

Students' Perception toward National Computer-Based Test

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Abstract

The progress of internet-based technology in the form of web or www (World Wide Web) with the various kind of supporting technologies, has made communication and information services easy and efficient. According to Law Number 20 of 2003, national examination is a measurement activity and assessment of achievement, of standard graduate competence at Junior and Senior High School which is equivalent to certain subject. The purpose of this research is to discover the students' readiness face National Computer-Based Test and to discover the efficiency of the test. The methodology used was qualitative method with descriptive analysis of the relevant studies. The participants were batch 18 of English Literature students that asked 11 same semi-structured questions. The results of the study show that most of students have understood with technology and internet usage, therefore they are more focus in the questions and mental. The students' perception of the implementation of Computer-Based Test state that they agree with the existence of Computer-Based Test. They argued that national examination using computer is efficient, because it is saving the time, and prevent cheating. The purpose of this study is to describe how the student's perception of lecture teaching style's in the learning process. This is quantitative research. The samples in this research are 20 respondents from students of Teknokrat University. The data collection used questionnaires about how student's perception of lecture teaching style's. The result of research that has been done, it can be concluded that the learning activity done in Teknokrat University is student-centered and students are active learner. It can be seen from the number of students who answered " Always" it indicate that the teacher focus on the student in learning process. It means the student becomes the centered.

Key words: Computer-Based Test, National examination, students' readiness.

INTRODUCTION

Communication technology develops in line with human needs to communicate (E. Putri, 2022), (Ristiandika Arrahman, 2021), (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018). Humans have a need for social interaction in their cultural life with various forms and the form of communication, with the result that information technology plays a role in realizing social communication and interaction that takes place without any space restrictions (Fithratullah, 2021), (Dakwah et al., 2021), (Robot, 2007). It cannot be denied that the development of information technology greatly influences communication technology (Webqual, 2022), (Hartanto et al., 2022), (Gerai et al., 2021). Information and communication technology seem inseparable, so the term ICT (Information and Communication Technology) was born (Pustika, 2010), (Safitri et al., 2019), (Ramdan & Utami, 2020). The use of technology in the learning process makes the learning process different from learning conducted by educator before know ICT, so it will attract the attention of students in the learning process (Siregar & Utami, 2021), (Wahyudi & Utami, 2021), (Agustina & Utami, 2021). Learning use ICT is often referred to as e-learning which is a learning process through technology particularly on computer-based learning (H Kara, 2014), (Firmansyah et al., 2018), (Pratama, 2018). In the national education system, students are required to take the final examination (Arwani & Firmansyah, 2013), (Firma Sahrul B, 2017), (Website & Cikarang, 2020).

The national examination aims to assess the achievement of graduate competencies in certain subjects such as science and technology subjects (Yudha & Utami, 2022), (Prayoga & Utami, 2021), (Wahyuni et al., 2021). The result of the national examination, we used as one of the considerations for educational programs; selection to enter the next level of education, determination of students' graduation from an educational unit, accreditation of educational unit, and fostering along providing assistance to education units in an effort to improve the quality of education (Asia & Samanik, 2018), (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018), (Keanu, 2018). The national examination is a type of assessment to measure the success of students who have completed education level in the school held nationally (Firmansyah M et al., 2017), (N. U. Putri et al., 2020), (Wulandari, 2018). By therefore, the national examination is held on the end of learning in the education unit for determine the learning achievement of students in middle and high school equivalent (Gustanti & Ayu, 2021), (R Arrahman, 2022), (Pajar et al., 2017). The assessment is carried out by the government or called assessment external that is a form of assessment complement and strengthen the results of education in educational units (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018), (Gita & Setyaningrum, 2018), (Sidiq & Manaf, 2020). The National examination in 2015 applied National Computer-Based Test called UNBK, is a test that is relatively equivalent to an exam written like all this time. The difference lies in the availability of questions in computer files (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (Mertania & Amelia, 2020), (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Indonesia has implemented CBT for National Examination since 2015 only in big city and certain schools, yet Anis Baswedan said that the implementation of CBT for National Examination increased in 2017. The problem is Ministry of Education and Culture account still flooded with students' complaint (*MEMBIMBING Dan MENGUJI KP 2020.Pdf*, n.d.), (Kutipan et al., n.d.), (Artikel, 2020). The researcher try to discover what are the obstacles found in students in doing National Computer-Based Test?

On average speed of reading text on the computer screen is slower by 20-30% than reading printed text (Sulistiani & Aldino, 2020), (Sidiq et al., 2015), (Fithratullah, 2019). Written exam participants will get more benefit than participant in the CBT, with the same duration for the number questions similarly. In showing a picture of CBT in the examination of the work competence test of the PPT Migas LSP, PPT Migas LSP have prepared it well starting from the technological innovation, then increasing technical support, and guaranteeing the quality of the competency test results (E. Putri & Sari, 2020), (Apriyanti & Ayu, 2020), (Firmansyah et al., 2017). In the end, any system to be applied in examination mechanism for professional competency testing must take sides with the test participant competence.

The researcher conducts this research to discover the students' readiness face National Computer-Based Test and to discover the efficiency of that test. The significance of this research are; first to Junior and Senior High School students, make the students prepare themselves for both test material and the ability to use computers in taking National Computer-Based Test. Second to school, this research can make schools improve or overcome the mistakes and difficulties that students feel in facing the test.

METHOD

Qualitative research design using a case study approach was used in this research. Case study is an in-depth study of events, environment, and certain situations that can be revealed or understood something (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Samanik, 2021). The primary data were collected through in-depth interviews from the students of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia; 2 females English Literature students and 2 males English Literature students. The researcher named participant 1 and participant 2 for males and participant 3 and participant 4 for females of English Literature student. Semi-structured interview questions were created and each of interviewee was asked the 11 same questions. All interviews were electronically recorded for transcription purposes. In order to analyze the primary data, this paper used the method of coding. Data analysis in this study used a qualitative approach with thematic analysis technique. Thematic analysis is done by looking and finding themes and categories obtained in the data that already encoded first.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Students' readiness face National Computer-Based Test

According to Ministry of Education and Culture, an examination needs to be done to know education in Indonesia, not only knowing but also being able to improve the quality of education in Indonesia going forward. Indonesian is demanded to take and follow the test to graduate from Junior and Senior High school and to enter work field. The government has duty to prepare the question and the tools or the facilities, while the candidate has to prepare both mental and abilities. Here, the researcher try to discover the Indonesian societies' readiness face Computer-Based Test.

Participant 1 : Exercise from internet, CD in bookstores

Participant 2: I am not preparing anything that related to computer or internet, cause it is really easy to use, and they, the committees make it simple with the rule and easy instructions

Participant 3: Because I know the computer and internet test is a new program. I focused on try outs that are using computer. Most of the questions in UNBK are short, different with the ordinary UN questions

Participant 4: Our school gives us a lots of practicing 3 times a week and also e-learning class for some subjects, moreover our school always do reparations in facilities and do surveys about the progress of the system. However we are as students need to follow the rules.

Most of students have understood with technology and internet usage, therefore they are more focus in the questions and mental.

2. Advantages and obstacles of National Computer-Based Test

2.1. Advantages

Participant 1: Yes, because everyday internet usage has been implemented

Participant 2: Absolutely yes, it more easier than just doing the test manually and more transparently. The advantage of this simple way is of course for the topic of time-saving, it so efficient than write, circling choices, use pencil and eraser. So the point that make it so special in this time we do only using all that pencil etc.

Participant 3: Yeah because actually the questions are shorter than the ordinary UN and also because I should not be afraid about accidentally ripping the test paper and stuff like that.

Participant 4: No, I don't . Because doing on paper test is better for me. I can do the writing directly on that paper

Andrew et al (2009) assume an online assessment expected to offer several advantages for the institution and the learner. These include; first, time analysis of responses to the question level to better discriminate between candidates. Second, adaptive testing, where the next question to be posed is determined by prior response. Third, question banks and randomization of questions and response orders to reduce cheating. Fourth, automated analysis of results from entire candidate. Last, immediate feedback can be given. These also make Computer-Based Test has its own advantages.

2.2. Obstacles

Participant 1: There is no such kind of that, because it has been prepared by the committee to be smooth to minimize the occurrence of obstacles

Participant 2: No, it is really really effective to use for this test

Participant 3: Maybe if there is a blackout, but school can fix that by providing generator

Participant 4: Yes, there are. They are signal, electricity, and sometimes the system can't work well

3. Students' perception toward the implementation of Computer-Based Test

Perception is a person's view or description of information received. Perception can be influenced by several factors including attention and needs. The national examination is certainly confiscating students attention because the results of the National Examination is needed in continuing to the next level; therefore, people have their own perceptions of Computer-Based Test.

Participant 1: Yes it must continue, because it is very efficient and effective. But it is really important for what language to use so that the people from regions are easier to use.

Participant 2: Of course it is. As where the method of this test is applied is very good in many ways, especially for reducing many fraud things before that done by various parties. It because the results of our test will appear right after we finished our job.

Participant 3: Yes it does because computer based examinations are more effective and easy to be done. It also prevent cheating.

Participant 4: For me, doing online test is gonna be great and so useful to reduce using paper and more accurate or effective ways. But the government needs to improve every single ways to support is such as the stable of connection, give more better facilities like computers, tools, do socialization to the students to use it properly. As millennials, we need to apply the as well in everything to easy way.

The students' perception of the implementation of Computer-Based Test state that they agree with the existence of Computer-Based Test. This system will make them easier to fill out the answer sheet because they no longer need to do rounding, they only need to click on the answers they think correct. Besides that the test like this can reduce the paper usage. Another reason they are agree with Computer-Based Test is prevent cheating. Students also argue that Computer-Based Test can change the perception of test or examination which is always considered to be a form of fraud that can be done from various parties, both the participant of the examination or test themselves such as cheating, as well as those who want to get benefit such as selling the answer key. Participant number 4 tend to disagree with Computer-Based Test, yet it is about the facilities that government gave.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of technology and internet to the test in Indonesia is a good progress, considering in today's world everyone is required to be able to operate technology. The limitation of person on technology can be overcome by coaching and learning, in the technology itself, technology provide convenience in running or helping human life. In an effort to advance the quality of human resources, the government must fully support all aspects that can improve the quality of human resources. Things that need to be reviewed are from the government in providing the tools or facilities themselves, computers, electricity and good internet networks. Equality must also be applied, not only in cities but also regions.

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