

E-learning pada Guru di Masa Pandemi dan Endemi COVID-19

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Abstract. *E-learning obstacles occur in teachers when implementing e-learning because it has a concept that is the opposite of conventional teaching methods that have been mastered so far. This study aims to determine the implementation of e-learning for teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic and endemic. This research consists of 2 studies. Study 1 uses a quantitative approach to look for the relationship between COVID-19 and COVID-19 knowledge on teacher e-learning barriers. The research instruments used were the COVID-19 knowledge scale, the attitude scale on COVID-19, and the e-learning inhibition scale. Participants in this study were collected using a purposive sampling technique totaling 239 teachers. Quantitative data were analyzed using multiple regression analysis using SPSS 24. The results of the multiple regression test showed that there was a significant effect between knowledge of COVID-19 and attitudes towards COVID-19 on barriers to e-learning teachers in Indonesia during the pandemic ($R^2 = 0.192$, $F = 28.057$ with a p -value of $0.000 \leq 0.05$). Study 2 aims to strengthen barriers to implementing e-learning for teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic and endemic by using a qualitative approach. This study aims to deepen teacher e-learning during the COVID-19 pandemic and endemic. There were 3 research participants who were taken from study 1. Qualitative data used thematic analysis. The results of study 2 show that there are other factors besides knowledge of COVID-19 and attitudes towards COVID-19 that affect the implementation of e-learning and that there are differences in obstacles and opportunities for implementing e-learning during the COVID-19 pandemic and endemic. **Keywords: E-learning, Teachers, Barriers, Knowledge, Attitudes***

Abstrak. Hambatan *e-learning* tersebut terjadi pada pengajar saat menerapkan *e-learning* karena memiliki konsep yang bertolak belakang dengan metode mengajar konvensional yang selama ini dikuasai. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui implementasi *e-learning* pada guru saat pandemi dan endemi COVID-19. Penelitian ini terdiri dari 2 studi. Studi 1 menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif untuk mencari hubungan antara pengetahuan COVID-19 dan COVID-19 terhadap hambatan *e-learning* guru. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah skala pengetahuan COVID-19, skala sikap pada COVID-19, dan skala hambatan *e-learning*. Partisipan penelitian ini dikumpulkan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* berjumlah 239 guru. Data kuantitatif dianalisis dengan analisis regresi berganda menggunakan bantuan SPSS 24. Hasil uji regresi berganda menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara pengetahuan COVID-19 dan sikap pada COVID-19 terhadap hambatan *e-learning* guru di Indonesia selama pandemi ($R^2 = 0,192$, $F = 28,057$ dengan nilai p sebesar $0,000 \leq 0,05$). Studi 2 bertujuan untuk membandingkan hambatan implementasi *e-learning* pada guru selama pandemi dan endemi COVID-19 dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Studi ini bertujuan untuk memperdalam mengenai *e-learning* guru saat pandemi dan endemi COVID-19. Partisipan penelitian berjumlah 3 orang yang diambil dari studi 1. Data kualitatif menggunakan analisis tematik. Hasil studi 2 menunjukkan bahwa terdapat faktor lain selain pengetahuan COVID-19 dan sikap pada COVID-19 yang mempengaruhi implementasi *e-learning* serta terdapat perbedaan hambatan dan peluang implementasi *e-learning* saat pandemi dan endemi COVID-19. **Kata kunci: E-learning, Guru, Hambatan, Pengetahuan, Sikap**



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Dini Failasufa, Supra Wimbari, M. Sc., Ph. D., Psikolog
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