

Perspective of Parents of Online Learning in Pandemic Covid-19

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Abstract

This study discusses parental perceptions in online learning that took place during the current Covid-19 pandemic. The method used by the researcher is qualitative research, and the data is taken through a questionnaire through the WhatsApp group and random interviews. So that the results obtained by parents' perceptions of online learning today are the lack of understanding of the material that the teacher provides to explain back to their children.

Keywords: Perspective, Parents, Online Learning, Covid-19.

1. Introduction

Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is a virus that is very disturbing to society in the world today, an outbreak caused by the Novel Coronavirus (SARS-Cov-2) (World Health Organization, 2020a). This outbreak was first reported in Wuhan, China and the virus is rapidly developing and infecting humans through the respiratory system. As of April 2020, around 1.8 million people were infected by this virus and around hundreds of thousands of people were unable to survive the virus or experienced death in around 213 countries in the world (World Health Organization, 2020b).

The lungs are the organs most attacked by this virus, because of the virus access the hot cell through certain enzymes found in the alveolar cell type II lungs. The incubation period for this virus is estimated to occur around 1-14 days, which is roughly the case common on the 3rd and 7th day (Isbaniah,2020). The main symptoms caused are fever, fatigue, dry cough, and also other symptoms, such as nose congestion, runny nose, pharyngalgia, myalgia, and diarrhea. It can even happen to that more severe such as acute respiratory distress syndrome, septic shock, dysfunction bleeding, coughing and multiple organ failure the elderly is very vulnerable to arrive a more severe stage because it carries other congenital diseases (Saxena, 2020).

So dangerous is this disease, that the government is trying hard to tackling the spread of covid-19. Until now, no cure has been found and a vaccine for this problem, so the only way is to cut the eye chain of spread of covid-19. The most effective way to break the chain the spread of this epidemic is by carrying out social distancing and physical distancing (Tim Kerja Kementerian Dalam Negeri, 2020). Social restrictions are maintaining distance doing social activities, including limiting yourself to do socialization at society minimizes squares with other individuals. So are restrictions physical means the limitation by keeping the body physically at a distance of 1-2 meter when making contact or coming in contact with another individual. Based that a clean and healthy lifestyle is also very important to cut eyes chain of spread of this virus such as always using a mask, diligently washing hands, ect (Zhou,2020).

Distance learning (PJJ) is actually not easy to do, it's different almost 80 degrees with face to face learning. The difference which is most fundamental, of course, students cannot interact directly with the teacher (Teguh, 2015). So that communication is very limited. Limitations in communication cause the acquisition of information and instructions from the teacher very limited. Indeed, distance learning should emphasize on student independence is what you must later nurture in this pandemic. Of course this learning will have advantages and weaknesses. The advantage is that students will be more flexible in learning, they don't have to be on time, and the place can be conditioned depending on the situation and conditions. Students will have more freedom to determine or look for learning sources themselves can access the internet, etc. But the weakness is students cannot socialize with other students and teachers in real terms, so that it will affect the students' own emotions. In addition, students have to rely on internet networks for distance learning which is done based on the internet network (Nazerly, 2020).

Therefore, the authors want to know more about how parents perceive them during distance learning from home. This research was conducted on parents in SMP Terbanggi Besar, Central Lampung, Lampung. This research is expected to be able to describe perceptions in the family environment during learning from home during the pandemic COVID-19, especially for Junior High School.

2. Methodology

The research method used in this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research focuses on the interests of the quality of relationships, activities, situations, and materials (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2008). This research is a qualitative descriptive study in which the setting of conditions and situations is as direct data, and the researcher has a central role as a key to all existing instruments (Key instruments) (Gerring, 2007). According to Nunan (1992), a qualitative descriptive type of research is very suitable for investigating people.

This investigation investigates the perspective of guardian students in online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. The data used for this study were the results of filling out a questionnaire given through the WhatsApp group guardians of junior high school students at the Terbanggi Besar sub-district level. The data obtained are activities carried out by parents with children at home and instructions from the teacher or learning designed by the teacher while students are learning from home. Also with interviews with several students, parents, and random parents.

The researcher analyzed the data obtained through a questionnaire distributed through the WhatsApp group of guardian teachers and parents. This questionnaire was created using a Google Form which was created and validated by experts. In addition, a list of interviews is used (Interview Guide) to facilitate conducting interviews with students, parents, and teachers. All of these instruments are appropriate and appropriate instruments for conducting qualitative descriptive research methods. Indeed, to achieve research objectives like this one must be assisted by instruments when observing and obtaining data (Heigham and Croker, 2009).

There are two main methods or strategies in retrieving data, data collection using questionnaires and interviews. The questionnaire was created using a Google Form, and distributed through the homeroom teacher's WhatsApp group with the students' parents. The questionnaire consists of two types, namely questionnaires for parents and students, and questionnaires for teachers. The questionnaire filling is often a question about the activities carried out between the child and the parents, whatever is done, how to do it, and whether it is fun or not. Likewise, the questionnaire for teachers contains what activities the teacher instructs students to do at home for the development of student character education, what character values can be cultivated in these activities. Data collection

through interviews was carried out randomly through virtual meetings because it was still in a state of the Covid-19 pandemic. In the interview, the researchers looked for deeper information which contained open-ended questions regarding the direct narrative of the activities that had been carried out with their children and the statements of the parents regarding student learning activities through challenges during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Data analysis was carried out based on the Miles-Huberman approach which consists of three concepts, namely data reduction (data reduction) which has been carried out directly at the time of the data, second is the presentation of data (data display), and conclusion levers (Milles-Huberman in Sugiono) 2019). The analytical approach is an activity that is directly involved in the observation process. Once the data is obtained, it will be analyzed immediately as a form of analysis process. Analyzing the data here is carried out interactively and simultaneously until all the problems in the research problems can be answered and solved. Data reduction is done very carefully where the data is needed according to the research problem

3. Finding and Discussion

The enactment of Menteri Kebudayaan dan Pendidikan Indonesia No.4 tahun 2020. Regarding distance learning to prevent the spread of covid-19, implies learning that collaborates the roles of teachers, students and people parents in the learning process. In addition during the current pandemic covid-19, implies learning that collaborates the roles of teachers, students and people parents in the learning process. In addition, during the current Covid-19 pandemic, government policy in implementing social distancing for all society causes all activities outside the home to be reduced and work is carried out from home (work from Home). Of course, this makes time with family at home become more numerous and must be put to good use. From the glasses education, during a pandemic like now is a good opportunity for people parents are directly involved in their child's learning process. The role of parents in learning has a very strategic role in achieving goals learning to be achieved.

From the regulation issued by the government that have been described above, education in Indonesia is currently online or by distance learning. so researchers here examined how parents' perceptions of online learning during pandemic covid-19. From the result of the questionnaire distributed through the WhatsApp group, the researcher concluded that from the correspondence of 10 participants they said that they had problems in following their children's learning at home. the child's lack of enthusiasm for learning, and the lack of understanding that students gain during distance learning.

Based on researchers also conducted random interviews with student guardians to find out how their perceptions of distance learning were during the Covid-19 pandemic. and the results obtained by researchers through random interviews, the results are the same as researchers taking data through questionnaires. Parents explained that parents of online learning had difficulty helping children in doing school assignments given by the teacher. In the questionnaire the researcher gave 8 different questions to the student's guardian and was given randomly. so as to produce relevant data, where the data is used by researchers to compare with previous researchers. Then the researcher also gave 8 different questions to the parents through interview questions. where the interview questions are not given randomly. and researchers select their correspondents.

In the interview data and questionnaires, the researcher found differences and similarities from previous researchers, where in this equation the researcher found the data obtained by all respondents, either from interview data or questionnaire data, giving answers if during online learning the parents had difficulty helping students learn the material provided. by the teacher. while the difference, the

researchers found that there was no difference for the guardians of students when their children studied at home or studying at school. because many of them use the services of private teachers to help their children's learning process.

4. Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that the parents' perception of online learning is that they have difficulty teaching their children in online learning, often the assignments and those given by the parent teacher are difficult to provide an understanding to their children how to learn and so on. Therefore, researchers provide suggestions for further researchers to develop the research that has been carried out at this time.

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