

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

The pandemic of Covid 19 has caused educational system around the earth to face extreme disruption. According to UNESCO report, at the peak of Covid 19 pandemic, nearly 1.6 billion learners in more than 190 countries or in more specific around 94% of students populations in the world were impacted by educational institutions closures. The staffs, teachers and administrations were unprepared for this changes and have immediately to build an emergency remote-learning systems which is called Online learning. As a respond to this event, an educational research were established to analyze the impact of these school closures on student's learning progress.

The term "learning loss" was came up a lot in the research which discribed as declines in skills and knowladge of the students. According to Peir (2021), researcher acquire information from historic data which is about where students learning progress should be year over year and and is measured through regular test. Lerning loss happen when learning progress does not accur in a same phase in which it has been historically compared to previous years.

Outside of classroom this "Learning loss" problem might become a greater problem in the future. According to Currie and Thomas (2001), a 0.20 downturn in standardized test scores can possibly lead to a future decline in employment sector by 0.81%. In additions, Chetty et al. (2014) observe that increasing student

achievement by 0.20 SD results on average in a 2.6% increase in annual lifetime earnings (Maldonado & De Witte, 2020).

In Islam, learning loss or the disappearance of knowledge is one of the scariest thing that could happen to someone. The disappearance of knowledge is one of the signs for the coming of judgement day. Knowledge is really important for a muslim. Allah SWT said in Al Qur'an Chapter *Al-Mujadallah* verse 11:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا قِيلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوا فِي الْمَجَالِسِ فَأَفْسَحُوا يَفْسَحِ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ وَإِذَا قِيلَ أَنشُرُوا فَأَنشُرُوا فَإِنَّشُرُوا يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ ۗ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ

Knowlagde in Islam play a role as way for a Muslim to increase their Islamic status (*derajat*). Every Muslim has an obligation to seek for knowledge and maintain the knowledge that they already known.

This research is conducted based on prior observation and survey on the students of UIN Antasari, whether or not they have experienced learning loss before. The result shows that almost 80% students of English education depatment in UIN Antasari have experienced learning loss and the level of learning loss among the students is different of one and another. Some of the student experienced a severe learning loss while some other student only experience a minor learning loss. This level of learning loss is depends on various factors such as digital divide, lack of learning infrastructure at home, or lack of parental involvement and support.

The researcher's focus in this study is to find out the student's experience of learning loss and to find out the factor of learning loss from student's perspective and also to find out the solutions for this learning loss problem. All of this question

will be answer by the students of UIN Antasari or for more specific the students of English Education department.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background above, the following study questions will be discussed:

1. What is the factor of the students learning loss due to online learning in covid 19 pandemic according to students?
2. What is the student's solutions for learning loss in UIN Antasari due to Covid 19 pandemic?

C. Objective of Study

Based on the background above, this study has some objectives which include:

1. To know the factor that cause learning loss due to online learning in covid 19 pandemic according to students.
2. To find out the solutions for learning loss in UIN Antasari due to online learning in covid 19 pandemic.

D. Significance of Study

This study is expected to be beneficial for:

1. Theoretically

The research enriches the study of learning loss in UIN Antasari due to Covid 19 pandemic. After analyzing and reading this research the reader will be more understanding about learning loss in university sector due to pandemic and rise the awareness about the topic.

2. Practically

- a. For EFL students. It help students to comprehend more informations about learning loss and how it can directly and undirectly effect their future.
- b. For EFL Teachers. This research can help teacher to realize and identify the problem of learning loss in the university sector due to Covid 19 pandemic and make them to start the initiative for solving the problem.
- c. For other researchers. This study may give new information about learning loss in university sector due to Covid 19 pandemic. The information can be a new comparison or a materials for the solution of this problem for the next researchers.

E. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstandings in this study, the researcher provides the following definitions of key terms that are vital to understand:

1. Learning loss

Learning loss refers to any specific or general loss of information and abilities, as well as reversals in academic progress, which are most typically caused by long gaps or discontinuities in a student's education. Learning loss can appear in a variety of ways for a variety of causes but on this research it only refers to learning loss due to online learning during covid 19 pandemic era..

2. UIN Antasari

UIN Antasari is an educational institution in Indonesia that focus on teaching scholar, in other words it is basically a university. The word UIN stands

for *Universitas Islam Negeri* or State Islamic University of Antasari. UIN Antasari has around 5 faculties which are divided into 30 departments. However in this study the researcher only focus on one department which is English educations department.

3. Online Learning

Online learning refers to a form of education where instruction and content are delivered over the internet. In online learning, students and instructors are not physically present in a traditional classroom setting but instead interact with each other through digital platforms. There are many reason why online learning is conducted but on this research, the term only refers to online learning during covid 19 pandemic era.