

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Research Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn :

1. There are differences on student spending for tuition fees during offline and online learning at Andalas University. This can be seen from the results of the Paired T test resulting in a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means H_0 rejected and H_a accepted. Based on these results, it can be concluded that there is a difference in student spending for tuition fees during offline and online learning at Andalas University. The average spending for both of spending namely, UKT fees and Cost supporting lectures during online learning decreased compared to offline learning. This is due to the assistance of cutting tuition fees from the campus for students affected by the Covid-19 pandemic and needed of supporting lectures become decreased during online learning.
2. There are differences on student spending for food consumption during offline and online learning. This can be seen from the results of the Paired t test is known that the significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means H_0 rejected and H_a accepted. According the results, can be concluded that there is a difference in student spending for food consumption during offline and online learning at Andalas University. Where the average spending for food consumption during online learning decreased than offline learning.
3. There are differences on student spending for non-food consumption during offline and online learning. This can be seen from the Paired t test which resulted in a significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means H_0 rejected and H_a accepted. The average spending of rent boarding houses/contracts and transportation costs decreased during online learning. However, for communication, entertainment, health and fashion spending experienced an increase during online learning. The view of more student spending because online learning is not proven because

more spending decreases than spending increases. So that the increase in spending that occurs during online learning can be covered by spending that decrease.

5.2 Research Suggestion

Based on the above conclusions it can be said that online learning policies have an impact on changes in student spending for tuition fees, food consumption and non-food consumption. Although student spending on each type of spending during online learning proved to be much decreased compared to the increase. However, it also needs attention from stakeholders in order to later be able to control or help students whose economic conditions experienced problems during the Covid-19 pandemic and for the next researchers, it is expected to be able to build on this study with other methods, larger research measures and conduct deeper research on student spending especially for type of food consumption spending.

5.3 Research Limitation

Because of the shortcomings that researchers found while conducting this study, the authors realized that the current study is still not perfect. Limitations in the study are as follows:

1. In this study, the population is very limited, namely only students from 2017 to 2019 who study at Andalas University.
2. This study only examines the impact of online learning on student spending by comparing student spending before and during the online learning policy implemented.
3. It is difficult to explain the actual situation for type of food consumption spending due to online learning policies, because most students choose to go home so that during online learning those spending switch to household spending.