

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELETED LITERATURE

This second chapter specifically discusses the variables relevant to this study. The literature review provides relevant sources to assist researchers in conducting research. The researcher presents information on perceptions and online learning.

#### 2.1 Understanding Perception

Perception is the process of processing, recognizing, and interpreting sensory information to provide an overview and understanding of the environment. Perception involves nervous system signals that come from physical or chemical stimuli on the sensory organs. Perception can also be interpreted as an assumption based on experience or knowledge that sometimes differs between individuals or from actual conditions. According to Ansori (2020), perception is one of the terms used in psychology and is generally defined as a direct response or process of a person understanding something through the senses.

In the psychology dictionary, perception is defined as the process of observing a person's environment using the senses so that he is aware of everything around him.

#### 2.2 The Process of Forming Perceptions

According to Solso (2008), perception is a process that begins with the work of the senses. Sensory perception involves the reception of stimuli by individuals through sensory organs. This process does not stop there; in general, stimuli are transmitted by nerves to the brain as the nerve center, where the perception process takes place. Messages transmitted to the brain must be learned through the senses so that a person can understand the world around them. Without the senses, a person cannot know what is in this world.

According to Rakhmat (2008), sensation is the initial stage in receiving information. Sensation comes from the word "sense," which means a sensory device that connects organisms to their environment. Through the senses, humans gain knowledge and the ability to interact with their world. Perception is formed when individuals pay attention according to their needs. However, each individual has a different ability to feel their environment due to genetic differences, experience, and learning.

Saguni (2012) stated that differences in perception can be traced from individual differences, personality, attitudes, or motivation. The process of forming this perception is influenced by experience, learning processes, and individual knowledge.

### **2.3 Perception Principle**

Slameto (2003) explains three basic principles of perception, namely Relative, Selective, and Organized.

The first is that relative means Humans are not scientific instruments capable of absorbing everything as it is. The first impact of a change in stimulus is more pronounced than subsequent stimuli. The second is selective, which means A person only pays attention to a small portion of the many stimuli around him at any given time, depending on what he has learned or what has caught his attention.

The third is Organized: Humans receive stimuli in the form of relationships or groups. If the incoming stimulus is incomplete, they will complete it themselves so that the relationship becomes clear. Perception is influenced by the expectations and conditions of the recipient of the stimulus.

In essence, human perception is greatly influenced by individual experiences, needs, and conditions that cause each person to see things in a different way.

### **2.1 Online Learning in Post- Pandemic**

The following is an explanation of online learning and its advantages and disadvantages in the post-pandemic era.

#### **2.2.1 Concepts of Online Learning**

Online learning, often referred to as distance learning, is a teaching and learning process that is carried out via the internet network. Teachers and students do not meet face to face. According to Hamidah (2020), online learning uses the internet network with accessibility, connectivity, flexibility, and the ability to create varied learning interactions.

Support for devices such as smartphones, laptops, and tablets are essential for the success of online learning. Based on various definitions, online learning can be interpreted as a learning

model that uses an internet network, allowing the implementation of the learning process anywhere and anytime.

The readiness of education providers only sometimes marks the resumption of face-to-face learning. At the primary and secondary education levels, the adaptation process from online to offline is faster because, so far, this level has felt the impact of the ineffectiveness of online learning the most. So, when they have to go offline, they adapt quickly again. However, in higher education, the return to face-to-face learning is marked by many new problems regarding the facilities and infrastructure that must be prepared again and the issue of changing the online learning model, which has been considered "comfortable" for almost two years. Still, it must return to the face-to-face learning system. Face offline. It takes time and mental readiness for lecturers and students to return to the face-to-face learning model.

### **2.2.2 Benefits and Disadvantages of Online Learning in post-pandemic**

Implementation of online learning can provide benefits including the following:

There has been a noticeable improvement in the overall quality of higher education and the competencies of graduates. Additionally, knowledge-sharing communities have emerged, transcending geographical boundaries. Enhanced communication between lecturers and students has also fostered development, supported by the availability of limitless learning resources. Furthermore, the ease of accessing information has contributed significantly to the professional growth of lecturers.

Apart from the benefits described above, online learning also goes beyond capabilities, namely being able to foster learning independence. This is because online learning is more student-centered which enables them to show responsibility and autonomy in learning. According to students, studying online prepares themselves for their learning, organizes and stimulates them to maintain motivation in learning. This online learning can also increase student interest.

According to Yuliani (2020), online learning also has weaknesses apart from advantages or benefits. Some of the weaknesses of online education are as follows:

### **2.2.3 Health**

Health is the most critical point in our lives online learning using gadgets/laptops for long enough will harm our health. Laptops or cell phones have almost the same radiation as the electromagnetic radiation emitted by aircraft radar.

### **2.2.4 For Schools or Educational Units**

Not all schools have good facilities and conditions to carry out online learning; for schools located in remote areas, of course, this will be very difficult to implement; there are many obstacles they face, such as no internet signal, not having a cellphone, and lack of other facilities. in supporting online learning.

### **2.2.5 For Teachers or Educational Staff**

Teachers are required to be able to use technology and applications used in learning. However, in reality, not all teachers are able and willing to do this. Some senior teachers who are old still need to be fully able to use technology well enough, such as using laptops/gadgets.

### **2.2.6 For Pupils/Students**

Students or students have a significant impact on this online learning. They must complete academic equations, limit interactions, and have negative feelings.

### **2.2.5 For Parents**

Responsibility and supervision of online learning carried out at home is the duty of every parent. However, not all parents can accept this situation with a positive response. This will be fine for parents who have a lot of free time at home, but parents who are busy working will be a worry in itself.

Online learning also has unique challenges, such as the separate locations of students and lecturers when conducting online education. Lecturers must refrain from directly supervising student activities during the learning process. There is no guarantee that students will listen to

reviews from lecturers. Students also fantasize more about Online learning tends to be less engaging compared to face-to-face sessions. For this reason, it is suggested that online classes be kept short, as students often struggle to maintain focus during virtual lectures that last longer than an hour.

Until now, online learning is still a breakthrough or paradigm in the learning process, where students and lecturers do not need to come to class. They only rely on an internet connection and can do it from far away because many institutions use online lectures. However, as time goes on and the spread of the COVID-19 virus decreases, face-to-face learning is provided with the condition that existing health protocols are met.

