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E-Sanction Policy In Online Learning In Universities Based On Cyber Education Service System

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Abstract.

The rapid globalization of technology, coupled with the pace of technological development, has become an online learning facility that makes it easier to meet face-to-face virtually in the current learning system. Online learning expects students to gain soft skills in the current digital era, especially supported by various Merdeka Campus programs. The E-Sanction policy is a product that is needed with the shift in education in today's digital era. Improvement of the education system based on cyber- service system services. This research is collaborative research between the lecturers of the Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur and the Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 as a higher education institution where researchers teach who have also responsively eliminated face-to-face teaching and learning on campus since the Covid 19 pandemic to suppress the growth of exposure to the Corona 19 virus that becomes a global problem. From the results of this study, it is possible to obtain an overview of the effectiveness of online learning and obtain an e-sanction policy model that can be applied to students so that lectures can run in an orderly manner. Every university has a code of ethics that applies to students and along with online learning conditions, it is necessary to set a code of ethics policy for students in participating in the online learning process. The need for e-sanction applications as a means of providing sanctions for violations of the student code of ethics.

Keywords: Policy, E-Sanction, Online, Learning, Higher Education

I. INTRODUCTION

Online learning, which is currently growing rapidly, is applied in various universities in Indonesia as the main means of continuing lectures that took place during the Covid 19 pandemic. One of the sectors affected by Covid 19 was the world of education so that several countries decided to close schools and universities including Indonesia to prevent the spread of Covid 19 with the enactment of the Circular of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) of the Directorate of Higher Education Number 1 of 2020 concerning the prevention of the spread of covid 19 in the world of education which instructs to conduct distance learning and advises students to be able to learn from their respective homes.

Learning that should be on campus is diverted through their respective homes with online learning media. This online learning process requires supporting facilities including smartphones, laptops, or tablets so that students can access information anywhere and anytime. The rapid globalization of technology, coupled with the pace of

technological development, has become an online learning facility that makes it easier to meet face-to-face virtually in the current learning system. Online learning is applied to starting from elementary schools to universities and the community is getting used to the online learning system. Students and lecturers began to adapt to the use of online learning media. Of course, technological developments, one of which is an online learning facility, have undeniable advantages and disadvantages. Several regulatory products that have been made by universities still mostly refer to conventional learning media so that efforts are needed to reform the application of regulations as a means of order in online learning.

The importance of Learning Management System facilities which are continuously pursued and accompanied by policies in online learning including the application of sanctions in online learning so that online lectures can be held in an orderly and orderly manner and obtain the expected learning outcomes. Online learning is a trend in the industrial era 4.0 which is expected to continue to be developed. The learning model as the basis for learning practice through educational psychology theory and learning theory is based on an analysis of curriculum implementation and its implications at the operational level in the classroom as a guide for educators in planning teaching and learning activities.[1] Online learning expects students to gain soft skills in the current digital era, especially supported by various Merdeka Campus programs. The E-Sanction policy is a product that is needed with the shift in education in today's digital era. Improvement of the education system based on cyber-service system services.

II. METHODS

This study uses the Juridical Empirical method by examining the applicable legal provisions related to what is happening in reality in society. Empirical juridical research is legal research on the enforcement or implementation of normative legal provisions in action on every particular legal event that occurs in society. [2] This research is collaborative research between a lecturer at the Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur and the Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya as a higher education institution where researchers teach who have also responsively eliminated face-to-face teaching and learning on campus since the Covid 19 pandemic to suppress the growth of virus exposure.

Corona 19 is a global problem. From the results of this study, it is possible to obtain an overview of the effectiveness of online learning and obtain an e-sanction policy model that can be applied to students so that lectures can run in an orderly manner. From the results obtained in the field, then using qualitative data analysis as a technique that describes and interprets the collected data so that a general and comprehensive picture can be obtained related to the actual situation through the stages of conceptualization, categorization, relations, and explanation.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

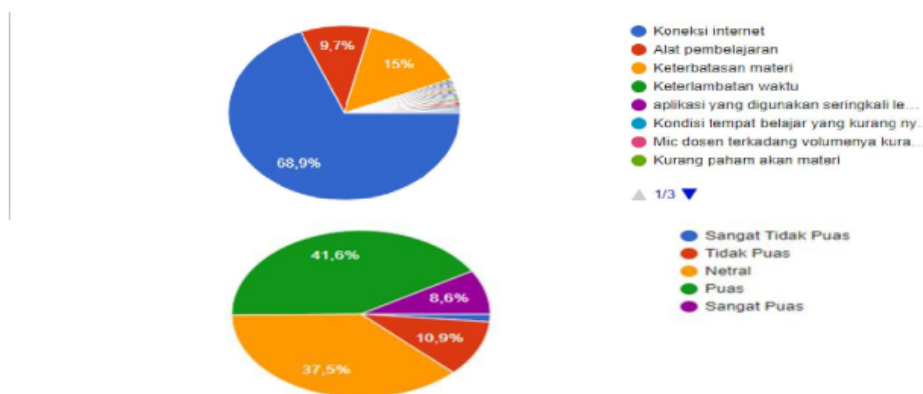
Learning according to Oemar Hamalik is a combination of human components, offices, materials, equipment, and strategies to influence learning targets. Where there is a driving framework, namely students, instructors, and other workers and also includes whiteboards and books and so on.[3] . Muhammad Surya argues that learning is a process of change by individuals to obtain a change in overall behavior which is the result of the individual's own experience in interaction with his environment.[4] The learning model that is developing is technology-based learning where web-based learning and internet-based learning. An online-based learning model that continues to grow rapidly, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic as a solution to the problem of learning facilities. The model is a plan, representation, or description of the system in the form of simplification. Daryanto and Eaharjo expressed their opinion that the model is a guide or guide in teaching strategies designed to achieve learning.[17] Bonk Curtis J suggests the concept of an online learning model often referred to as e-learning requires students and teachers to communicate interactively through the use of information and communication technology, such as computer media and internet, telephone or fax, the type of communication required.

Conversation transcripts, examples of information, and written documents that connect online learning or learning through the web. [6] The quality of online-based education is important in the education system. Online learning is expected to facilitate students in a more interactive and varied learning process so that students can obtain learning outcomes by with their competencies. Online learning trains students more to be able to learn independently. In online learning, 1) student spirit is needed because the success of understanding the material is determined by the students themselves; 2) students' understanding of the use of technology so that students' skills in operating computers or gadgets are needed; 3) the ability to communicate with other students, including the ability to interact with lecturers and express opinions in virtual classes; 4) students must also have the ability to collaborate with their friends in virtual classes to discuss together; 5) students must also have the ability to learn independently.

Apart from the aspect of students as students, of course, they must also be supported by the skills of lecturers in the online learning process, including the following: 1) lecturers must be able to follow technological developments, lecturers must be able to master and be able to operate software and hardware as online learning media; 2) lecturers' mastery of learning materials and lecturers' innovation in presenting online learning materials and media such as e-books, online learning modules that can be easily accessed by students; 3) the creativity and innovation of the lecturers in presenting the material will certainly make students interested in learning; 4) lecturers must also be able to motivate students through online learning so that students can continue to be enthusiastic for their learning success and achieve the learning targets that are determined and become goals; 5) lecturers must also be able to manage the learning system such as the rules in online learning that must be obeyed by

students so that this is what an e-sanction policy is needed for students who are late or students who have never attended lectures or students who make noise in online classes; 6) Lecturer interaction skills with students are needed as a means of online learning because it is not easy of course without meeting face to face to identify characteristics and identify student learning abilities. Various obstacles in online learning today, of course, include the lack of availability of online teaching materials provided by lecturers that are easily accessible, the lack of e-books made by lecturers as student reference books, the lack of digital libraries that provide e-books and resources. other sources as learning media are still constrained by the internet network, including the availability of internet quotas. Printed teaching materials or modules in learning materials are conceptual, principles that are classified as moderate when compared to moving materials but with the lecture method where the lecturer cannot monitor the attention of students so that student progress is difficult to monitor.[7]

From the obstacles experienced by students, including internet connection, which is the most important in online learning, students are satisfied with online learning. There were 267 student respondents who 41.6% (forty-one point six percent) expressed their satisfaction with online lectures.



The current education system is required to produce intelligent, creative, innovative and independent students. Learning patterns are more directed at learning independence and lecturers as facilitators. In realizing an orderly online learning process, it must be supported by a policy of establishing regulations, and sanctions for violators in online learning who violate the code of ethics as students so that an e-sanction regulation policy is needed. Sanctions as dependents, actions, punishments to force people to keep agreements or obey the provisions of the law.[8] Sanctions that apply to students in tertiary institutions include academic sanctions, which are penalties imposed on students for violating the code of ethics as well as academic fraud and criminal acts that have been regulated in the code of ethics owned by each university.

The code of ethics for students in this study took the example of the code of ethics that applies to students of the Universitas Pembangunan Nasional “Veteran” Jawa Timur, which regulates, among others, a code of conduct consisting of a) honest and trustworthy in carrying out tasks and activities; b) polite in behavior, speech, and dress; c) discipline in carrying out tasks; d) respecting diversity; e) promote the spirit of State Defense; f) respect intellectual property rights; g) maintain and maintain campus facilities; h) avoid and refrain from acts of vandalism and anarchy; i) safeguard and maintain their integrity; j) discipline and comply with all statutory provisions on and off- campus; and k) maintain the good name and integrity of UPN “Veteran” Jawa Timur.

As well as the enactment of academic ethics consisting of the following a) upholding and upholding the principles of honesty, objectivity, adherence to principles, and free of interest in ways of thinking to obtain scientific truth; b) upholding universal human values, maintaining harmony, and sustaining life on earth; c) take sides with the interests of the nation, state and society in setting priorities for the development of academic activities and disseminating the results of the tri dharma of higher education; and d) always oriented towards a future that is more advanced and juster. As with the implementation of the code of ethics for students at the Universitas 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya as a place of research in enforcing the student code of ethics, there is an Ethics Committee whose duties and authorities are to receive and process complaints from students suspected of violating the Code of Ethics; collect evidence and provide clarification to students suspected of violating the Code of Ethics; Recommend to the Chancellor: Rehabilitation for students who not proven to have violated the Code of Ethics and the imposition of sanctions for students who are proven to have violated the Code of Ethics. Every university has a code of ethics that applies to students and along with online learning conditions, it is necessary to set a code of ethics policy for students in participating in the online learning process. The need for an e-sanction application as a means of providing sanctions for violations of the student code of ethics, as has been in effect so far, is the ban on students from being able to take the Mid-Semester Examination or the Final Semester Examination if attendance is not met and the student does not pass a course whose attendance cannot be met. fulfilled. Other sanctions that can also be applied to students even though they take part in online learning, students still have to dress neatly and politely, and in virtual face-to-face learning, students are required to turn on their cameras so that it can be seen that the students concerned are attending lectures.

Students are also required to be active in online discussions via chat. If online learning is carried out through chat-based E-Learning, students are prohibited from plagiarism in collecting assignments so that if students violate an e-sanction in the form of banning the courses taken, they cannot pass. Other academic fraud that can be done includes falsifying lecturers' electronic signatures so that e-sanctions need to be passed. Another violation can also be in the form of cheating on the results of a friend's

exam because of the difficulty of direct supervision when taking the exam so that lecturers need accuracy in correcting student exam answers so that e-sanctions can be applied. These various efforts are a means so that online learning can run in an orderly and orderly manner as well as train student discipline so that graduates can achieve the expected abilities by learning objectives in Higher Education. Students who have high integrity, responsibility, innovation, creativity, and high competitiveness. The E Sanction application is also expected to be able to receive complaints from the public when there are violations committed by students as a form of joint supervision control and a shared responsibility to print the nation's next-generation that is beneficial for the progress of the nation and state.

IV. CONCLUSION

One of the sectors affected by Covid 19 is the world of Education, so several countries have decided to close schools and universities, including in Indonesia to prevent the spread of Covid 19 with the enactment of the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) of the Directorate of Higher Education Number 1 of 2020 concerning prevention of the spread of COVID-19. covid 19 in the world of education which instructs to organize distance learning and advises students to be able to learn from their respective homes. Learning that should be on campus is diverted through their respective homes with online learning media. This online learning process requires supporting facilities including smartphones, laptops, or tablets so that students can access information anywhere and anytime. Sanctions that apply to students in tertiary institutions include academic sanctions, which are penalties imposed on students for violating the code of ethics as well as academic fraud and criminal acts that have been regulated in the code of ethics owned by each university.

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