

## From Online to Offline Phigital Learning at LIS UIN Sunan Kalijaga

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### Abstract:

The Covid-19 pandemic has been two-years and now it is in the process of going back to normal. Educational institutions have become used to doing online learning and teaching. In the last two-years, students did not need to come to campus but they could simply be in anywhere place and attended classes using their laptops or desktops. Students took online classes with various levels of ease and conveniences, for example, they did not need to come to campus and can save money for living cost. However, there were some obstacles, that students face including the slow Internet network, power failures, and noise interference from the surrounding environment. Now we are entering the post-pandemic era and a new term appears which is often referred to as the new normal. This new normal requires schools to reopen their doors and welcome students to study face-to-face. Students of all subjects may start their offline classes, including students of the Library and Information Science (LIS) study program. The shift from pandemic to a post-pandemic situation requires the readiness of students, institutions, and lecturers to start their offline classes. it is necessary to find out how student deal with the class activities in the post-pandemic that changes form online to offline classes.

The researchers try to explore the readiness of students to attend offline classes. This is a qualitative study. Data collection is conducted by interviewing LIS students in Yogyakarta Indonesia. In this case, students of UIN Sunan Kalijaga. The research location is the LIS graduate program study at UIN Sunan Kalijaga. Interviews were conducted with students who come from various locations in Indonesia and various online learning experiences.

From the results of data collection, it is found out that new adaptation must be taken by students who have taken online classes. Not all of the informants are ready to go offline because they are accustomed to online learning in their home, café, or another informal places. According to them, this change is not easy to do, considering that offline learning requires students to leave their house and have to live in boarding houses and spent budget for it. However, offline education is able to reduce miscommunication during classes and make it easier for students to understand the subject. Thus students prefer offline classes and try to adapt the new normal.

**Keyword:** *Pandemic of Covid-19, Library and Information Science, New Normal, Offline education, Online Education.*

Subtheme: Digital Challenges (Phigital–offline to Online and Vice versa)

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Background**

The Covid-19 virus (coronavirus disease 19) spreaded in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019 and the official decision of the World Health Organization (WHO) stated that the outbreak caused a worldwide pandemic, including Indonesia. In 2020, Indonesia was one of the countries affected by this virus. To reduce the spread of the virus, the Indonesian government implemented work from home (WFH) with massive social restrictions in areas that fell into the 'red zone' category meaning the areas that had very high number of COVID-19 cases.

The pandemic in Indonesia was going on for two years and now, the education sector has transformed into online, which was originally carried out face-to-face, due to one of the epidemics that is currently engulfing Indonesia, namely the corona virus or covid-19. The covid 19 virus is a disease outbreak that is transmitted due to a new virus known as Sars-coV-2, which was first discovered on December 31, 2019 in Wuhan, China. (Rina Anggita Tampubolon, Woro Sumarni, 2019). Covid 19 may cause a weakened respiratory system, serious lung infections, and even death. Covid 19, which was originally just an ordinary virus, turned out to be a wrong estimate and this virus is able to kill humans and has a fairly rapid spread. (Amalia and Sa'adah, 2020).

The government issued decree Number 4, 2020 concerning the Implementation of Distance Learning Education Policies in the Emergency Period due to the spread of COVID-19. The process of learning and teaching focused on life skills education as well as methods of teaching and learning in which there were variations in assignment, product learning activities from home, and many others.

Now we are entering the post-pandemic era and currently it is often called as the new normal. Community social activities began to return to normal, including the world of education. Educational institutions have begun to reorganize the curriculum to the conditions as that before the pandemic. This new normal requires schools to reopen their doors and welcome students to study face-to-face in the classrooms. Students start taking offline learning, including students from the Library and Information (LIS) study program. The shift from the pandemic situation to post-pandemic requires the readiness of students, lecturers, and institutions to start offline

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lectures. All study programs at UIN Sunan Kalijaga or Sunan Kalijaga Islamic University including LIS which also requires offline lectures. With regards to this situation, the researchers are interested in knowing how students are prepared to face post-pandemic class activities that change from online classes to offline classes.

## **Literatur review**

### **1. Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh (PJJ) During the Pandemic**

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government issued a policy requiring educators and students to do online learning and teaching. According to Moore, Dickson-Deane, & Galyen (2011) Learning that utilizes internet accessibility, connectivity, adaptability, and capacity to generate various learning interactions is known as online learning. Meanwhile according to Sadikin & Hamidah (2020), online learning is all distance learning instructions carried out using the internet network with the support of digital devices (smartphones, laptops, computers) and other media that can support online learning or virtual classes using any platforms such as Google Classroom services, Google meet, Edmodo, or Schoology. In line with the previous definition, Kumar & Nanda (2018), wrote that online learning or distance learning can be supported using social media such as Whatsapp, YouTube, or Instagram. In essence, online learning connects students with the learning resources they need.

During the 2020-2021 pandemic, distance learning has been experienced by all students in various regions in Indonesia. learning is carried out through google class rooms, zoom meetings, google and various learning platforms that support the distance teaching and learning process to be easier and carried out well.

### **2. *Pembelajaran Tatap Muka* (PTM)**

Face-to-face learning is classroom learning that requires the presence of lecturers and students in the classroom. In Indonesia it is usually called *Pembelajaran Tatap Muka* or PTM. In face-to-face learning, students and lecturers engage in spontaneous verbal communication in a physical building environment. The regulation which was issued on September 16, 2021 Based on Government Decree on Guidelines for the Implementation of Learning during the Covid-19

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Pandemic, the contents of which can hold face-to-face learning while still adhering to health protocols.

Before running PTM, students and lecturers carry out vaccines, prepare facilities, and infrastructure in accordance with health protocols. With the limited PTM implementation procedure carried out by students, technical matters related to its implementation are carried out, such as being in good health, washing hands, keeping distance, checking body temperature, and using masks.

### 3. Phigital Learning

During this pandemic time, many changes occurred, one of which was a change in physical learning. Arif Yüce et al (2021: 2) stated that 'phygital' is a combination of the words 'physical' and 'digital'. A marketing strategy that combines the physical and digital worlds to provide the most accurate and efficient means of reaching customers is referred to as phygital, which expresses the integral wholeness of the digital and physical worlds.

In the research of Poonsri Vate-U-Lan (2016: 9.1) A concept of a smart learning ecosystem called "phygital learning" combines physical or live contexts with digital content or online technology-driven experiences. Advanced technologies are used in physical learning to make it easier for students, teachers, data, and the environment to interact in a way that is effective and meaningful. According to theory, physical includes both physical and digital categories.

Students of Library and Information Science (LIS), UIN Sunan Kalijaga are experiencing a change from online to offline, in which formerly, students conducted lectures online through digital devices, then they should change to offline classes by directly attending and meeting again with lecturers.

### **Research Method**

This study applied qualitative method and, in this study, observations were conducted together with interviews conducted with informants, namely students of LIS UIN Sunan Kalijaga who experienced changes from online to offline lectures. The interviews were conducted to Informant 1 who is a male student in semester and he is from solo, Central Java. Informant 2 is a

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female student from Banjarmasin, south Borneo. Meanwhile informant 3 is female from Banjarbaru, South Borneo and informant 4 is female also from Solo, Central Java.

## **Discussion and Results**

After the COVID-19 pandemic was declared decreasing by the government, UIN Sunan Kalijaga began to apply face-to-face learning in all study programs, one of which was LIS department. LIS students of UIN Sunan Kalijaga began the courses by adapting face-to-face learning activities. Students had different feeling regarding the change in learning from online to offline as stated by one of the informants.

“Rasanya ada senang dan tidak senangnya, senangnya ketemu temen banyak, tidaknya jauh dari keluarga. Ketika Offline penjelasan materi dari dosen lebih jelas dan bisa sharing dgn temen2 lebih mudah dan tidak membosankan”

“I feel both happy and unhappy. it's nice to meet a lot of friends, but I'm far from my family”

Based on the above response, students were still happy when it was announced that face-to-face learning would be held because students began to meet their friends. In addition, students also find it easier to understand the courses in the classrooms because they can meet face to face, exchange ideas with each other, and if they do not understand the course, students may ask to each other; whereas when they went online, they were easily distracted by the noise around them.

Face-to-face learning, however, has several drawbacks, including the high cost. To attend face-to-face lectures, students from outside of Yogyakarta have to pay for their travel from their cities or towns of origin to Yogyakarta. In addition, students who are already working finally have to stop working because they have to leave their cities or towns where they work because they have to attend the classes. Besides paying for their transportation, students also have to pay for daily needs and accommodation.

based on interview results. when online learning, students have more flexible time and pay less. Online learning has several other drawbacks, including constraints on the internet network. This was stated by one of the informants:

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“Kendalanya pada jaringan, sering terhambat jaringan ketika sedang kuliah sehingga terkadang ketinggalan materi.”

“The problem is the network, the network is often hampered when I attended [online] class, so sometimes I miss the material.”

The delay in the network causes students who are conducting online lectures to experience lack of understanding of the lectures. When the network is slow, the video could stop and students were left behind and missed parts of the courses.

Some students choose to study face-to-face because it is easier for them to understand the lectures and they may meet their classmates again. Meanwhile, some students choose to study online because the costs are cheaper and their time is more flexible so they may attend the lectures while doing other activities such as working.

## **Conclusion**

The pandemic has caused many changes in various fields, including education at LIS UIN Sunan Kalijaga. Students who formerly studied online are now starting their face-to-face classes. Some students choose to study online because of their flexible time and low cost, but there are some drawbacks including slow internet and noise from around. Meanwhile, other students prefer online lectures because learning is easier to understand and they may meet friends again, but with the face-to-face lectures students have to spend more, especially for students who are not from Yogyakarta.

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Short biographies of the authors

**Kartika** is a postgraduate student at UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia. She is from Banjarbaru South Borneo and graduated bachelor in Islamic education of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in 2021. She is also active as a freelance digital artist and very interested in the library field such as reservation, service, digital library and etc.

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**Ana Pujiastuti** finished her bachelor in Library and Information Science of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2012 and now he is continuing his postgraduate studies at the same university. Currently, she works as a librarian of Ahmad Dahlan University. She likes to write journal articles or books with the theme of promotion, information literacy and librarian knowledge development.