THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the usage of internet and social media by the people around the world. The internet and social media is no longer just satisfying item, especially since the pandemic. Various activities can be done virtually and become new habits that emerge as a form of human adaptability to the conditions of the world health crisis that occurred in the last eight months. Activities that used to be mainly done with physical contact are now more often done online. Even at the beginning of the pandemic, both teaching and learning activities, worship, shopping, and work from home (WFH) were mostly carried out from home. This has led to an increase in internet usage during times of the pandemic.

Key words: Covid-19, Internet, Social media

INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, cases of the new corona virus (2019-nCoV) first appeared in Wuhan, China, and then WHO named the disease caused by this virus as COVID-19 (WHO, 2020) (Ahluwalia, 2020; Panganiban1 & Madrigal, 2020). COVID-19 then developed from an epidemic to a pandemic, and infected people in many countries around the world (Hendra Saputra & Pasha, 2021; Novitasari et al., 2021). The death rate from COVID-19 has increased over time (Ahdan et al., 2021; Maskar et al., 2021; Rahman Isnain et al., 2021). The concept of physical distancing is applied to citizens to minimize the spread of COVID-19 (Guru et al., 2021; Maskar et al., 2021; Tuhuteru, 2020).

Physical distancing is referred to by WHO as a physical distancing arrangement to avoid the wider spread of the corona virus (Oktaviani et al., 2021; Sulistiani, Rahmanto, et al., 2020; Syaifulloh & Aguss, 2021). Physical distancing itself is a continuation policy of social distancing (Aminatun et al., 2021; Fahrizqi et al., 2021; Pratomo & Gumantan, 2021). Social distancing has an impact on decisions regarding online distance learning in education (Nabila, Rahman Isnain, et al., 2021; Pamungkas & Mahfud, 2020; Styawati, StyawatiStyawati, S., & Ariany, F. (2021). Sistem Monitoring Tumbuh Kembang Balita/Batita di Tengah Covid-19 Berbasis Mobile. J. Inform. Univ. Pamulang, 5(4) & Ariany, 2021). This is in accordance with Surat Edaran Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 4 Tahun 2020 concerning the implementation of education policies in the emergency period of the spread of COVID-19 (Fernando et al.,

2021; Rachman & Pramana, 2020; Sinaga & Pustika, 2021). For workers, a popular term is work from home, while for students and university students; the term is studying at home (Ambarwati & Mandasari, 2021; Ariesta, W., Aina, M., Uslan, S. K., & Aminatun, 2021; Yudiawan et al., 2021).

Since many people are asked to remain home, people have turned to social media to maintain their relationships and to access entertainment to pass the time (Nabila, Isnain, et al., 2021; Sari & Oktaviani, 2021; Sengkey et al., 2020). Social media is used for many things, such as stress coping through online social support from peers, or to get happiness and psychological well-being because it is fun, entertaining, and accommodates information seeking (Fatimah & Puspaningtyas, 2020; Nabila, Isnain, et al., 2021; Suwarni & Handayani, 2021).

Social media can be a great tool for you, as a teacher, both outside and in the classroom (Oktaviani, 2021; Pramita et al., n.d.; Susanto & Puspaningrum, 2019). When it comes to professional development, using different social media channels can be a great way to build and expand a professional network and find and share classroom resources with other educators (Hootsuite, 2019; Lina & Ahluwalia, 2021; Schrape, 2018). According to unpublished data compiled, 65% of teachers surveyed said they use social media to find and explore teaching and teaching content (Anuar et al., 2020; Hendrastuty et al., 2021; Munthe et al., 2018). Social media can allow you to showcase your work and classroom (think photos on Instagram and Pinterest!) as well as discover new K-12 trends (think Twitter hashtags) and follow thought leaders and education experts (Darwis et al., 2021; Sari & Wahyudin, 2019; Wahyudin & Sari, 2018).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The World Health Oganization (WHO) has declared that pandemic covid-19 infection early this year in around the world (Rahman, 2021). The social distancing is very important to prevent the the virus infection and help control this pandemic (Mahfud & Gumantan, 2020; Saputra & Pasha, 2021; Sulistiani, Darwis, et al., 2020). The wisdom of physical distancing has been implemented in many countries including in Indonesia that affect the school, university become closed (Arpiansah et al., 2021; Nadir et al., 2021). In accordance with this wisdom, the government has declared that the teaching and learning activities were immediately shifted to online learning (Lina & Permatasari, 2020; Pradani,

2021). With the implemented of online learning, teaching and learning process is still ongoing even in this middle of pandmic (Liu et al., 2020).

METHOD

This research method aplied a content of analysis and trying to find out students' perception on the interview through google form related the online learning process during pandemic. Questionnaire was sent out to the students of Teknokat University by using VAK and Perception questionnaire. The research was conducted from October to November 2020. The procedure of this research was : 1) analyzing the online learning process; 2) collectin the data related to the online learnin; 3) finding the teaching media that they used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section will elaborate the result of this research related to the online learning. The data was collected from students of Teknorat University including male and female. The interview was implemented through google form by using VAK and perception quesionnaire. The question consists of six questions and statements. And bellows are the table of the results.

NO	QUESTIONS	Frequency (N=25)	Percentage
1	In your opinion, is the online learning the best way to do the learning process during the pandemi?	23 (yes) 2 (no)	92% (yes) 8% (no)
2	During this pandemic, do you prefer online learning or offline learning?	9 (offline) 3 (online) 13 (both)	36% (offline) 12% (online) 52% (both)
3	The online learning makes me more understand the material	17 (disagree) 7 (strongly disagree)	68% (disagree) 28% (strongly

		1 (agree)	disgree)
			4% (agree)
4	If I don't understand the material, I will find the other resources untill I understand	20(agree)	80% (agree)
		2 (disagree)	8% (disagree)
		3 (strongly disagree)	12% (strongly disagree)
5	The online learning makes me difficult to manage the time to do the assignments	11 (agree)	44% (agree)
		6 (strongly agree)	24% (strongly agree)
		5 (disagree)	20% (disagree)
		3 (strongly disagree)	12% (strongly disagree)
6	If there is no pandemic, I still prefer the online learning	5 (agree)	20% (agree)
		11 (disagree)	44% (disagree)
		9 (strongly disagree)	36% (strongly disagree)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that 92% agree that the online learning is the best way to do the learning process during pandemic. Because it can help us to prevent the infection of covid 19 virus. And during this pandemic,most of students prefer to both online learning and offline learning in amount of 52%. In the amount of 68% disagree that online learning make them moe understand the material, it means that in online learning they get more difficult to understand the material than in offline learning. If they don't understand the material, they will find other resources untill they understand and most of students in the amount of 80% agree with that. When the students do the assignment of online learning, they get difficult to manage their time to do that, this thing has already

known from the data with 44% agree and 24% strongly agree. Most of the students disagree that there is no pandemic, they still prefer the online learning, from the data above the reason is because they're difficult to understand the material and diffficult to manage their time to do the assignment given by their lecturers through online learning.

Majority of the higher education students have reservations about online learning. Lack of access to internet, lack of interaction with their lecturer and other students were the challanges that faced by higher education students. The changing from face-to-face (offline) learning to online learning has made different learning experience for students. Most of students don't have good connection with their internet especially the students who live in a village. So they're difficult with online learning. Most of the students also said that the offline learning more effective than ofline learning. Thus it can concluded that online learning cannot produce effective results.

One of the less discussed of online learning is the necessary of motivation for online learning. In offline learning, the students are usually active in learning activities due to their face-to-face with their lecturers and their class fellows. Because of this problem, the students should be given the motivations more related to the online learning. To ensure that the online learning program become effective, the students must have good technological skills to learn from online learning so the students can manage their time to study effectively. But it will be difficult for students who lack of skill in technology and have bad connection with their internet access.

The various kind of teaching tool media used in Teknokrat University during the online learning process such in the web namely spada, via zoom, via google meet, and etc. From the web spada, the students and lecturers can acess their online learning with the teacher provide the materials like slide, pdf, video and also provide the post test as the assignment for students. The students and the lecturers also make their online learning through zoom applications or google meet when they need to do the presentations or teacher explain their materials. Beside they use the website and zoom applications to do their online learning, they also make WhatsApp group for the interaction between lecturers and students. So they can still interact each other without face-to-face.

CONCLUSION

Covid-19 impacted the learning process in education around the world. The learning activities which is usually done in the classroom, now shift to online learning due to covid-

19 pandemic. This thing, aims to prevent the infection of covid-19 virus. Although online learning is the best way to do the learning process during this pandemic, however, it is not as effective as conventional learning. Online learning can not produce effectively especially for those who live in a village that lack of access to the internet. Beside of that, most of students also get difficult to understand the material when do the online learning, so they should find another resources related to the material untill they understand. For the interaction between lecturer and students, they usually use zoom Application or google meet and they make WhatsApp group so they can interaction well.

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