



Pedagogika: Jurnal Pedagogik dan Dinamika Pendidikan
P-ISSN 2252-6676 E-ISSN 2746-184X, Volume 10, No. 1, April 2022
doi: <https://doi.org/10.30598/pedagogikavol10issue2year2022>
<https://ojs3.unpatti.ac.id/index.php/pedagodika>,
email: jurnalpedagogika@gmail.com

PERAN ORANG TUA TERHADAP ANAK DALAM PEMBELAJARAN DARING PADA MASA PANDEMIC COVID 19 DI SD YPK IV PNIEL KLADEMAK

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Abstrak, Sejak adanya pandemi Covid 19, merupakan dampak bagi seluruh aspek tanpa terkecuali. Salah satunya adalah di bidang pendidikan. Sehingga pemerintah harus mencari solusi agar pendidikan tetap bisa dilakukan. Salah satunya dengan pembelajaran jarak jauh atau pembelajaran daring. Pembelajaran yang pada awalnya dilakukan dengan bertatap muka di sekolah namun dengan adanya pandemic ini maka pembelajaran dilakukan di rumah dengan memanfaatkan teknologi yang ada. Sehingga dalam pelaksanaannya, orang tua memiliki peran dan bertanggung jawab terhadap pendidikan anaknya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan gambaran secara komprehensif tentang peran orang tua dalam pembelajaran daring dan Untuk mengetahui pelaksanaan pembelajaran daring siswa SD YPK IV PNIEL Kota Sorong, Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian kualitatif. Subjek penelitian yang digunakan adalah orang tua siswa SD YPK IV PNIEL yang berjumlah 15 Orang. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data kuisisioner (angket), dan disertai dengan pengambilan dokumentasi. Dalam hal ini peneliti melakukan 3 tahap kegiatan dalam teknik analisis data, yaitu: *data reduction*, *data display*, dan *conclusion drawing/verification*. Berdasarkan skor indeks dari masing – masing pernyataan maka dapat diketahui rata-rata yang didapat adalah 3,48, Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa peran orang tua terhadap anak dalam pembelajaran daring pada masa pandemic covid 19 di SD YPK IV Pniel Klademak adalah baik berdasarkan skor 3.48

Kata Kunci : peran orang tua, pembelajaran daring

THE ROLE OF PARENTS AGAINST CHILDREN IN DARING LEARNING THE PANDEMIC COVID 19 AT SD YPK IV PNIEL KLADEMAK

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Abstract, Since the Covid 19 pandemic, it has had an impact on all aspects without exception. One of them is in the field of education. So the government must find a solution so that education can still be done. One of them is distance learning or online learning. Learning which was initially carried out face-to-face at school, but with this pandemic, learning is carried out at home by utilizing existing technology. So that in practice, parents have a role and are responsible for their children's education. The purpose of this study is to get a comprehensive picture of the role of parents in online learning and to find out the implementation of online learning for students at SD YPK IV PNIEL Sorong City. descriptive qualitative. Qualitative

research. The research subjects used were parents of 15 PNIEL YPK IV Elementary School students. In this study the authors used a questionnaire data collection technique (questionnaire), and accompanied by documentation. In this case, the researcher carried out 3 stages of activities in the technical data analysis, namely: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on the index score of each statement, it can be seen that the average obtained is 3.48. online during the covid 19 pandemic at SD YPK IV Peniel Klademak was good based on a score of 3.48

Keywords: the role of parents, online learning

Submitted: 12 Maret 2022

Accepted: 12 April 2022

BACKGROUND

Education is one of the main factors which is very important in the nation-building process. One of the progres of a nation can be measured by the quality of education in it. According to Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the objectives of the National Education System, namely education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and skills that are needed by them. society, nation, and state.

Article 5 paragraph 1 also states that "every citizen has the same right to obtain quality education". That means that education is a process to educate and guide students to achieve certain goals in the form of positive changes in children. The change in question is part of the maturity process that takes place continuously, which in turn takes the form of maturity in children. Education begins with the family, namely both parents, and then continued with the community environment and formal education.

The world is currently facing a covid-19 pandemic originating from the city of Wuhan (China), the deadly virus has spread to almost all countries in the world, there have been many deaths and also infected with a virus known as the corona(Handayani, 2020).

The transmission of this virus is very fast. Especially with the social activities that are still ongoing. Because in crowded places there is a lot of social contact between people. Therefore, the government immediately issued a policy to deal with this epidemic which could have a major impact on the life of the nation and the State by limiting social interactions. One of them is social distancing; the Government imposes restrictions on social interactions which have a major impact on the economy so that this causes many workers to be dismissed by companies so that unemployment occurs and under these conditions, the state cannot possibly fulfill all the needs of many people like Indonesia. The coronavirus affects all aspects without exception. One of them is in the field of education(Handayani, 2020).

Students and teachers who usually study face-to-face are currently required to study from home to stop the spread of this coronavirus. Face-to-face or offline teaching and learning systems (offline) become online (online) which require good readiness starting from the government, schools, student teachers, and parents. Online learning is an open and distributed learning system using pedagogical tools (educational aids) made possible through the internet and network-based technology to facilitate the formation of learning and knowledge processes through meaningful action and interaction.

Education cannot be separated from a learning activity in it. Learning is not always fully delegated and carried out by the teacher when at school. However, the role of parents is also very important in determining the success of their children's education, given that students spend more time at home than at school. Because the responsibility for children's education before they can be independent is family. The family environment is the initial environment for a child because all behavior and development that appears in the child will imitate both parents. In addition, parents as one of the parties responsible for their education have a very big influence on the development of children's education.

Parents who do not pay attention to their children's education can cause their children to be less or even unsuccessful in learning. On the other hand, parents who always pay attention to their children, especially their learning activities at home, will make children more active and more enthusiastic in studying because they know that it is not only themselves who want to move forward, but their parents also have the desire. the same one.

The learning outcomes or learning achievements achieved by students are better. Likewise, what was stated by Ki Hajar Dewantara "everyone is a teacher, every house is a school". So it can be concluded that the most important school is the home, the role of the most influential teacher is the parents (Khasanah, 2021). Therefore, the role of parents is very large in educating their children and the efforts of parents must be considered properly so that the child's personality can grow and develop perfectly. Parents play a role in striving for the development of children's potential, both affective, cognitive, and psychomotor potential.

The motivation given by parents is not only limited to words but also other forms to arouse children's enthusiasm and motivation to learn. Parents in carrying out their role in education need to continuously encourage, guide, motivate and facilitate the achievement of children's education. Successful education will create appropriate and worthy human beings in society and not cause trouble to others.

The current situation, namely the Covid-19 pandemic. Learning is very inefficient and there are constraints of limited knowledge of the use of technology, constraints of online learning systems. This online learning certainly has a positive impact and a negative impact on its implementation. Not all students, teachers, and even parents may be technology literate. This could be due to the lack of facilities owned. When implementing online learning at home, especially parents in this situation are required to guide their children in this internet-based learning.

During online learning, there are several problems faced while students are studying at home, including parents who have difficulty persuading their children to learn, a quota that is not supportive, signals are sometimes difficult, too many assignments are given and teachers who have not optimized technology. For parents of students who are accustomed to using technology, it may not be a problem, but for parents of students who are unfamiliar with the use of technology, it is a challenge in guiding their children in this situation. Not all parents can accept and respond to the decision to learn from home with this online learning, coupled with the extended study time at home. Meanwhile, students only rely on the material provided by the teacher, which not all students can understand.

This is mostly found among parents whose children are still at the elementary school level. Researchers conducted this research in elementary schools of course because students still need guidance, direction, and even assistance when learning is taking place. Because the age

characteristics of elementary school children cannot be fully released and are still under the supervision of their parents, even though they can be given and complete a task.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is the collection of data in a natural setting, using natural methods, and is carried out by naturally interested people or researchers. Compilers of this research, using the type of field research (field research), this is done to explain various kinds of problems relating to the subject matter being studied. Field research can be considered as a broad approach to qualitative research or as a method for collecting qualitative data. The important idea is that the researcher goes to the field to make observations about a phenomenon in a natural state or situ. Research made in descriptive form is research that describes an object for the problem under study. Thus, a qualitative approach is used to understand a fact (understanding) instead of explaining the facts (explaining).

Data collection techniques using non-test techniques are carried out systematically based on standardized procedures where the data to be collected must be in accordance with the problem to be studied. To find out the role of parents in guiding children during learning at home or online, the researchers conducted a study using a data collection technique, namely: Questionnaire Data Collection Techniques

The author uses a questionnaire data collection technique (questionnaire). Which is a data collection technique by giving several questions or written statements to respondents to answer them (Sugiyono, 2010: 199). In a study, a measuring instrument is needed which is usually called a research instrument. according to Sugiyono, (2010: 148) an instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. a. Documentation

Collecting techniques in qualitative research are not only written in writing but can be accompanied by documents in the form of pictures or photos. Documentation is a complement to the use of data collection techniques in qualitative research. this research, the analysis technique used is qualitative data analysis. Researchers try to explain in detail the results of the research according to the data obtained when data collection in the field. In this case, researchers carry out 3 stages of activities in data analysis techniques, namely: data reduction, display data, and conclusion drawing/verification (Sugiyono, 2015: 337).

b. Data Reduction

When the researcher collected data, the data obtained in the field was enormous. Therefore, researchers need to reduce data. Data reduction is the stage of selecting and sorting out the main things, focusing on what is needed, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the data that has been reduced can provide clearer exposure and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection if needed.

c. Data Presentation (Data Display)

The next stage of reducing data is presenting the data. By presenting data that has been reduced, the data can be organized, patterned, and easier to understand. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, and the like. What is usually used as a presentation of data in qualitative research is text in the form of narrative or descriptive form.

d. Conclusion Drawing/verification

The third step is drawing conclusions and verification. The researcher draws conclusions supported by valid and consistent data evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data so that the conclusions put forward are credible.

e. Analysis of parental response questionnaire data

In this questionnaire data analysis using an index scale. where the index scale is a scale that aims to measure attitudes, opinions on an object under study. The criteria used in this study are using Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Doubtful (R), Disagree (TS), Strongly Disagree (STS). Then the data that has been obtained will be analyzed using an index scale so that the data can be described as group data. Guidelines for the scoring scale used in the parental response questionnaire using the index scale contained in the following table:

| Category | Score per item |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Strongly Agree | 5 |
| Agree | 4 |
| Doubtful | 3 |
| Disagree | 2 |
| Strongly Disagree | 1 |

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS A. FINDINGS

The purpose of this research is to see how the role of parents during the learning process at home or study from home (online learning) and how the implementation of online learning. The implementation of online learning itself is good, because rather than children playing constantly at home. It's better to keep learning even though it's online. In this case, there must be some obstacles encountered.

This online learning is done by utilizing the WhatsApp, Messenger applications on the cellphone. By creating a class group consisting of parental contacts or representatives such as siblings who function as a liaison between students and teachers. Such as giving daily tasks, collecting assignments. Students can also discuss with the teacher in the group if there is an assignment that is not understood. Quizzes are also held at the end of the learning theme by using a google form.

There are also the main obstacles in implementing online learning, namely gadgets owned by parents of students and internet packages. Sometimes gadgets are used to coincide with other relatives who are still in school and doing online education at the same time. There are gadgets whose specifications cannot download modules or videos given by the teacher. For internet packages, not all parents can afford to buy internet packages continuously.

Parents who are less literate in technology are also one of the obstacles in implementing online learning. This online education is a provision of socialization to parents of students overriding the method of operating educational applications used in the application of online education. Although not all parents can operate, at least they have got an idea of how to

operate. The ongoing learning of children can not be separated from the role of parents. Either directly or indirectly.

The following are the results of a questionnaire that has been assessed by parents who help guide their children in doing learning at home.

| No | Statement | Pilihan Jawaban (√) | | | | |
|----|---|---------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | | Strongly Agree (SA) | Agree (A) | Doubtful (D) | Disagree (DS) | Strongly Disagree (SDS) |
| 1 | Online learning is very effective to apply | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| 2 | My son is doing very well online learning at home. | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | The assignments given from school in online learning at home are not so difficult, so I am still able to help my child in completing his assignments. | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | During online learning at home, I always help my child with homework. | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | As a parent, I motivate my children during online learning at home. | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Based on the data obtained, the authors measure the index scale to be able to measure the opinions of parents about the online learning system by calculating the index number as follows:

Table 1 : Calculating the index number

| STATEMENT | SA (5) | A (4) | D (3) | DS (2) | SDS (1) | INDEX SCORE |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 3 | $\frac{33}{15} = 2.2$ |
| INDEX | $0 \times 5 = 0$ | $2 \times 4 = 8$ | $2 \times 3 = 6$ | $8 \times 2 = 16$ | $3 \times 1 = 3$ | |
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 | $\frac{49}{15} = 3.2$ |
| INDEX | $2 \times 5 = 10$ | $3 \times 4 = 12$ | $7 \times 3 = 21$ | $3 \times 2 = 6$ | $0 \times 1 = 0$ | |
| 3 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{57}{15} = 3.8$ |
| INDEX | $1 \times 5 = 5$ | $11 \times 4 = 44$ | $2 \times 3 = 6$ | $1 \times 2 = 2$ | $0 \times 1 = 0$ | |
| 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{58}{15} = 3.9$ |
| INDEX | $0 \times 5 = 0$ | $14 \times 4 = 54$ | $0 \times 3 = 0$ | $0 \times 2 = 0$ | $1 \times 1 = 1$ | |
| 5 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{58}{15} = 4.27$ |
| INDEX | $4 \times 5 = 20$ | $11 \times 4 = 44$ | $0 \times 3 = 0$ | $0 \times 2 = 0$ | $0 \times 1 = 0$ | |

After measuring the scale, to find out whether the index is good or bad, the following criteria must be determined:

- bad (1.00 – 1.80),
- less (1.81 – 2.60),
- enough (2.61 – 3.40),
- good (3.41 – 4.20)
- very good (4.21 – 5).

From the calculations that have been done, it can be seen that the index scale and the stated criteria are as follows :

Table 2 : The index scale and the stated criteria

| No | Statement | Score Index | Criteria |
|-----------|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Online learning is very effective to apply | 2.2 | Less |
| 2. | My son is doing very well online learning at home. | 3.2 | Enough |

| | | | |
|----|---|-----|------------------|
| 3. | The assignments given from school in online learning at home are not so difficult, so I am still able to help my child in completing his assignments. | 3.8 | Good |
| 4. | During online learning at home, I always help my child with homework. | 3.9 | Good |
| 5. | As a parent, I motivate my children during online learning at home. | 4.3 | Very Good |

Based on the index score of each statement, it can be seen the average which is the following conclusion:

$$\frac{2.2 + 3.2 + 3.8 + 3.9 + 4.3}{5} = 3.48$$

Concluded that the role of parents towards children in online learning during the covid 19 pandemic at SD YPK IV Pniel Klademak is good based on a score of 3.48.

DISCUSSIONS

Online learning is the chosen learning in carrying out learning during the ongoing pandemic. Online itself stands for within the network, while the notion of online learning is education carried out in a network using the internet. This learning was chosen because in its application it can be used flexibly, anywhere, and anytime. In its application, this online learning uses the internet as a learning facility or resource. From the results of the research found at SD YPK IV PNIEL KLADEMAK, online learning is carried out by using the WhatsApp application on mobile phones.

This WhatsApp application was chosen for online learning because it is considered more universal and simpler to use than other online applications. With the hope that parents can access it. The teacher creates a chat group on WhatsApp that consists of students' parents or relatives who represent them. The teacher sends the assignment to the group and then the students do it. After students complete the task, it is then sent back to the teacher through the group. Students can also discuss or ask questions if something is not understood from the material or assignments given by the teacher.

According to students' parents, learning at home is still considered capable of improving the quality of learning as well as learning at school. However, learning at home is considered not more profitable for students according to some parents, because at school students can directly interact with teachers and can provide opinions during learning with other friends. Some parents agree that learning at home can increase the knowledge of Technology, Information, and Communication (ICT) for students, but not a few parents also feel that they are still having difficulties with the technology used during the learning process at home.

During home learning, the tasks given by the teacher are not so difficult that parents are happy because the assignments are considered able to help students understand the material and are easy to do. The teacher gives assignments because of limited study time and the

difficulty of interacting during learning at home, therefore many of the teachers change it to giving assignments to strengthen students regarding the material being studied. Many parents provide motivation as long as students are required to study from home because of the government's appeal regarding covid-19.

This is also what makes not a few parents deliberately take the time to help their child's learning process while at home. Many parents agree that during learning at home, it is the parents who also help do the assignments given by the teacher. Although not a few also feel that this is an additional activity for parents besides doing household chores. Many parents consider that learning at home can strengthen their relationship with their children, as well as their children, are considered to be able to do learning at home very well. Parents also feel that through learning at home, parents can see the progress of their children in learning. It can be seen in this case that parents have a very large role during learning activities at home, this also confirms that parents are the first madrasa for their children before learning at school.

The existence of learning activities at home also has benefits for students and their parents, this government policy regarding online learning makes us all aware of the importance of learning technology and using technology positively. This can also be a big lesson for the world of Indonesian education in the future to overcome various problems in the world of education today.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted on "The Role of Parents Guiding Children in Online Learning at SD YPK IV PNIEL KLADEMAK Sorong City, it can be concluded as an answer to the formulation of the problem as follows: The implementation of online learning at SD YPK IV PNIEL went as expected. Although there were some obstacles encountered. In the implementation of learning, the media used are WhatsApp and Messenger. The teacher makes a group in which the students' parents or representatives are like siblings. The teacher sends assignments to groups which students then work on. And after the assignment is complete, the student submits it back to the group. Students can also ask questions or discuss with the teacher in the group if there is a material that is not understood. Teachers also use Google Forms to create quizzes at the end of each learning theme. The WhatsApp, Messenger application was chosen because of its universal and simpler nature.

Parents play an important role in children's learning activities in online learning and have a relationship between the family environment and learning activities so that they can carry out the online learning process properly and properly.

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