulties during the project [3]

Banda Aceh is one of the cities in Aceh that first responded to the Governor’s Letter. Based on the early observation, the Senior High School in Banda Aceh began to implement online learning during pandemic Covid-19, also implementing the Offline Learning. The schools that were categorized in the orange zone should have not been allowed to conduct face to face learning process, and Study From Home instead and this indicated that there were misadjustment and incompliance in applying the regulation of the Government on the Learning activities during the pandemic Covid-19

The Policy of Online Learning may change the learning system, as a result of emerging a huge impact of Indonesia education in which the students were forced to study at their home. This huge change was caused by the online learning policy that was abruptly issued. This act has impacted the lack of school preparation, teachers, and student in responding to the policy. In another hand, the impact of pandemic Covid-19 has influenced the ineffectiveness of teaching-learning activity as the students were demanded to study at home and to keep social distance. The

following points are the problem that was found in the field:

1. The compliance of implementors in conducting the online learning applicable regulation;
2. The obstacle in conducting online teaching-learning activity was not effectively managed;
3. Some students were not able to possess an online learning facility.



Based on the problem above, the researcher is interested to research the problem that relates to the implementation of the online teaching-learning policy during the Pandemic Covid-19 in Banda Aceh.

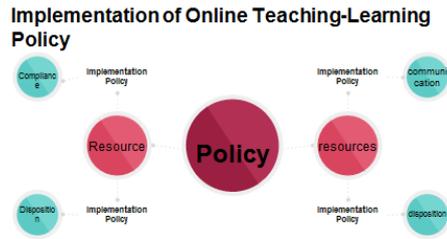
1.1. Research Problem

The research problems are as follow:

- a. How the implementation of teaching-learning during pandemic covid-19 in Banda Aceh?
- b. What are the obstacles in implementing the teaching-learning process during the pandemic covid-19 in Banda Aceh?

1.2. Implementation of Policy

In Webster [4] states that the implementation (to implement is, to provide the means for carrying out and to give practical effect to). According to [5] “The state of policymaking between the establishment of a policy (such as the passage of a legislative act, the issuing of an executive order, the handing down of a judicial decision, or the promulgation of a regulatory rule) and the consequences of the policy for the people whom it affects.”, which is the indicator ; (1) communication (2) resources (3) disposition and (4) bureaucratic structure.



In this study, the researcher used the implementation model of [6] that states in any successful implementation program or policy are seen through three-dimension, there are:

1. The compliance perspective is to measure the implementation through the compliance of the implementors. The implementors of the public policy should have the attitude and mentality of compliance activities and obey the rule in implementing the public policies that relate to the adjustment of the teaching-learning process to the applicable regulation, and the teaching-learning process is implemented upon government's direction;
2. The success of implementation is measured by smoothly functioning routines and the implementor of public policy should avoid the problem in implementing the public policy. Each individual must be a problem solver instead of a trouble maker to fulfill the job description;
3. The success of implementation leads to the desired performance and satisfying impacts to the majority implementors, especially the benefactors of the program that depends on the effectiveness of implementors. The effectiveness of policy implementation is to lead the optimization of policy performance. However, the effectiveness and optimization of policy performance are therefore determined by the individual and the public implementors alone that will result in the long-term impact of implementation effectiveness teaching-learning program. [7]

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research adopts the descriptive research method and qualitative approach. The qualitative research method is a method that is used to study natural objects, where the researchers are the key instrument, the technique of data collection is done by

collective, data analysis inductively, where results focus on the meaning in general. [8]

3. DISCUSSION

3.1. The Implementation of Online Teaching-Learning at Senior High School During the Pandemic Covid-19 in Banda Aceh

a. Compliance

The compliance perspective, the adjustment indicators to the applicable regulation, where the result of the study shows that the level of implementors compliance in implementing the online teaching-learning policy, refers Circular Letter of Aceh's Governor No.440/4989 on the Implementation Online Teaching-Learning during Pandemic Covid-19, at Senior High School in Banda Aceh is low due to the lack of school preparation and insufficiency of online learning facilities. In another hand, the Circular Letter of Aceh's Governor also states that the learning combination; online and offline were allowed in terms of allowing students' parents to meet the teachers at school to take the assignment for their students. In another Circular Letter, No. 667, 2021 on the Implementation of Teaching-Learning Activities Academi Year 2020/2021 during Pandemic Covid-19 in Aceh's Province, Point 1 says that Schools are in the yellow and red zone were banned to conduct Teaching-Learning at School and continued to study at home.

3.2. Continuity of Task and Function

Continuity of Task and Function refers to the Understanding indicator of implementors in managing the task and function and the continuity in implementing the activity. Based on the result show that the implementors had understood the task and function, this was seen from the online teaching-learning routine that had been related to applicable regulation by using WhatsApp, and Google Classroom as well as completing the Teaching Plan document, completing monthly reports of online learning. Therefore, the continuity of carrying out the task was not run well due to the lack of school preparation and insufficiency of online learning facilities which resulted in the online teaching-learning target was not effectively achieved.

3.3. Work Achievement and Desired Impact

Work achievement perspective and desired impact are seen by the effectiveness of teaching-learning indicator. The result shows that the teaching-learning at Senior High School in Banda Aceh has not yet been effectively conducted. This problem emerged by the complaint of students who did not have a smartphone and the difficulties in understanding the given assignment during online learning which therefore brought an impact on decreasing study's motivation and study's result. In addition, the parents were weighted by using high internet rate and being difficult to help their children study at home.

3.4. The Obstacles of Implementation Online Teaching-Learning

3.4.1. Communication

Communication in terms of transmission indicators, the clarity of conveying the information, and instruction. The result shows that the transmission/socialization was, the clarity of conveying the information in implementing the online teaching-learning policy was the triggering factor by socializing and training for Senior High School teachers of Banda Aceh that concerned on applying the information and communication technology toward online teaching-learning before conducting the online study activities. In doing so, the implementors should have been free from the confusion and misunderstanding in translating instruction. Furthermore, the obstacles, in this matter, deal with delivering material method that led to the difficulties of students to understand the study materials that were delivered by their teachers by merely sending them youtube links in WhatsApp group and the students were then asked to understand the study materials by all themselves.

3.4.2. Resource

In this case, the resource is concerned on the availability of teaching staff and infrastructure facilities. The results show that the teaching staff is the triggering factor in this research because the teaching staff at Senior High School in Banda Aceh met the requirement. In addition, the obstacle occurred because of infrastructure facilities in which there were some students did not have a smartphone, so they could not be able to

conduct online learning as well as being unable to get through internet access.

3.4.3. Disposition

The finding obstacle was the objecting and disagreeing of students' parents to the online learning policy because they considered the policy burdened. Besides, they did not have much time to accompany their children to study at home. In this case, the resource is concerned with the availability of teaching staff and infrastructure facilities. The results show that the teaching staff is the triggering factor in this research because the teaching staff at Senior High School in Banda Aceh met the requirement. In addition, the obstacle occurred because of infrastructure facilities in which there were some students did not have a smartphone, so they could not be able to conduct online learning as well as being unable to get through internet access.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, the conclusion is as follows:

4.1. The compliance of implementors

The compliance of implementors on the applicable regulation is not effectively achieved due to the incompliance of implementors in responding to the Circular Letter of Aceh's Governor where the Point I stated that the schools in the red, yellow, and orange zones were forbidden to conduct the face to face teaching-learning activities and strongly encouraged to study at home.

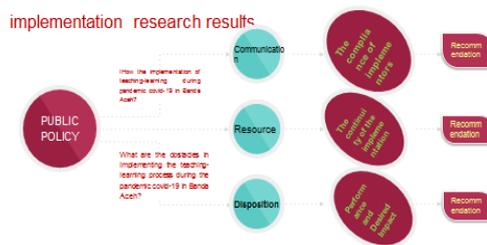


4.2. The continuity of the implementation

The continuity of the implementation of the online teaching-learning at Senior High School in Banda Aceh was successfully conducted but has not been fully achieved as required by Circular Letter Number 4, 2020.

4.3. Performance and Desired Impact

The implementation of the teaching-learning policy was not effectively conducted due to the difficulty of addressing the study material to the students. This led to the confusion of students to understand the detailed material which therefore brought up the impact of decreasing study results. Beside this case, financial problem and being difficult to help their children study at home also became a serious concern. Meanwhile the performance solely dealt with the educational service for students, preventing and protecting students' life from the outbreak.



4.4. The Obstacle of Implementation Online Teaching-Learning Policy at Senior High School during Pandemic Covid-19 in Banda Aceh

The triggering factor was about the socialization, consistency and the obstacle was the clarity of addressing the policy that was issued by the government.

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