

**ANALISIS KESULITAN BELAJAR KIMIA SISWA DALAM  
PEMBELAJARAN DARING DI MA MA'ARIF NU KENCONG-JEMBER**

Oleh

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan kesulitan belajar kimia siswa dalam pembelajaran daring di MA Ma'arif NU Kencong-Jember. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan jenis penelitian fenomenologis. Subjek dalam penelitian ini yaitu guru kimia, kepala sekolah, wakil kepala sekolah bidang kurikulum, wakil kepala sekolah bidang sarana dan prasarana, wakil kepala sekolah bidang kesiswaan, ketua yayasan MA Ma'arif NU Kencong, dan siswa kelas X, XI, XII. Objek penelitian ini adalah aktivitas kesulitan belajar siswa dari faktor internal dan eksternal pada belajar kimia siswa dalam pembelajaran daring. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah observasi, wawancara, studi dokumen. Teknik pemeriksaan keabsahan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan triangulasi sumber. Data dianalisis menggunakan teknik deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adalah sebagai berikut: (1) faktor internal kesulitan belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran daring yakni Motivasi siswa yang menurun dikarenakan tidak bisa belajar dengan bertatap muka dan membuat siswa bosan. Kesehatan menurun dikarenakan banyak kerabat dan saudara yang terpapar Covid-19; (2) faktor eksternal kesulitan belajar siswa dalam pembelajaran daring yakni tidak memiliki kuota dan signal buruk, tidak memiliki handphone atau laptop; (3) solusi dari kesulitan belajar internal yakni sekolah memotivasi siswa agar tetap terus semangat belajar dan membimbing siswa yang bermasalah; dan (4) solusi dari kesulitan belajar eksternal yakni sekolah memberikan fasilitas untuk siswa berupa komputer dan wifi yang sudah tersambung otomatis.

**Kata-kata kunci:** pembelajaran daring, faktor internal, faktor eksternal.

**ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' CHEMISTRY LEARNING DIFFICULTIES  
IN DARING AT MA MA'ARIF NU KENCONG-JEMBER**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to describe and explain students' learning difficulties in chemistry online learning at MA Ma'arif NU Kencong-Jember. This research was carried out using a qualitative approach with a phenomenological type of research. The subjects in this study were chemistry teachers, principals, vice principals for curriculum, vice principals for facilities and infrastructure, vice principals for student affairs, chairman of the MA Ma'arif NU Kencong foundation, and students in grades X, XI, XII. The object of this research were the activity of students' learning difficulties from internal and external factors in students' chemistry learning in online learning. Data collection methods used were observation, interviews, document studies. The technique of checking the validity of the data in this study used source triangulation. Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive techniques. The results of the research were : (1) The factors of students' internal learning difficulties in bold learning is the decrease motivation of students because they cannot learn face to face and make students feel bored. Health is declining because many relatives and relatives are exposed to Covid-19; (2) external factors of student learning difficulties in external learning, does not have a quota and bad signal, does not have a cellphone or laptop; (3) solutions to internal learning difficulties, with motivates students to be enthusiastic in learning and guide students who have difficulties; and (4) solution of external learning difficulties, the teacher provides facilities for students for the example : computers and wifi that are connected automatically.

**Key words:** online learning, internal factors, external factors