CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The existence of the Covid-19 Pandemic greatly affects the world population to present. Covid-19 which was initially found in December 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China has spread to various countries around the world including Indonesia. Therefore, the World Health Organization (WHO) has designated the coronavirus (Covid-19) into a global pandemic.

The World Health Organization (WHO) explains that Coronavirus is a virus that infects the respiratory system. Corona virus spreads to people through small droplets from the nose or mouth that spread when a person coughs or exhales. While symptoms of this virus include fever, dry cough, fatigue, loss of smell, shortness of breath, muscle pain or joint problems, excessive phlegm production, sore throat, headache, chills, nausea and vomiting, nasal congestion, diarrhea, and conjunctival congestion. People who are vulnerable to Covid-19 are people who have low immune systems like older people who have weak immune systems and children whose immune systems have not yet formed.

The impact of COVID-19 not only impacts the human health system but also has an impact on other aspects such as economy, education, politics and socio-culture of the infected country. The government policies in handling covid-19 are also diverse. One of them is implemented physical distancing recommendations and lockdown policy.

Physical distancing is a recommendation introduced and promoted by the World Health Organization and national governments around the world where one must keep distances from others. While lockdown is a policy where an area locks itself without anyone entering and exiting the area until a predetermined time limit. The implementation of physical distancing recommendations and lockdown policies encourages health agencies and authorities to choose a combination of policies and regulations to make these policies more effective, such as limiting

social life in public, closing public institutions, Enforcing work or home learning systems (Pfattheicher et al., 2020).

In the field of education the influence of the existence of the covid-19 pandemic can be seen from the application of online learning applied by several countries in the world. The covid-19 pandemic is sparking a digital revolution in academies and higher education (Strielkowski, 2020). Several countries including China, Italy and Japan have closed schools across the country, and the policy affects nearly 290 million students. Most of the students are from China. Across the country, including the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau, more than 233 million students are out of school due to the Coronavirus. Followed by Japan, which has nearly 16.5 million relocated students (Wajdi et al., 2020). Following the policies taken by these countries, The Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia circulated Circular Letter No. 15 of 2020 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Learning from Home in the event of a covid-19 emergency. This circular strengthens the previous circular number 4 of 2020 on the implementation of education during the corona virus emergency (kemdikbud.go.id, 2020). The online learning policy aims to slow the rate of spread of the covid-19 pandemic amidst the academic environment at all levels of education in Indonesia from elementary school to college.

Online learning is a learning system that utilizes technology and internet networks in the learning process. By using an online learning system, both lecturers and students can interact without meeting in person, all learning is done by utilizing the internet network and using various applications that support this activity. There are various applications that can be used in online learning including Google Meet, Zoom meetings, Skype, Google classroom.

To the present online learning policy is still implemented, the impact of the implementation of online learning policy for students is also quite diverse. Online learning can encourage education equality by making use of accessible places and times (Isaac et al., 2019). Most students use android phones to attend e-learning. Students have faced a variety of problems related to depression, anxiety, poor internet connectivity, and an unfavorable learning environment at

home. Students from remote and marginalized areas especially face major challenges for study during the covid-19 pandemic (Kapasia et al., 2020).

The online learning policy also caused most students to decide to return home. The use of technology and information has given students the opportunity to stay connected with lecturers remotely. The change of the learning system that was originally offline to online not only has an impact on changes in the learning process but also impacts the cost of living and the cost of student education. Many studies mentioned that the main problem faced by students in the online learning process is the increase in the demand for Internet quotas to support the online learning process (Demuyakor, 2020). Some students cannot attend online lectures (Online learning) because they do not have the money to buy internet quota, because the pocket money is reduced or does not exist. Some also feel the indirect impact of decreasing even the cessation of pocket money because their parents can no longer work (Daima Ulfa & Mikdar, 2020).

1.2 Research Problem

Pandemic covid-19 has become a problem and the focus of the world at present. The existence of covid-19 pandemic not only affects the health field but also affects other fields including education. The change of the learning system from offline to online is one of the evidence of the influence of the covid-19 pandemic in education. Online learning in Indonesia was officially established after the Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia issued circular Letter No. 4 of 2020 on the implementation of education during the corona virus emergency and circular number No. 15 of 2020 on Guidelines for The Implementation of Learning from Home in the event of covid-19 emergency.

The change of the learning system that was originally offline to online not only has an impact on the change of the learning process but also impacts on the cost of living and the cost of education of students. Many studies mention the main problem that students face during online learning is the problem of increasing the need for internet quotas to support the online learning process. In addition, the online learning system also encourages most students to choose to return home as long as the policy is implemented.

Research conducted by (Powell et al., 2021) titled U.S. university student food choices during COVID-19. The focus of this research is to identify the changing food choices of public university students returning to their hometowns during the covid-19 pandemic. The results show that appear that nourishment choices have changed amid the pandemic compared to when they were on campus. Numerous understudies depicted changes within the nourishment they eat, the sum they expend and the behavior of snacking increase. The role of food supply and family is an important factor influencing students' food choices.

Based on the results that has been described can be concluded that the online learning arrangement causes changes in behavior, consumption patterns and needs of students during this policy is enforced. Therefore, researchers became interested in conducting research related to this. This research is needed to find out changes in student spending during online learning. The urgency of this research is because online learning is a new policy and it is necessary to examine the impact that students experience in order to understand the changes brought about by the online learning policy. Some experts have conducted research on online education during Covid-19 related to various variables. However, in this study, the authors will only focus on the study of the impact of online learning policies on the spending of undergraduates at the Andalas University during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, to make it easier to identify student spending in this study. Then, student spending will be categorized into three types namely, spending for tuition fees, spending for food consumption and spending for non-food consumption.

1.3 Problem Formulation

Based on the research problem the problem formulation in this research is as follows.

1. How is the spending of undergraduate students for tuition fees during offline and online learning at Andalas University? Is there a difference?

2. How is the spending of undergraduate students for food consumption during offline and online learning at Andalas University? Is there a difference?

3. How is the spending of undergraduate students for non-food consumption during offline and online learning at Andalas University? Is there a difference?

1.4 Research Objectives

The purpose of this research is to find out:

1. The spending of undergraduate students for tuition fees and the differences during offline and online learning at Andalas University.
2. The spending of undergraduate students for food consumption and the differences during offline and online learning at Andalas University.
3. The spending of undergraduate students for non-food consumption and the differences during offline and online learning at Andalas University.

1.5 Research Benefits

The benefits in this research are:

1. To add insights into professional science, concepts and theories related to online learning policy analysis for developers of public policy Science.
2. As a reference for other authors who want to research similar issues
3. Provide input materials for the central and local governments, especially the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia.
4. For universities, the results of this study are expected to be useful academic documents to be used as a reference and reference for the academic community and subsequent authors.

1.6 Research Structure

In this thesis the Systematics of writing as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, and systematic thesis writing.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter will be related to the theory that explains about covid-19, online learning, and student spending, research hypothesis and also contain previous research related to this study.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains an explanation of the regions where research was conducted, populations and samples used, data collection techniques and data analysis methods.

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will contain descriptions of research objects including data, data analysis, and research results.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

This chapter will contain conclusions about the results of the research and the necessary advice.