

# The Effectiveness of Teman Belajar di Rumah Program During COVID-19 Pandemic

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**Abstract**— Teman Belajar di Rumah Program is an initiative program implemented by Ayo Mengajar Indonesia foundation as a response to the pandemic problem in the education sector. The program aimed to anticipate the learning loss which potentially happens to students. Therefore, this research aimed to analyze the effectiveness of the Teman Belajar di Rumah Program during COVID-19 Pandemic. This research used the effectiveness concept delivered by Edy Sutrisno (2007:125-126). The methodology used in this research is qualitative with a descriptive approach. The result of this research shows that Teman Belajar di Rumah Program is an effective program to anticipate the learning loss issue. It can be seen from the volunteer who understands well about the program and how to implement it, the program is on target, the program timeline is on time, the program purpose is achieved, and the program gives a significant change to anticipate learning loss toward the students.

**Keywords**— Program, Effectiveness, COVID-19, Learning loss, Education Problem

## INTRODUCTION

Education is the key to creating a better civilization. Education will make a person from any know to know. And not limited for that, education also makes a person dignified. According to Law number 20 of 2003, education defines education as a conscious and planned effort to realize the learning atmosphere and learning process so that learners actively develop their potential to have religious-spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, as well as the skills needed themselves, society, nation, and country. From the definition, it can be concluded that education is an attempt to improve his quality both in personality and in skills.

COVID-19 is an outbreak that has swept across the globe. Covid-19 is in the spotlight of the world community because of its appearance at the end of 2019 in Wuhan, China. Its appearance began to spread to several countries including Indonesia. Covid-19 began to spread to Indonesia in March 2020 until the time the author wrote this article. According to WHO records on its official website mentions that Covid-19 is a pandemic that occurs around the world. Indonesia is one of the countries exposed to Covid-19 after several other countries.

The existence of Covid-19 makes Indonesia difficult in various sectors such as the economic sector, health, and

education. In the education sector, Covid-19 forces every country to stop the process of learning face-to-face and replace it with distance learning or known as offline learning. Pujilestari (2020) stated that the Government of Indonesia issued a policy in dealing with Covid-19 by eliminating face-to-face learning and replacing it with online learning. The Ministry of Education and Culture issued Circular Letter number 4 of 2020 on education policy in the emergency period of the spread of corocoronaviruseases 19 (Covid-19) and Circular Letter of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education and Culture number 15 of 2020 on Guidelines for The Implementation of Learning from Home in the emergency period of the spread of corocoronavirusases 19 (Covid-19) stated that the teaching and learning process should be carried out online.

Over time, online learning hurts students' learning development. Education experts worry that many students will experience learn learning loss ban et al. (2018) states that learning loss is a condition in children that arises from difficulties in the learning process. In addition, Huang (2020) stated that learning loss is an impossibility of the learning process carried out in schools. So the conclusion is that learning loss is a condition of children losing information or knowledge caused by the lack of maximal learning process in school. In anatomize the negative impact that occurs, there are many initiatives carried out both by teachers, schools, agencies, and the government. One of them is through the Program initiative of Friends Learning at Home.

Teman Belajar di Rumah (TBDR) is an initiative program from Ayo Mengajar Indonesia that focuses on education. TBDR was initiated to help stand distance learning so that the number of dropouts and decreased learning outcomes can be minimized.

TBDR invites all levels of society between the ages of 17-30 years from various levels of education and comes from various regions throughout Indonesia. The volunteers are assigned to assist student assessment during the distance learning period. Students who are targeted for mentoring are PAUD, elementary, and junior high school students from various regions.

The main purpose of the TBDR program is to anticipate the occurrence of learning loss in students. The intervention that volunteers do in pursuing these goals is to provide learning assistance in the form of accompanying in doing schoolwork, accompanying the distance learning process, or providing additional material related to the title that is being discussed in school.

The effectiveness of TBDR programs is largely determined by several important things that have been put forward by many experts. The study aims to see how TBDR programs can be effectively run.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Effectiveness

Effectiveness is a conformity between the goals that have been determined in a program and the results achieved. Mahmudi (2005:92) expressed his opinion that the concept of effectiveness is the relationship between achievement and goals. The more contribution of achievement to the goal, the more effective a program is run. In other words, the effectiveness of a program depends on how much the achievement (output) contributes to the goals that have been determined.

Steers (2008:55) argues that effectiveness is a benchmark for the success of a predetermined goal. In this opinion, effectiveness is interpreted as punctuality in carrying out all components of the program.

The Lian Genie in Halim (2004:167) states that effectiveness is a result of an activity carried out of its own accord and has consequences as desired. Effectiveness is interpreted as an effect that is my expectations.

Sedarmayaby his book "Transformation of Public Service" argues that effectiveness is the ability to carry out tasks and functions without any pressure from any party. In this opinion, effectiveness is interpreted as flexibility in carrying out an organization or program.

Sutrisno (2007: 125-126) presents several indicators in a program or activity including:

1. Program Understanding
2. On Target
3. On Time
4. Achieving Goals
5. Real Change

From various opinions of experts on the concept of effectiveness and indicators that have been put forward it can be concluded that effectiveness is the relationship,

between goals and achievements. In addition, time and target factors are also considered in determining the effectiveness of a program or activity.

### 1. Program

A program is an important thing designed to achieve a specific goal. The program has important elements that become a reference in carrying it out because the program has steps that will be implemented so that it can achieve the desired goal of the existence of the program.

According to the KBBI dictionary, the program is a plan that contains the principles and efforts that will be carried out and formulated clearly. In other words, a program will describe how it is run until it achieves its goals. Even the draft also contains the resources needed to ache the goals of the program.

Arikunto (2014: 4) argues that the program is a system that is run not only once but continuously. So it can be concluded that the program is a series of activities that are related to each other to achieve the goals of the program.

Nawawi (2007: 174) states that the program is a collection of real, systematic, and integrated activities carried out by an agency or cooperation with the community to achieve the goals that have been said in Arif Rahman (2009:101-102) argues that programs are one component in policy. A government agency that has a policy will not be meaningful if it is not run in real operations in the field in the form of programs or activities or projects.

## METHODOLOGY

In this study, the approach used is qualitative approach and the method used is a descriptive method. In this study, re descriptive to reveal facts and data without providing any intervention. Descriptive qualitative research requires researchers to be able to analyze based on existing data without providing treatment, manipulation, or change in free variables, but researchers only provide an overview of the conditions that occur. The steps taken in this study are to collect the necessary data, provide analysis of the data that has been collected with a qualitative approach, then conclude.

Sugiyono (2006: 11) concluded qualitative research methods are research methods that emphasize the picture or explanation of a problem by providing solutions to predetermined problems. This research is done by providing an overview of the problem that occurs, then solving it by describing a situation by the facts that occur.

The study used questionnaires to give interviews to volunteer escorts and intervention target students. The app used is Google. This research was conducted at Yayasan

Ayo Mengajar Indonesia which is the organizing institution of the Teman Belajar at Home program. The researcher is also the founder of the Foundation. The respondents in the study were 335 students and 109 accompanying volunteers.

In addition to interviews using questionnaires, researchers also use literature studies in the process of collecting research data. Afrizal (2016: 122) suggests that literature study is a presentation of researchers' readings in the form of books, journals, and other articles.

Researchers use various reading sources, namely books, journals, and seminar papers that have been in the process of collecting data in the form of literature studies.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In analyzing existing data, researchers refer to the opinions of several experts about the concepts and indicators of the effectiveness of a program. In this case, researchers use indicators including understanding the program, being on target, on time, achieving goals, and real change.

### 1. Understanding Program

Indicators of program understanding are seen from the extent to which accompanying volunteers can understand the Home Study Buddy program starting from the learning background of why the TBDR program is held to what results are to be achieved in the program. Understanding of companion volunteers to the TBDR program depends on the intensity of socialization carried out by the committee.

Based on the results of interviews with accompanying volunteers who used several questions about the TBDR program, it was found that 94% of volunteers understood the TBDR program even though in explaining explained

### 2. On Target

Target-specific indicators are used to measure whether a program can be perceived by a predetermined goal. In the context of the TBDR program, there are two targets, namely young people aged at least 18 years, interested in the world of education, and willing to spend during infringing on. And the second target as the recipient of the intervention is elementary, middle, and high school students.

Based on interview data, 85.3% of respondents were women and 14.7% were men. The age of respondents was spread across the age range of 18 years to 30 years. The age range of study companion volunteers is the largest in the age range of 18-20 years with a presentation of 54.1%.

Then 41.3% of volunteers were in the age range of 21-25 years.

While students who are registered as recipients of program interventions are known that elementary schools are the most with a percentage of 80.3% of the total number of students. At the junior high school level, there is 14%, and at the high school level, there is 5.7%.

So that it can be concluded that the TBDR program can be said to be on target in acronym planning.

### 3. On-Time

This punctuality indicator measures whether the time specified in running the program and achieving program goals is by probably means not exceeding or reducing the time that has been determined at the time of drafting the program.

Based on the researcher's observations of the TBDR program shows that the process of carrying out the following activities:

- Volunteer recruitment: 12-20 February 2021
- Volunteer selection: 21-23 February 2021
- Announcement: February 24, 2021
- Debriefing: February 27, 2021
- Implementation: March 8-3 April 2021

And the results of interviews with several accompanying volunteers showed that the process of carrying out activities was in accordance with the plan that had Goals

The goal achievement indicator becomes a crucial indicator of the level of effectiveness of the program because a program is designed to achieve the goal. The purpose of achieving the goal is that the goal set is achievable by the time the program expires.

In the context of tldr programs, the main purpose of cyber programs is to anticipate learning loss. The intervention carried out by volunteers in pursuing these goals is to provide learning assistance in the form of assisting in doing schoolwork, accompanying the distance learning process, or providing additional material related to the title being discussed in school.

Based on data from interviews with students, 91.9% of students felt they needed mentoring, and 81% of students needed a study companion during distance learning. This condition shows the importance of the role of TBDR in assisting with the student assisting concerns can be resolved.

### 5. Real Change

A real change indicator is an indicator to find out the extent to which a program can intervene in changes to the goal. Change means a shift from one level to another. In the context of the TBDR program, the change is intended for students to get complete information or knowledge during the distance learning period.

Interviews with students showed 73.4% of students agreed that the presence of companion volunteers provided an additional understanding of poorly understood lessons during the online learning process at school.

So it can be concluded that the TBDR program provides real changes to students' incomprehension to the lesson to be more understanding with the presence of TBDR companion volunteers.

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on research analysis that has been conducted by researchers on the effectiveness of the Friends to Study at Home program during the Covid-19 pandemic organized by the Ayo Mengajar Indonesia Foundation in South Tangerang City, Banten shows that the TBDR program can be categorized as effective. This is shown by the achievement of the TBDR program goal, which is to anticipate leading loss.

The achievement of this goal is because the accompanying volunteers who provide direct intervention

to students understand the program and run the module that has been determined by the organizing committee.

In addition, the organizing committee also firmly and measuredly monitored the process of implementation of the program so that the time that has been determined.

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