

Parents' Perceptions of Children's Learning Activities At Home during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Gang Serasi, Berastagi District

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the problem of how parents perceive their children's learning activities at home during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gang Serasi, Berastagi District. The purpose of this study was to find out an overview of parents' perceptions of their children's learning activities at home during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gang Serasi, Berastagi District. The type of research used is descriptive with a quantitative approach. The sample in this study amounted to 40 people. Sampling using total sampling technique. The data collection tool used was a questionnaire and the data were analyzed using data descriptions and trend testing. The results showed that the parental perception variable on the cognitive, affective, and conative indicators as a whole was at an average score of 2.41 with a low interpretation. The results of the trend test of the research variables showed that the research variables were at a very low tendency with the largest number of respondents, namely 62.5%. The conclusion in this study is that parents' perceptions of children's learning activities at home during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gang Serasi, Berastagi District based on cognitive, affective, and conative indicators are in low interpretation criteria. That is, parents consider children's learning activities at home to cause children to not understand learning, learning activities are not effective, children tend to be lazy in doing assignments, and parents are burdened because they have to teach children at home and supervise them.

Keywords

parents' perceptions;
pandemic covid-19



I. Introduction

Corona virus or covid-19, the case began with pneumonia or mysterious pneumonia in December 2019. This case is suspected to be related to the Huanan animal market in Wuhan which sells various types of animal meat, including those that are not commonly consumed, such as snakes, bats and different types of mice. There are many cases of this mysterious pneumonia infection found in the animal market. The corona virus or covid-19 is thought to be carried by bats and other animals that are eaten by humans until transmission occurs. Corona Virus is a single stranded RNA virus that belongs to the Coronaviridae group. Named coronavirus because of its surface shaped like a crown (crown/corona). Another virus that belongs to a similar group is the virus that caused Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV) several years ago. A person infected with the corona virus can experience symptoms of respiratory problems such as symptoms of respiratory disorders such as severe pneumonia, such as high fever and shortness of breath. Complications such as respiratory failure, acute heart failure, and secondary infections due to other germs can occur if these conditions are not treated immediately or if the disease worsens very

quickly. To date, no anti-viral therapy has been shown to be effective against the 2019-novel coronavirus infection. Several anti-viruses that have been successful in treating MERS-Cov and SARS-CoV infections before, have not shown satisfactory results against the new coronavirus infection. During the corona virus (covid-19) pandemic, many things happened and changes occurred everywhere. There are many problems that arise in the community related to the implementation of the online teaching and learning process in the midst of this covid-19 pandemic. As it is known that the Covid-19 pandemic period is not clear when it will end and cannot be ascertained. Students study online or online through various applications, one of which is through a zoom meeting at home since Monday, March 23, 2020 until now. Parents and students in urban areas may not have too much of a problem with online learning. Meanwhile, those in rural areas said that the limitations of supporting facilities and the unpreparedness of students to study at home made the system "ineffective" - a situation that resulted in students' academic achievement being "lagging behind". Many parents hope that their children will return to school soon, but there are also those who do not agree that face-to-face learning activities are implemented due to health reasons. However, students in remote villages often experience difficulties with facilities and internet access. If an alternative is not sought, they will definitely experience prolonged online learning problems.

The government has not had the experience of managing student learning online in a relatively long period like this. The policies issued by the government are still trial and error, aka trials and often change according to conditions and situations. Currently, learning services are still following the circular letter of the Minister of Education and Culture number 4 of 2020 which is strengthened by the circular letter of SESJE NO. 15 of 2020 regarding implementation guidelines. bdr during the covid emergency, namely the implementation of education policies during the emergency period for the spread of the Covid-19 virus disease (Covid-19). Independence in learning is a demand that must be met in online learning. The limitations of being face-to-face with the teacher make students have to be independent in understanding the material and doing the assignments. Students must understand well the material presented. Then, complete the task given by the teacher including reporting it. Understanding the material and doing the task, of course the process of student learning activities is not as smooth and easy as imagined. Misunderstanding or misconceptions of a material may occur, especially if the material provided requires a more detailed and in-depth explanation or students do not understand the material presented and must immediately obtain an explanation from the teacher. Of course online learning cannot immediately overcome these problems, therefore mentoring from parents is needed in the online learning process at home, so that students can understand the lessons that are being explained by their teachers. Based on the description of the problem from the background of the problem above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on "Parents' Perception of Children's Learning Activities at Home During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Gang Serasi, Berastagi District" because online / online learning is a new thing, especially for education in Indonesia.

II. Research Method

The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. The reason the researchers chose this method is because descriptive research with a quantitative approach can provide an accurate picture of parents' perceptions of the child's learning process in Gg.Serasi, Berastagi District, Karo Regency.

Sugiyono (in Sugiyono, 2012) gives an understanding that the population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that become certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. From the definition above, the population in this study are all elderly people with an age range of 40-60 years in Gg. Serasi, Berastagi Sub-district, Karo Regency, totaling 40 parents. This data was obtained from Gundaling II Village, Berastagi District, Karo Regency where the head of the lurah is led by Mr. Hendri Sinukaban, SH.

The sample is the number of parts of the population that are considered to be able to represent all the characteristics in the population. If the sampling is correct, then accurate data will be obtained to describe the population needed in a study. The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population (in Sugiyono, 2012). The sampling technique in this study used the Total Sampling technique. Total sampling is a sampling technique where the total population is the same as the number of samples (in Sugiyono, 2007). This technique is used by researchers because according to Sugiyono, in Gg Serasi the elderly population is 40 people. Based on this, in this study the researchers used all parents as a sample.

Data collection techniques in this study used research instruments in the form of a questionnaire (questionnaire) and documentation. In this study, the questionnaire used is a closed questionnaire, meaning that alternative answers have been provided. Respondents only choose one alternative answer that best fits their opinion. The scale used is a Likert scale which is scored with certain conditions (in Sugiyono, 2012).

With a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators which are then used as indicators as a starting point for compiling instrument items. Each item on the scale is in the form of statements that support the theory (favorable) and statements that do not support the theory (unfavorable).

Document is a method of collecting data by recording or quoting data from research data documents. Documents can be in the form of letters, books, archives, minutes, and notes. This technique was used by researchers to find out parents' perceptions of the teaching and learning process of children at home during the Covid-19 pandemic at the research location. The reason for using this method is because documentation is a stable source of data, showing facts that have been ongoing and easy to obtain. Documentation in this study can be in the form of archives which include the profile of Gg. Serasi District of Berastagi at the research location, data on parents' perceptions of the online teaching and learning process, and photo documentation data which includes photos of activities during research.

The description of the data is used to provide an overview of the state of the processed data. It presents the average value of the data, the value that occurs frequently, the mean of the data, the standard deviation, and the histogram of the data.

Tendency test is a processing technique that aims to describe the data by providing an overview of the research variables, namely parents' perceptions of the teaching and learning process of children at home.

III. Results and Discussion

Parents' perceptions are divided into three indicators: Cognitive, Affective, and Conative. Based on research data obtained from the results of distributing parental perception questionnaires on children's learning activities at home during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Gang. In accordance with the District of Brastagi, the data are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Parents' Perception Data

Value	Information
86	Maximum
39	Minimum
58,31	variance
48	median
50,87	mean
48	mode

Based on this data, a frequency distribution table for parents' perceptions of children's learning activities at home during the Covid-19 pandemic is formulated which will be presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Parents' Perceptions of Children's Learning Activities at Home during the Covid-19 Pandemic

No	Interval Class	Frequency (n)	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
1	39-47	12	30%	30%
2	48-56	22	55%	85%
3	57-65	5	12,5%	97,5%
4	66-74	0	0%	97,5%
5	75-83	0	0%	97,5%
6	84-92	1	2,5%	100%
Total		40	100%	

Based on the results of the calculation of the frequency distribution table in Table 4.1 with a mean calculation of 50.87, the average class is in the second class. The distribution table shows that as many as 12 respondents answered below the average score or equal to 30%. A total of 22 respondents (55%) were in the average score, and 6 respondents (15%) were in the above average score. Based on this description, it will be presented in more detail in the form of a histogram in Figure 1.

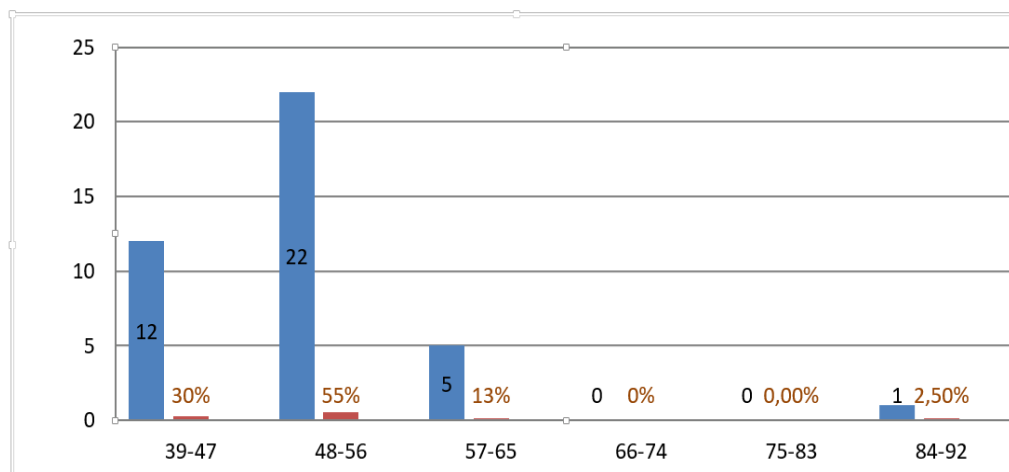


Figure 1. Parents Perception Histogram

Description of Parents' Perception Data

A. Cognitive

On cognitive indicators, it can be concluded that;

- Question item number 1 has an average score of 2.07 with a low interpretation
- In question item number 2, the average score is 2.10 with a low interpretation
- In question item number 3, the average score is 2.10 with a low interpretation
- In question item number 4, the average score is 2.05 with a low interpretation
- In question item number 5, the average score is 2.77 with a Medium interpretation
- The question item number 6 has an average score of 1.85 with a low interpretation
- The question item number 7 has an average score of 2.02 with a low interpretation

The overall average score on the cognitive indicators based on the calculation results is at a score of 2.13 with a low interpretation, where the interval value is between 1.81-2.60 with low criteria. This shows that the perception of parents on children's learning activities during the pandemic is less effective and causes a decline in cognitive aspects.

B. Affective

On affective indicators, it can be concluded that;

- The question item number 8 has an average score of 1.87 with a low interpretation
- The question item number 9 has an average score of 1.77 with a Very Low interpretation
- The question item number 10 has an average score of 1.95 with a low interpretation
- The question item number 11 has an average score of 1.85 with a low interpretation
- The question item number 12 has an average score of 1.75 with a Very Low interpretation,
- The question item number 13 has an average score of 1.65 with a Very Low interpretation
- The question item number 14 has an average score of 4.62 with a Very High interpretation

The overall average score on the cognitive indicators based on the calculation results is at a score of 2.21 with a low interpretation, where the interval value is between 1.81-2.60 with low criteria. This shows that the perception of parents on children's learning activities during the pandemic is less effective and causes a decline in the affective aspect.

C. Conative

Conative indicator score, it can be concluded that;

- a) The question item number 15 has an average score of 3.05 with a Medium interpretation
- b) In question item number 16, the average score is 3.15 with a Medium interpretation
- c) The question item number 17 has an average score of 2.75 with a Medium interpretation
- a. In question item number 18, the average score is 3.50 with a High interpretation
- d) The question item number 19 has an average score of 3.02 with a Medium interpretation
- e) In question item number 20, the average score is 3.07 with a Medium interpretation
- f) In the question item number 21, the average score is 1.82 with a low interpretation

The overall average score on the conative indicator based on the calculation results is at a score of 2.91 with a moderate interpretation, where the interval value is between 2.61-3.40 with moderate criteria. This shows that the perception of parents on children's learning activities during the pandemic is less effective in the conative aspect.

In this study, to find out more specifically and in detail about the description of how parents perceive their children's learning activities during the Covid-19 pandemic, a recapitulation of the overall average score of the perception indicators, namely cognitive, affective, and conative, was carried out and it can be seen that the average the average score for cognitive indicators is 2.13 in the low category, the average score on the affective indicator is 2.21 in the low category, and the average score on the conative indicator is 2.91 in the medium category. The overall average result for each indicator has an average of 2.41 with a low category, where the interval value is between 1.81-2.60 with low criteria. This is shown from the results of respondents' answers where on average they answered the questionnaire with the categories "disagree" and "strongly disagree".

The results of the tendency test that have been carried out in this study indicate that on the very high tendency criterion there is 1 frequency (2.5%), on the high tendency criterion there are 0 frequencies (0%), on the medium tendency criterion there are 2 frequencies (5 %), on the criteria of low tendency there are as many as 12 frequencies (30%), and on the criteria of very low tendency there are as many as 25 frequencies (62.5%). Based on the results of the trend test, it can be concluded that the tendency of parents' perceptions based on cognitive, affective, and conative indicators of children's learning activities at home during the Covid-19 pandemic is at low criteria with the value of cognitive, affective, and conative indicators is 2.41 where the value of the cognitive, affective, and conative indicators is 2.41.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion in this study, it can be concluded that;

1. Parents' perceptions of seeing children's learning activities at home online/online during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gang Serasi, Berastagi District based on indicators;
 - a. Cognitive

On cognitive indicators with as many as 7 question items regarding parents' perceptions, the results show that the average score of respondents' answers is at a score of 2.13 with low interpretation.
 - b. Affective

On affective indicators with as many as 7 question items regarding parents' perceptions, the results show that the average score of respondents' answers is at a score of 2.21 with a low interpretation.
 - c. conative

On the conative indicator with as many as 7 question items regarding parents' perceptions, the results show that the average score of respondents' answers is at a score of 2.91 with a moderate interpretation.

This shows that parents' perceptions of children's learning activities during the Covid-19 pandemic are less effective and cause a decline in cognitive, affective, and conative aspects.

Suggestions

Suggestions that need to be conveyed in this research include:

1. To Parents

The suggestions for parents include:

- a. To always provide supervision in children's learning activities at home during the Covid-19 pandemic.
- b. Coordinate with schools and teachers to see children's learning progress and discuss children's learning activities during the Covid-19 pandemic at home
- c. Continue to limit the use of cellphones for children
- d. Not doing the child's assignments given by the teacher because it will cause the child to not understand learning more.

2. To Children

The suggestions for children include:

- a. For children to keep up with online learning and complete assignments on their own
- b. Utilize the internet as a learning medium through online educational sites such as Ruangguru, Zenius, and others.
- c. Using cellphones as a learning medium and not for gaming needs
- d. Time management so that you can follow online learning on time

3. To the Next Researchers

The suggestion for further researchers is to investigate further about the perceptions of parents in viewing children's learning activities during the Covid-19 pandemic so that they can make a contribution in overcoming the problems of social interaction in out-of-school teenagers.

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