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Parents' Attention To Children's Learning Increases The Competence Of Children's Learning Outcomes During The Pandemic 19

PERHATIAN ORANG TUA TERHADAP PEMBELAJARAN ANAK TERHADAP PENINGKATAN KOMPETENSI HASIL BELAJAR ANAK PADA MASA PANDEMI

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to describe: (1) To find out how the role of parents influences efforts to increase the competence of children's learning outcomes during the Covid-19 pandemic, (2) The obstacles experienced by parents in efforts to increase the competence of children's learning outcomes during the pandemic covid-19.

This research is described as qualitative research with data collection through questionnaires and interviews. which delved deeper between researchers and informants to obtain specific data and also used other data collection techniques that were supported to obtain information, namely, the technical tools of the use of cameras and voice recorders, as well as the use of literary studies. The results of this research show that the role of "parents" in efforts to increase the competence of children's learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic is very important and there are different ways to accompany children when they study. at home. Children who study at home with their parents will feel motivated to study because the child helps their parents. Children who are with their parents feel safer, have more energy, and listen to their parents' advice so that the child can direct themselves better.

Keywords: Role of Parents, Children, Learning, Covid-19

Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memperjelas: (1) bagaimana perilaku orang tua mempengaruhi upaya meningkatkan hasil pendidikan anak di masa pandemi Covid-19 dan (2) meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang hambatan upaya orang tua. Kualitas pendidikan anak di masa pandemi. Dengan Covid-19.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data survei dan wawancara. Selain studi literatur yang digunakan secara internal oleh peneliti dan informan untuk memperoleh informasi yang akurat, metode pengumpulan data lain yang memudahkan penemuan informasi seperti teknik dokumentasi dengan menggunakan kamera dan perekam suara digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa peran "orang tua" penting dalam upaya meningkatkan pendidikan anak di masa pandemi Covid-19 dan banyak cara untuk mendampingi anak sambil belajar dari rumah. Anak yang belajar di rumah bersama orang tuanya merasa termotivasi untuk belajar karena didukung oleh orang tua. Anak-anak yang bersama orang tuanya merasa lebih aman, lebih bahagia, dan lebih tanggap terhadap nasihat orang tuanya, sehingga mengarah pada perkembangan anak yang lebih baik.

Kata Kunci : Peran Orang Tua, Anak-anak, Pembelajaran, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

Background

Education is the process of changing the attitude and behavior of an individual or a group of individuals so as to develop the human being through training and education. Through the process of education, children develop their potential so that they acquire the personality, intelligence, self-discipline, and skills necessary for themselves, society, and the nation and state.

Currently, Indonesia's education system follows a school education model, and many factors affect the ongoing education process. Especially in terms of the external effects that occurred in 2020, the Coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemic affecting almost all the countries of the world shocked the whole world. This virus was first detected in Wuhan, China. As of January 2020, the World Health Organization has declared the virus a global emergency (Sebayar, 2020: 1).

The League of Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization or UNESCO stated that around 300 million students worldwide are prevented from attending school and their rights to future education are at risk (Compass Television, 2020: 7).

The new approach is also related to global education, replacing classroom education with home education. With the government's recommendation to stay at home and practice physical and social distancing, face-to-face learning should be shifted to online mode. Working from home or working from home, which is currently in effect, is a continuation of President Joko Widodo's address at a press conference in Bogor Palace, West Java (March 15, 2020). 2020 on the implementation of training procedures during the emergency period of the spread of COVID-19. 4 Circular letters of the Minister of Education and Culture. Therefore, teaching and learning from home means helping students and teachers in online education programs.

This shift in educational methods forces various parties to continue implementing various methods so that education can take place, including the use of technology as an online educational medium. Online education is tailored to the expertise of each school. You can use digital, such as Google Classroom, Zoom, and also video conferencing. Sabiq (2020), the policy of learning from home, positively shows that there is a lot of time between parents and children to interact with each other and understand family members. Indirectly, it has restored the function of the family as the center of activity and the main place for children to learn.

According to Wininingsih in Cahya and Rita (2020), the roles parents must play in this online education system include; as mentors, parents are obliged to provide teaching and guidance in distance learning; as a facilitator where parents become the facilities and infrastructure for children's online education; as a motivator, parents must be able to motivate or provide encouragement so that children carry out the educational process optimally despite the many obstacles that exist; and also parents as directors or directors, to focus children so that they do not change in learning. The fatal position of parents in children's online education during this pandemic is also not free from several obstacles.

The obstacles that are often experienced in guiding children in education during this pandemic are technical obstacles and non-technical obstacles. Technical obstacles include, for example, slow internet networks, not having supporting facilities such as smartphones or laptops, online meeting platforms that are difficult to access, and the inability to buy internet quota. Other examples include parents' lack of knowledge about technology, low levels of parental learning, parents' lack of seriousness in educating their children, and parents with busy schedules who are no less able to divide their time between work obligations and the responsibility of educating their children.

Strengthening and instilling motivation to learn lies in the hands of teachers and parents. Because not only children, the main factors involved in educational activities during the COVID-19

pandemic are teachers and parents. Collaboration between teachers and parents is the key to the success of distance education today. Teachers and parents are educators who are expected to be able to collaborate in the success of distance learning in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Without cooperation between parents and teachers, the expected learning process will definitely not be realized.

Observations made by the researchers at SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua, where the researchers conducted the study, revealed that parents play a role as parents when accompanying their children during COVID-19 (Corona Virus Disease). This makes children too lazy to study and often just play, not prioritizing learning during the current pandemic. Not only due to the understanding of the parents but also due to the lack of understanding of the e-education system, parents are paying little attention to their children and leaving them alone during this pandemic.

However, researchers are concerned about the many barriers to online learning for students during the COVID-19 pandemic. Researchers want to explain the role and barriers of parents in increasing children's desire to learn more during the COVID-19 pandemic. Researchers are interested in how parents understand children's interest in learning in order to improve children's academic outcomes during the pandemic.

METHOD

This research used a qualitative approach. Correlational research is research that extracts descriptive information in both the written and spoken word from people who witnessed the events and objects observed (Meleong, 2005: 5). The educational problem in this study is the behavior of parents towards their children studying at SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua during the pandemic.

Location and time of research

The research site was located at SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua and was conducted from September 2022 to March 2023. The researcher chose this location because it was the researcher's residential area and a technology center so the author did not have to face the cultural context, again as the availability of researchers to obtain information. The researchers believe that there is a problem with the lack of role of parents in children's educational outcomes that needs to be investigated.

Research informant

Informants are the individuals selected to provide specific information needed in the research process (Suyanto & Sutimah, 2005). The informants in this study include key informants, that is those directly involved in the social interactions studied. The main informants in this study were the students of SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua.

Method Of Collecting Data

The data collection techniques that researchers use to obtain the necessary information are as follows:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is data taken from primary sources or the first data source in the field.

Primary data was obtained using the following method:

- a. Questionnaire

The questionnaire in this research was used to find out the final results of research conducted on students of SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua subdistrict. In this study,

questionnaires will be given to children with the help of a Google form which is distributed via WhatsApp.

b. Interview

In this research, the researchers conducted interviews with the people who were the subjects of the research. The conversation in this interview method is conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks questions and the respondent who answers these questions. The researcher conducted interviews with the parents. In addition, the researcher also interviewed the students in SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua by making a list of questions to be asked by the informants.

c. Documentation

Documentation is a data collection technique involving the collection and analysis of documents, written, images, and electronic documents. Documentation methods are used to support the results of interviews and observations.

2. Secondary data

The secondary data collection technique is data collection conducted through library research. Literary research is the process of reviewing books, journals, and other works to obtain data or information relevant to the problem being studied. Researchers conduct this literature study to collect information and data by using various materials in the library, including literature related to the researcher's research, as comparative data.

Research Instrument

1. Stationery

This writing tool functions to record data that is important for researchers. So a researcher must always carry a notebook and pen whenever making observations.

2. Record Tool

The recording tool functions to record unexpected events. Recording devices can also be used to record planned events such as interviews.

Research Limitations

The obstacles and limitations in conducting this research are the difficulties of finding the respondent's home address and the right time to meet the respondent at home, for example, the respondent is not at home or the respondent is resting/busy. And during this pandemic, not all respondents accepted strangers into their homes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS OF DATA EXPOSURE AND DATA ANALYSIS

1. Increase the role of parents in efforts to increase the competence of children's learning outcomes during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The following presents data from questionnaires, interviews, and documentation administered to parents and children regarding their role in efforts to increase children's learning outcomes and competencies during the COVID-19 pandemic (Case Study: SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua).

Table 1. Results of Questionnaire Statements Numbers 1-5

No	Statement	Number of answers				Answer percentage			
		STS	TS	S	SS	STS	TS	S	SS
1.	Improving health during the	0	0	11	5	0%	0%	68.8%	31.3%

COVID-19 pandemic									
2.	Complete learning equipment	0	0	10	6	0%	0%	62.5%	37.5%
3.	Instilling motivation to learn in children	0	0	10	6	0%	0%	62.5%	37.5%
4.	Expectations from parents trigger enthusiasm for learning	0	0	11	5	0%	0%	68.8%	31.3%
5.	Parents are responsible for their children's education and success	0	1	10	5	0%	6.3%	62.5%	31.3%

Table 4.1 shows that in statement number one, it can be seen that about 68.8% (11 people) agree that parents always remind them to take care of their health now that the COVID-19 pandemic, the number two information is 62.5% (10 people). who said they agree that parents install educational tools now, the number three statement is 62.5% (10 people) agreed that parents have created the motivation to teach children, the number statement is 68.8 % (11 people) strongly agreed. intended to stimulate the desire to learn, statement number five 62.5% (10 people) agreed that parents are responsible for the learning and success of children. Children choose different answers because each child has different answers in their environment. The epidemics that are occurring are new and the children have never been in school. During the COVID-19 pandemic, children spend most of their time playing, so parents need to play an active role in supporting children's interest in learning.

2. What obstacles are experienced in efforts to increase the competence of children's learning outcomes during the Covid-19 pandemic?

What follows is a presentation of questionnaire language data, interviews, and documents from parents and children about the barriers experienced in efforts to increase the efficiency of children's learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic (Case Study: SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua).

Table 2. Results of Questionnaire Statements Numbers 6-7

No	Statement	Number of answers				Percentage of answers			
		STS	TS	S	SS	STS	TS	S	SS
6.	Parents do not understand their children's learning material	0	2	11	3	0%	12.5%	68.8%	18.8%
7.	Parents find it difficult to divide their time between work and teaching their children	0	1	12	3	0%	6.3%	75%	12.5%

The table above shows that, in statement number six, 68.8% (11 people) agree that parents do not understand a child's learning material, and statement number seven shows 75% (12 people) agree that parents find it difficult to share time between work and time to teach.

3. The influence of the role of parents on efforts to increase the competence of children's learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following presents data from parents' and children's questionnaire statements, interviews, and documentation regarding the impact of parents' role in efforts to increase children's competency in learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic (Case Study: SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua).

Table 3. Results of Questionnaire

No	Statement	Number of answers				Percentage of answers			
		STS	TS	S	SS	STS	TS	S	SS
8.	During the pandemic, relationships between family members became more harmonious	0	1	10	5	0%	6.3%	68.8%	25%
9.	Children's learning outcomes are influenced by parental guidance	0	1	10	5	0%	6.3%	68.8%	25%
10.	During the pandemic, parents paid more attention to study time	0	1	10	5	0%	6.3%	68.8%	25%

Looking at the table above, in answer number 8, 68.8% (10 people) agreed that family relations became more harmonious during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to the previous situation, and in answer number 9, 68.8% (10 people) agreed. It is agreed that children's learning outcomes are influenced by parental guidance and support. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, communication between parents and children has become closer at home. Parents spend more time asking questions about their children's daily activities. Regarding question 10, 68.8% (10 people) of respondents agreed that parents are currently paying more attention to their children's study time due to the COVID-19 incident.

DISCUSSION

1. The role of parents in efforts to increase their children's competency in learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on the results of the above research, it can be seen that the role of parents has a significant impact on efforts to strengthen the learning ability and ability of children during the COVID-19 pandemic. Parenting is a form of parent-child communication in which parents provide support in the form of emotional support, information, tools, and gratitude (Putri et al. 2008, in Dhitaningrum & Izzaati, 2013). There is no doubt about the role of parents in providing the best education for their children. Parents have many roles to play in their children's education, one of which is responsible for their children's success. During the pandemic, the learning process shifted from traditional learning to online learning. Parents play an important role in a child's learning during this pandemic. Parents also have a role to play in guiding their children according to their individual talents and interests. This is because children have different talents. Children have the right to achieve their dreams.

The research shows a strong link between the role of parents and their children's ability in learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this case, the higher the parental support, the higher the child's passion and motivation for learning, and vice versa.

In table 4.1, it is found that parents are responsible for their children's education and success, occupying a percentage level of 73.3% (11 people). The form of parental support provided is facilitating learning needs, providing a conducive atmosphere at home, and asking about assignments and schedules during online learning. The results of this study are in line with the results of previous research. The child will have a high enthusiasm for learning so he will get good learning achievements.

2. Obstacles experienced in efforts to increase the competence of children's learning outcomes during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The loving involvement of parents in their children's education will foster children's activities as a very valuable potential for facing the future. However, during the current Covid-19 pandemic, there are many obstacles for everyone, especially parents. The biggest obstacle for parents regarding their children's education during the current COVID-19 pandemic is the issue of time. Each parent's limitations are a separate problem. Education certainly cannot be carried out evenly during the pandemic. Also for children who feel lazy about studying and the parents try to persuade the child more, usually, the parents will pester the child so that he or she wants to study. The number of children who experience specific learning difficulties is quite large, this is a problem in learning that needs attention.

Understanding the material that parents take home with their children to study during this pandemic is an obstacle to its implementation, as evidenced by the results of interviews with parents who said that it is not easy to transmit knowledge to children. This is consistent with previous research that states that during home or online learning, many parents do not understand the material given by the school or teacher, parents find the tasks difficult, so it is difficult to explain them to their children. Learning cannot be maximized if parents do not fully understand the material provided by the teacher to teach their children, as previous researchers have stated that parents must master the learning material provided by the teacher in order to perform well. Homeschooling Parents are also hoping that children will not return to study from home as before.

3. The influence of the role of parents on efforts to increase the competence of children's learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Based on the results of the above study, it indicates that the impact of parents' role in efforts to increase the efficiency of children's learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic significantly influenced children's learning outcomes. In this respect, the role of parents is related to that of children in the world of education because it will then shape the character and personality of the child in social life. To achieve this properly, the role of parents at home is to guide children to learn well at home. Besides that, parents should also see to what extent the child is learning, and pay close attention to the child's free time.

Through family activities at home, such as daily activities between parents and children, the atmosphere in the house becomes closer and more harmonious. During the COVID-19 pandemic, parents are much more familiar and tend to communicate more actively with their children. Good and bad are things that children learn when they see them directly through their parents at home. Parents of course have to set a good example so that their children imitate what is good, not the opposite.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussions presented by the researchers regarding the role of parents in efforts to increase competence in children's learning outcomes during the Covid-19 pandemic at SMA Negeri 1 Deli Tua, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The role that parents play in efforts to enhance the competence of children's learning outcomes during the COVID-19 pandemic, namely as companions, teachers, motivators, facilitators, and friends of children.
2. Obstacles for parents during online schooling include the time distribution, which is very demanding for parents who have to work but also take care of the household and monitor children studying at home, understanding for parents who do not understand or forget children's school lessons. , controlling emotions when accompanying children On the other

hand, online schools also have to do other work, the costs to be borne during the Covid-19 pandemic are increasing, and children's changing mood for learning is also one of the obstacles for parents so their children stay active.

3. The success of children depends on the influence of the role of parents, therefore it would be better for working parents to divide their time with children if possible. Parental assistance is very important to support children's success in learning because the task of teaching is not just the teacher but is initiated by the parents in the family.

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