

EFEKTIVITAS STRATEGI PEMBELAJARAN GEOGRAFI PADA MASA PANDEMIC COVID-19 DI KOTA BONTANG

Oleh

Maria Evanrista Roslovenia Ndoi, NIM 1714031021

Jurusan Geografi

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mempunyai tujuan: (1) menganalisa strategi pembelajaran daring yang diterapkan guru geografi di masa pandemic *COVID19* (2) mengidentifikasi kendala-kendala yang dihadapi guru geografi pada pembelajaran daring di masa pandemi *COVID-19*, (3) menganalisis efektivitas strategi pembelajaran daring yang diterapkan guru geografi di masa pandemi *COVID 19*. Populasi penelitian adalah guru geografi di Kota Bontang berjumlah 16 orang dan 6 orang adalah sampel penelitian secara *non probability sampling* dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dan populasi siswa berjumlah 525 siswa penentuan sampel secara „*propotional random sampling*” mengambil 10% dari jumlah siswa, yaitu 53 siswa. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif menggunakan teknik analisis data deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian yaitu: (1) strategi pembelajaran yang terapkan yakni kooperatif, ekspositorik, inquiri, dan problem solving. Strategi yang digunakan dalam pembelajaran sesuai (79,17%) dengan tujuan, lingkungan belajar, sarana dan prasarana sekolah, sintak pembelajaran. 20,83% Guru menyatakan ketidaksesuaian strategi yang digunakan, terutama sintak pembelajaran, (2) kendala yang dihadapi guru geografi (83,33%) saat pembelajaran daring berasal dari siswa, yaitu jaringan, fasilitas, kompetensi dan evaluasi. 7,54 % siswa tidak memiliki *smartphone* yang berbasis *android* sehingga akses menjadi terbatas dan tidak memiliki laptop untuk pembelajaran daring (3) Efektivitas strategi pembelajaran daring yang diterapkan guru geografi di Kota Bontang pada masa pandemi *COVID 19* tergolong efektif, yaitu 85,67%.

Kata kunci: efektifitas, kendala, strategi pembelajaran, pembelajaran daring

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GEOGRAPHY LEARNING STRATEGIES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN BONTANG CITY

By

Maria Evanrista Roslovenia Ndoi, NIM 1714031021

Geography Major

ABSTRACT

This study has the following objectives: (1) analyze the online learning strategies applied by geography teachers *COVID* (2) identify the obstacles faced by geography teachers in online learning during the *COVID-19*, (3) analyze the effectiveness of online learning strategies that applied by geography teachers during the *COVID-19*. The research population is geography teachers in Bontang City, totaling 16 people and 6 people are research samples using *non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique* and the student population is 525 students. The sample determination is '*proportional random sampling*' taking 10% of the number of students, namely 53 students. This research is a descriptive study using qualitative descriptive data analysis techniques. The results of the research are: (1) the learning strategies applied are cooperative, expository, inquiry, and problem solving. The strategies used in learning are appropriate (79.17%) with the objectives, learning environment, school facilities and infrastructure, learning syntax. 20.83% of teachers stated that the strategies used were inappropriate, especially learning syntax, (2) the obstacles faced by geography teachers (83.33%) when learning online came from students, namely networks, facilities, competence and evaluation. 7.54% of students do not have *smartphone -based android so that access is limited and they do not have a laptop for online learning* (3) The effectiveness of online learning strategies applied by geography teachers in Bontang City during the *COVID-19* quite effective, which is 85.67%.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Constraints, Learning Strategies, Online Learning

