THE ANALYSIS OF ONLINE PJOK LEARNING AGAINST STUDENT INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) AT SMPN 27 GRESIK

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Abstrak

Jurnal penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menganalisis Pembelajaran PJOK Daring Terhadap Minat, Aktivitas Dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Selama Masa Pandemi Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Di SMPN 27 Gresik. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada siswa kelas 7 SMPN 27 Gresik. Pembelajaran PJOK dilaksanakan secara daring hingga waktu yang belum ditentukan. Pembelajaran PJOK Daring yang dilakukan oleh semua guru mata pelajaran terutama guru PJOK membuat guru PJOK harus menumbuhkan minat belajar peserta didik karena pembelajaran yang biasanya dilakukan tatap muka harus beralih pada pembelajaran daring selama masa pandemi Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). Para ahli psikologi menyebutkan bahwa salah satu hal yang bisa mempengaruhi hasil belajar seseorang siswa adalah minat dan aktivitas belajar yang menarik. Diharapkan dengan pembelajaran PJOK Daring dapat menumbuhkan minat, aktivitas dan hasil belajar yang baik, guna untuk mendapatkan pembelajaran yang efektif dimasa pandemic covid-19. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui adanya upaya pembelajaran PJOK daring dalam meningkatkan minat, aktivitas dan hasil belajar peserta didik selama masa pandemi Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah menggunakan ex-post facto. Pengumpulan data yang dilakukan oleh peneliti menggunakan angket dengan memanfaat google formulir. Teknik analisis yang digunakan peneliti menggunakan Teknik analisis regresi ganda. Populasi yang digunakan oleh peneliti adalah siswa kelas VII SMPN 27 Gresik yang berjumlah 128 siswa. Peneliti mengambil sampel data dengan menggunakan Purposive Sampling sebanyak 40 siswa mulai dari kelas VIIA-VIID yang terdiri dari 5 orang laki-laki dan 5 Orang perempuan dalam setiap kelas. Hasil analisis korelasi menunjukkan variabel pembelajaran PJOK daring memiliki hubungan yang Korelasi prediktor minat belajar terhadap pembelajaran PJOK daring sebesar 0,208, korelasi prediktor hasil belajar terhadap pembelajaran PJOK daring sebesar 0,517 sedangkan korelasi hasil belajar terhadap pembelajaran PJOK daring sebesar -,113 siswa kelas VII Selama masa pandemi covid-19 di SMPN 27 Gresik. Dengan demikian, disimpulkan bahwa dalam pembelajaran PJOK Daring kelas VII di SMPN 27 Gresik mempunyai pengaruh positif dan saling berhubungan satu sama lain untuk meningkatkan minat, aktivitas dan hasil belajar siswa selama masa pandemic Covid-19 di SMPN 27 Gresik.

Kata Kunci: Pembelajaran PJOK Daring, Minat Belajar, Aktivitas Belajar, Hasil Belajar, Covid-19

1. INTRODUCTION

During the Covid-19 pandemic, many paralyzed various fields, one of which was education, which had to implement online or distance learning using online media. With learning carried out at home, it is hoped that children can stay at home during the pandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) to break the chain of spreading Covid-19. That way learning is carried out online provided by the teacher and remains active and parents have an obligation to supervise their children while at home.

Various efforts have been implemented by the government to reduce and even break the chain of infection Covid-19, one of which is by holding policy outreach, such as maintaining a safe distance from each other at least 2 meters, wearing a mask when leaving the house and regularly maintaining personal hygiene. But there are still many people who do not respond to government policies well, for example, the government has closed schools since March 16, 2020 and has implemented a work at home policy. As long as the children are at home, it is hoped that the children will be able to stay at home during the pandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). That way learning is carried out online provided by the teacher and parents have an obligation to supervise their children while at home.

For example, the government has dismissed students and students from studying or attending school or enforcing work at home, but this condition is used by many people for holidays. With the government enforcing work and study at home, subject teachers rack their brains to provide assignments and activities while the children are at

home. The PJOK teacher who usually provides material in the form of direct practice has to rack his brain because face to face cannot be done as usual. The behavior carried out by children while at home made researchers analyze why in this pandemic outbreak children were used to vacation and play until they lost track of time. This makes the researcher describe the attitude of an educator who must take care of their students by keeping the students in good shape and the teaching and learning process is always active even though only through online media.

After being active or accustomed to students' interest in learning, they will become strong and these students will get learning outcomes in the form of good grades or achievements, in accordance with the plans and learning objectives they want. PJOK teachers must have a lot of strategies and innovations so that the implementation of teaching and learning activities can be active and will instill an interest in learning towards students. With the technology that supports physical education teachers, it is very helpful during the implementation of online learning online. That way, effective learning activities will be created. The teacher must be patient in giving and explaining the questions posed by the students because it is natural that both the teacher and the students cannot meet face to face. Face-to-face is carried out during the pandemic period only through a smartphone that is directly connected to the internet which uses several liaison applications between teachers and students. Based on these problems, a solution is needed to improve the learning activities that have been carried out. Researchers were interested in formulating this research entitled "Analysis of Student Interests, Activities and Learning Outcomes of Learning Online CHD during the Pandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) at SMPN 27 Gresik ".

The aims of this research are to determine the learning efforts of online PJOK in increasing students' interest in learning during the pandemic period Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). This is to find out about online PJOK learning efforts in increasing student learning activities during the pandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). This is also to find out about online PJOK learning efforts in improving student learning outcomes during the pandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19).

2. RESEARCH METHODS
A. Types and Research Locations
According to Gay in (guidelines for writing a thesis and dissertation 2017/2018, p: 10) categorizes four types of research when viewed from the methods used, namely descriptive research, correlational research, comparative or experimental causal research and historical research. Sugiyono (2015: 3) explains that in general the research method is defined as a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses. The research method is a scientific way to obtain data with specific purposes and uses (Sugiyono, 2018). The research method used is ex-post facto.

B. Research Variables and Operational Definitions
1. Maximum Research Variables

A variable is a concept that has variability or diversity. While the concept itself is an abstraction or description of a particular phenomenon or phenomena. Everything that will be researched or measured by researchers to be studied so that information is obtained about it, then a conclusion is drawn (Sugiyono, 2018).

2. Operational Definition Operational

Definition is used to clarify the meaning of the variables involved in the research, therefore the researcher provides the following definitions or explanations:

a. Online PJOK learning

Online PJOK learning is a situation where you cannot meet each other using the internet media to facilitate learning activities of PJOK.

b. Learning Interest Learning

Interest is a feeling of preference and interest in a thing or learning activity without being asked.

c. Learning Activities Learning

activities are activities that are physical, social and mental which are interrelated and are carried out directly in the learning process so that optimal learning is created.

d. Learning Outcomes Learning

outcomes are abilities possessed by students as a result of learning activities.

e. The covid-19 pandemic

The covid-19 pandemic is a condition in which a country is affected by a new type of virus originating from China that has spread to Indonesian society.

C. Population and Sample
1. Population

Statistics actually wants to study a number of parameters in a population, which is a group of individuals, objects or certain objects. Given the population is usually in large numbers while the sample is part of a small number of the population. Population is the whole individual or object that is intended to be studied and later there will be generation. (Infallible, 2018). The population in this study were 128 students of class VII SMPN 27 Gresik which were divided into four classes, namely VIIA, VIIB, VIIC and VIID.

2. Samples

A small proportion of individuals or objects that are represented in the study are called samples.

How a sample is drawn from the population will affect the choice of statistical analysis used and the applicability of the conclusions obtained (Maxum, 2018). Sampling was done by means of purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2010), purposive sampling is a technique for determining research samples with certain considerations that aim to make the data obtained more representative bias. Researchers need special criteria so that the samples taken will be in accordance with the research objectives in solving research problems. The sample in this study were several grade VII students divided into four classes, namely VIIA, VIIB, VIIC and VIID, totaling 128 students at SMPN 27 Gresik. The sample taken by the researcher was 40 students consisting of 10 students in each class.

D. Place and Time of Research

The research was conducted at SMPN 27 Gresik. This research was conducted during March 16 until the pandemic in June 2020. Treat this research done from home using a questionnaire method which will be entered in the google form to make it easier for students to fill out questionnaires controlled by teachers and parents. Even though Indonesia is now experiencing a coronavirus pandemic and still has to comply with government regulations by staying at home. This research continues with the supervision of parents, teachers and students. Research will be controlled with applications that help support research, including WhatsApp, Classroom and Zoom to make it easier for researchers to control student activities.

E. Research Instruments

Sugiyono (2018) explains that a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. The word instrument comes from the English word "instrument" which means a tool which means a means or tool used by researchers in collecting data.

The research instrument used to collect data in this study was a questionnaire or questionnaire. The questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to the respondent to answer (Sugiyono, 2015: 199). Questionnaires are used to measure interest in learning, observation sheets are used to collect data related to student learning activities and test sheets related to student learning outcomes in learning activities used in data collection.

3. Questionnaire sheet The

The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2010: 194) "a questionnaire is a number of written questions that are used to obtain information from respondents in the sense of reports about their personalities, or things they know". The questionnaire in this study was in the form of a closed questionnaire, namely a questionnaire that was equipped with the answers so that only the appropriate answer was selected. The score of the questionnaire or questionnaire instrument used a Likert scale with 4 (four) alternative answer scores, namely Strongly Agree (SS) with a value of 4, Agree (S) with a value of 3, Disagree (KS) with a value of 2, and Disagree (TS) with a value of 1.

4. Achievement Test Sheet for Learning Outcomes

The test or evaluation sheet here is the achievement sheet for learning outcomes in PJOK taken from the report card scores during the odd semester of the 2020/2021 school year.

F. Data Collection Techniques

In collecting research data the author uses data collection techniques with questionnaires and documentation.

1. Questionnaire Method

According to Sugiyono (2015: 199) "The questionnaire is a technique data collection that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to the respondent to answer". The questionnaire used in this study is a closed questionnaire, which is a questionnaire that has been equipped with a choice of answers so that the respondent only chooses one answer according to the respondent's condition.

2. Documentation

According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013: 274) the definition of documentation method is "Looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes, meetings, leggers, agendas, report cards and so on". The documentation in this study is to find data about learning activities and learning outcomes. The documentation in this study was in the form of report card scores for grade VII students who were still active in PJOK subjects. In this study, data collection on learning activities was taken from online learning via group WhatsApp, YouTube, classroom and other online media.

G. Trial of the instrument

questionnaire must be tested to determine whether the instrument pros and cons research will be used by the researcher or the. Testing this instrument aims to obtain information about whether or not the requirements have been fulfilled instrumentas a valid and reliable data collection tool.instrument test This research was conducted on 40 respondents from 128 respondents who were obtained when data collection on grade VII students at SMPN 27 Gresik.

H. Data Analysis Techniques

Analysis was carried out using multiple regression analysis techniques with the aim of

deeper analysis of the influence contained in the independent variables on the dependent variable.

1. Descriptive Statistics

According to Sugiyono (2012: 21) "Descriptive statistics are statistics that are used to describe or analyze a statistical research result, but are not used to make conclusions broader(generalization / inference)"

2. Analysis Prerequisite Test

Before analyzing the data obtained, the stage that must be done is the prerequisite analysis test. This prerequisite test is carried out so that the conclusions drawn can be trusted and justified.

a. NormalityThe normality

Testtest aims to determine whether the data obtained from each variable is normally distributed or not. Researchers used IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 (2020) to determine if the distribution of each variable is normal or not.

b. HomogeneityThe homogeneity Test Test conducted by the researcher aims to ensure that the variants of each group are the same or similar, so that the computed comparisons by the researcher can be said to be fair. Researchers used the Lavene test to determine the homogeneity test of each variable.

c. Linearity Test Linearity

Test is used to determine whether the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is linear or not.test Linearity Using the F test, F-test for the line Deviation From Linearity. If the sig F value <0.05, the relationship is not linear, whereas if the sig F value $\geq$ 0.05, the relationship is linear (Ali Muhson, 2015: 38).

d. Homoscedasticity homoscedasticity Testtest was performed to determine the similarity of the error variance for each value of the independent variable. The homoscedasticity test used was the Spearman. If the sig F value <0.05, there is heteroscedasticity, whereas if the sig F value $\geq$ 0.05 then there is no homoscedasticity (Ali Muhson, 2015: 48).

3. Research Hypothesis Testing Hypothesis

Testing in this study using multiple regression analysis. Researchers used IBM SPSS Statistic 25.0 (2020) to make it easier to manage data.

a. Simultaneous Test (Test F)

Simultaneous test is used to determine the effect of variables independent together / simultaneously on the dependent variable. A significant relationship means that it can be applied to the population. If the value is sig. <0.05, the hypothesis is rejected, but if the significance value is> 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted (Ali Muhson, 2015: 30).

b. Partial test (t test)

Test is conducted to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable partially (alone). This t test will illustrate how significant the influence of the independent variables is on the dependent variable. If the value is sig. <0.05, the hypothesis is rejected, but if the significant value is> 0.05, the hypothesis is accepted (Ali Muhson, 2015: 31).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the researcher will present a simple description of the research, which has been carried out in its entirety from the beginning of the odd semester of the 2020-2021 school year in the subject of CHD during the Covid -19 pandemic. The overall data taken by researchers was collected from online learning questionnaires, learning interests, learning activities and learning outcomes taken from report cards for PJOK scores in the odd semester of the 2020-2021 school year. This research was conducted on class VIIA-VIID students at SMPN 27 Gresik with a total of 40 students consisting of 20 boys and 20 girls.

Researchers took a sample of 10 students in each class, with details of 5 boys and 5 girls. Researchers took data by providing questionnaires that were distributed online with the help of google forms. After that the researchers processed the data using the IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 (2020) application to make it easier for researchers to process data.

Before the researcher tested the hypothesis, the researcher tested the data requirements. Referring to the data taken by researchers as many as 40 subjects, it can be said that more than 30 subjects, so the data will tend to be normal and homogeneous (Ali Maksum, 2018: 63). Ali Maksum (2018) explains that even though in the end the data used turned out to be inconsistent with his assumptions, the results of the analysis were not necessarily considered wrong. It's just that the validity of the conclusions is limited to the sample subject, not the population.

In testing the data, the researchers conducted 3, namely the data normality test, the homogeneity test and the linearity test. Ali Maksum (2018) explains that the normality test and homogeneity test are used for the different test requirements, while the linearity test is used for the relationship test requirements. In addition, for regression analysis, a homoscedasticity test is needed.

1. Test Data Requirements

a. Normality Test of data on Interests, Activities and Learning Outcomes Researchers carry out data normality tests which are useful to ensure that the data obtained is symmetrical or normal distribution. With data that is symmetrical or normal, the distribution of numbers is mostly in the middle and getting to the right or to the left, the distribution of numbers will be smaller, so that it resembles a bell or curve (Ali Maksum, 2018: 63).

b. Homogeneity Test of Data on Interests, Activities and Learning Outcomes The homogeneity test conducted by researchers aims to ensure that the variants of each group are the same or similar, so that the computed comparisons by the researcher can be said to be fair. Researchers used the Lavene test to determine the homogeneity test of each variable.

c. Test of Data Linearity on Interests, Activities and Learning Outcomes.

Researchers process the data using causal regression analysis, therefore to strengthen the linearity of existing data distribution, the researcher must test the data linearity.

d. Homoscedasticity Test of Data on Interests, Activities and Learning Outcomes

Researchers wanted to test for errors in statistical models, with research using multiple regression analysis suitable for testing. If the regression analysis is used, it is likely that the error variant is influenced by other factors or not.

2. Research Hypothesis Test
a. Simultaneous Test (Test F)
Simultaneous test is used to determine the effect of variables independent together / simultaneously on the dependent variable. A significant relationship means the relationship can be applied to the Population.

b. Partial Test (T test)
The t test is conducted to determine the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable partially (alone). This t test will illustrate how significant the influence of the independent variables is on the dependent variable.

3. Data Analysis Techniques
a. Multiple Regression Analysis
From the results of the analysis above, it can be interpreted that the correlation between the predictor variable 1 (interest in learning), predictor variable 2 (learning activities) and predictor variable 3 (learning outcomes) to the criterion (online learning) is 0.689. From the regression analysis performed, it appears that the F value is

10.840 at a significance of, 000. The correlation of predictor 1 to criterion was 0.208, correlation of predictor 2 to criterion was 0.517, while the correlation of predictor 3 to criterion was -133. This data also strengthens the opinion that the strength of the bivariate relationship, namely one independent variable and one dependent variable will be weak when the next independent variable is included. (Ali maxum: 2018) From this analysis also obtained a constant of 13.783, the regression coefficient of predictor 1 is 0.095, predictor 2 is 0.265 and predictor 3 is -, 151.

From the research data that has been obtained, it can be explained that a discussion of the results of the research analysis is linked or associated with relevant theories or research results in order to draw a conclusion from the research results. In this discussion, we will discuss the Analysis of Online PJOK Learning on the Interests, Activities and Learning Outcomes of Class VII Students during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period at SMPN 27 Gresik.

The results of the correlation analysis showed that the online PJOK learning variables had a correlation between the predictors of learning interest in online PJOK learning of 0.208, the correlation of the predictors of learning outcomes towards online PJOK learning was 0.517, while the correlation of learning outcomes towards online PJOK learning was -, 113 grade VII students during the pandemic. covid-19 at SMPN 27 Gresik.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

a. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be said that the F value of 10.840 indicates that online PJOK learning has a simultaneous / simultaneous effect on Learning Interests, Learning Activities and Learning Outcomes During thePandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) In 2020 at SMPN 27 Gresik. A significant relationship means that the relationship can be applied to the population.

b. Based on the results of the analysis of online PJOK learning on Learning Interests, Learning Activities and Learning Outcomes During thePandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) In 2020 at SMPN 27 Gresik, 0.689 can be said to have influence and are related to one another.

c. There is a significant relationship between online CHD learning which has a positive and significant effect on Learning Interest, Learning Activities and Learning Outcomes During

thePandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19), Year 2020 at SMPN 27 Gresik.

5. SUGGESTION

Based on the research that has been done, the authors propose several suggestions as follows:

c. For teachers, professional competence of teachers should be improved in terms of increasing the professionalism of online PJOK learning by attending various workshops, as well as seminars and learning from various sources following technological developments.

d. For interest, activities and student learning outcomes to be even more active in participating in online learning, PJOK teachers must improve their knowledge and practice through various sources, such as books, training, you tube, so that the implementation of learning or implementation in schools is in accordance with the PJOK curriculum that has been implemented. there is.

e. The results of this study are used as a reference for further research in research on other factors that affect online CHD learning on Learning Interests, Learning Activities and Learning Outcomes During thePandemic Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19).

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