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THE PARENT PERCEPTION TOWARD STUDYING-at-HOME ACTIVITY DURING PANDEMIC

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Abstract - This study aims to identify parents' perception of learning from home during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is a qualitative descriptive research. In this study, respondents as many as 5 people consisting of parents who were given the initials P1, P2, P3, P4, P5. Data collection using qualitative case study method and data retrieval process in this study comes from interviews obtained by parents' perception of learning from home during the Covid-19 pandemic. Data analysis techniques in this research use descriptive qualitative analysis. The results of this study show that there is a perception of parents towards learning from home during the Covid-19 pandemic is considered less than optimal because the learning process is not directly carried out with teachers, the learning process must have technological tools in the form of gadgets in order to follow distance learning. In addition, the use of online learning parents have to buy additional quota even though there is free internet quota, but the use of free internet quota is used all the time for learning activities at less savings. Learning at home is done considering the health aspect becomes a very vulnerable aspect to this disaster because the ease of transmission from covid-19 is very fast and can infect anyone who makes contact with people with covid-19, especially for those who have a low immune system.

Keyword: The Parent Perception, Studying-at-Home, Covid-19.

Abstrak - Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Persepsi Orang Tua terhadap Kegiatan Belajar di Rumah Saat Pandemi Covid-19. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat 5 responden yang terdiri dari orang tua yang diberi inisial P1, P2, P3, P4, P5. Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode studi kasus kualitatif dan proses pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini bersumber dari wawancara yang diperoleh Persepsi Orang Tua terhadap Aktivitas Belajar di Rumah Selama Pandemi Covid-19. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis deskriptif kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Persepsi Orang Tua terhadap Kegiatan Belajar di Rumah Selama Pandemi Covid-19 dinilai belum optimal pada proses pembelajaran tidak langsung yang dilakukan bersama guru, proses pembelajaran harus memiliki alat teknologi berupa gadget agar dapat berpartisipasi dalam pembelajaran jarak jauh. Selain itu, orang tua harus membeli kuota tambahan walaupun ada kuota internet gratis, namun penggunaan kuota internet gratis digunakan sepanjang waktu untuk kegiatan belajar dengan penghematan yang lebih sedikit. Pembelajaran di rumah dilakukan mengingat aspek kesehatan merupakan aspek yang sangat rentan terhadap bencana ini karena kemudahan penularan Covid-19 sangat cepat dan dapat menjangkiti siapa saja yang bersentuhan dengan penderita Covid-19, terutama yang memiliki kekebalan rendah.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi Orang Tua, Belajar di rumah, Covid-19.

I. INTRODUCTION

Learning is a process of student interaction used in an environment that can cause a change in behaviour in a better direction. In learning activities have an interest in the relationship of one component to another. That component influences an achievement in success in terms of teaching and learning, because the teacher as a facilitator and inspiratory in education. Education is defined as a system. That is, where education is a whole human work that is formed from parts that achieve functional relations in an effort to achieve the ultimate goal of education itself [1].

In establish that the learning process is carried out at home, to avoid the deadly virus. So that, the role of the parent is very large to supervise and guide learning from home during covid-19 plague occurred in Indonesia. This perception is what happens among parent to accept or take a wise attitude in an educational problem [2]. Perception as an important reason to be able to perceive differently in managing the information received. in this case, the dominant influence since the online role process has been assigned so far has been assigned by the teacher to become a parent assignment, namely time scheduling activities, division of tasks and internalization of norms. In this case the parent also has general factors that can affect or hinder learning. So the role of the parent is very important to address the implementation of a policy in education during the time of learning from home (Study from home) [3]. Even though teachers have the responsibility to educate their students, it is important for parents to realize that the children's education process returns to their responsibility, the initial obstacles that often arise every day from implementing distance

learning are considered not optimal through online [4]. In addition, the parent has a major challenge and task in passing the days with meaning, in order to provide the best educational services for them and provide maximum assistance so that children can be helped through difficult times in carrying out the learning process from home [5]. In this case, the authors provide a parent solution in terms of education in emergencies Covid-19. Therefore, the author is interested in showing the problem in this study with the title. "THE PARENT PERCEPTION TOWARD STUDYING-at-HOME ACTIVITY DURING PANDEMIC COVID-19 [6].

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Definition of Perception

Perception is an experience about an object, event, or relationship that is obtained through inferring information and interpreting a message. The process through input in the form of stimulation will be stored in the sense organs. In a perception contains a process within ourselves to know and evaluate the extent to which we can know other people . In this process, it is necessary to have sensitivity in a person towards the surrounding environment which can be seen as a whole. A person's point of view can determine the impression produced by the perceptual process. Perception can be defined as people see or can interpret events, objects, and humans [7].

B. Forming Perception

According to Miftah Thoha (2003) that the process of forming a perception is based on several stages in a person, namely:

1. Stimulus

The first part is considered important stimulus or stimulation. The stimulus of perception begins when someone is faced with a stimulus condition.

2. Register

In the registration process, a visible symptom is referred to as a physical mechanism in the form of a sensing and condition of a person who is influencing through his or her sense organs.

3. Interpretation

The interpretation of a cognitive aspect of perception is very important because the process gives meaning to the stimulus it receives.

4. Feedback

A final feedback process that can affect a person's perception in the form of a person's behavior as a form of reaction to something.

C. Properties of Perception

According to Aiono and Abdullah (1996), perception has properties related to a phenomenon and sensitivity.

1. Perceptions fluctuate depending on the changing circumstances around him.

Perception continues with a change in time. What we are seeing for now is a very sophisticated form of matter, but in the next ten years it may also be out of date and forgotten.

2. Perception is personal. Personal nature corresponds to the nature of human variability that can affect what we see.

3. Perception is selective

Humans have a character that chooses. Therefore perception also chooses only what is near and in accordance with our will.

D. Factors Affecting Perception

According to Miftah Toha (2003), that there are factors that can affect a person's perception.

1. Internal factors: including feelings, attitudes of individual personalities, prejudices, desires or expectations, attention, motivation, conditions and in the learning process, physical conditions, a person's mental disorders, values and needs for interests motivation.

2. External factors: including family background, information obtained. Gaining knowledge and also the surrounding needs, intensity, size, opposites, repetition of motion and new things to know an object.

E. Definition of Studying

study is a form of modification or strengthening of behavior through the action of an experience. In addition, learning is a process of changing individual behavior through interaction with their environment. Learning is defined as a process of changing behavior in

individuals thanks to the interaction between individuals and individuals and their environment. These changes will be evident in all aspects of behavior. Learning is defined as a series of activities carried out by reading, observing, listening, imitating and so on Hamalika (2012).

F. Characteristics of the Study

The characteristics of learning are a form of language that appears when a person carries out the learning process itself , According to Hamalika (2012: 3) Characteristics of the Study.

1. Learning must experience, act and transcend.
2. Guided stimulation occurs without pressure or coercion.
3. Be recognized directly from the differences of each individual.
4. Takes place effectively if an experience is desired to match the maturity of the student.
5. Encourage students to get motivated in learning.

G. Study Objectives

Study objectives are very important, both in planning, implementation and evaluation. According to Oemar Hamalik (2008: 73-75) Study objectives.

1. Terminal behavior is part of the component of learning objectives that determines student behavior after the learning process is complete.
2. Test conditions are the goals for which the process determines a situation that stops terminal behavior.

H. Covid-19

³ Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that has never been previously identified by humans. The virus that causes COVID-19 is called Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-COV-2). According to WHO (2019), ³ Coronavirus is a large family of viruses that cause respiratory tract infections ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses. This is also related to one's immune system and this disease is susceptible to elderly people due to a lowered immune system.

III. METODOLOGY

In this study, researchers used descriptive qualitative research using a case study approach or research method to analyze ² Parents' Perceptions of Learning Activities at Home During the Covid-19 Pandemic. In this study the researcher chose 5 parents as informants in the study. The research instrument was in the form of interviews, interviews were conducted online. Using online android media as communication for conducting interviews is very necessary because with the covid-19 constraints there are many things that cannot be observed directly by researchers.

So the researchers chose data sources, namely interviews and documentation of research results. It is a technique in which data is collected via an online android between indirect interviewees. Then the researcher only took 10 questions. Interviews were conducted to find out cases faced by parents, the findings of the interview were then explained in depth. In addition, this interview grid for parents to provide information about the perception of learning from home about the Covid-19 pandemic.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion previously described, The Parent Perception Toward Studying-at-Home Activity During Pandemic Covid-19. That the perception of parents in learning activities at home is considered not optimal because the learning process is not directly carried out with the teacher, often the learning process at home becomes lazy when there are online assignments so that assignments are often delayed. In addition, the ability of parents to understand tasks is also limited. So that children must actively ask questions when online learning is carried out in order to understand the given assignment.

Moreover, the learning process must have a technological tool in the form of a gadget so that it can still participate in distance learning. The problem is, parents have to buy an additional quota even though there is a free internet quota, but parents think that internet usage is used all the time for learning activities is very less saving. Besides that, another obstacle according to parents is the internet network which is often slow.

V. CONCLUSION

The result of this research indicates that is The Parent Perception Toward Studying-at-Home Activity During Pandemic Covid-19. Parents' responses are not optimal because the learning process is not direct, often the learning process at home becomes lazy when there are online assignments so that assignments are often delayed. The learning process must have technological tools in the form of gadgets, and parents buy additional quotas even though there is free internet quota. This can be seen from the results of interviews with parents online.

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