



The Role of Teachers and Parents of Online Learning in Primary School During the Covid-19 Pandemic Era

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Abstract: As a country greatly affected by the Covid-19. Indonesia applies a large-scale social restriction (LSRR) in many provinces, especially in West Java. The execution of LSRR insists that people stay and work at home. Schools are physically closed and teaching-learning is organized and delivered online. Teachers provide teaching services online, while students learning independently at home. Learning from home is one solution for the learning process to keep it organized. Because learning that should be done face-to-face in class is now being done by utilizing technology, namely online learning. Writing this article aims to identify the role between teachers and parents who have a role in the online learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic, both before learning begins, when learning takes place, until after learning is complete. The author uses the literature study method from various references related to the role of teachers and parents so that the objectives of online learning can be achieved optimally

Keywords: The Role of Teachers and Parents, online, Covid-19 Pandemic

How to Cite: Nurasih. N., & Solehuddin, M. (2021) The Role of Teachers and Parents of Online Learning in Primary School During the Covid-19 Pandemic Era. *The 3rd International Conference on Elementary Education*, 3(1), 139-144.

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus. Even though it mostly affects the elderly, this virus can affect anyone, from babies to children to adults. This coronavirus can cause minor disorders of the respiratory system, severe lung infections, and death.

Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) was first discovered in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. This virus is spreading very quickly and has spread to almost all countries, including Indonesia. Around the beginning of March, this virus began to be found in Indonesia. Reporting from the halodoc.com page on Monday, March 2, 2020, President Jokowi announced that two positive COVID-19 patients had been found in Indonesia. Since then, the cases of the COVID-19 outbreak have continued to increase and have spread to various regions in Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic affects almost all aspects of life, including education (Anderson, 2020; Azzi-Huck & Shmis, 2020; World Health Organization, et al., 2020).

In pandemic conditions, the role and position of the educational aspect are very crucial (Bakhtiar, 2016). To break the chain of spreading COVID-19 - where students can act as carriers and spreaders of the disease

without symptoms, almost all countries have eliminated activities in schools. Until April 2020, more than 400 million students in the world are required to study at home (Domenico, 2020). The existence of the COVID-19 disease that has attacked Indonesia has had an impact on various sectors, from health, economy, to education (Ibrahim, 2020). Until around the beginning of April, the government issued a policy stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSRR) in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019, which provides restrictions on religious activities, schools, workplaces, public places or facilities, social and cultural activities, modes of transportation, as well as other activities related to defense and security aspects with several requirements that must be met by the regions applying for the LSRR.

Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSRR) in the Context of Accelerated Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019, especially for the West Java region, was strengthened by the issuance of the West Java Governor's Decree, limited education so that students can study at home, for the safety and health of all of us. This certainly has an impact on teachers and



parents, where teachers provide online learning and parents must provide supervision and even help to learn for their children at home (Tsania; 2020). Of course, there are various opinions regarding this matter, many parents express that they feel objected when children study at home because at home the children feel it is not the time to study but they tend to like playing at home, even in a pandemic situation like this. So here will be seen how the involvement of parents when studying at home. In this regard, according to research from Nika Cahyati (2020), initially many parents refused online learning for their children, because in practice they each used technology. But over time, parents began to accept this online learning (Ihsanuddin, 2020).

Given the important role of teachers in providing lessons and parents in educating children, several studies have proven that parents have a very large share of children's abilities in the sphere of education. One of them is research conducted by Tsania (2020) regarding Optimizing the Role of Parental Control in the Implementation of Online Schools during the Pandemic.

METHOD

The writing of this article uses the literature study method, carried out to reveal various theories and information relevant to the topic being studied. A literature study is carried out by browsing primary literature online, namely journals, research reports, activity reports, books, magazines, news media, and other literature sources, which have valid criteria and have a good reputation. Libraries are searched using the Google search engine. The keywords used to search the literature in Indonesian are COVID-19, online learning, the role of teachers, the role of parents, and learning technology and the pandemic era. The keywords used to browse the literature used English, namely COVID-19, the role of teachers in online learning, the role of parents in online learning and learning technology, and the pandemic era.

The stages in the library study used in the preparation of this article refer to Zed

(2008). Four steps must be taken, namely (1) preparing equipment for studying: in the form of a pencil/ballpoint pen, notebook, and a computer/laptop connected to the internet network; (2) compiling a working bibliography of the main source material notes that will be used for research purposes. (3) managing time, and (4) reading and making research notes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

July 13, 2020, is the first day of the start of the 2020/2021 school year, which looks different from the first day at the beginning of the previous academic year, where the first day at the beginning of the school year is usually a movement to take children on the first day of school. On the same date the Covid-19 Cluster announced that the total number of Covid 19 patients was 76,981 people, with a total of 36,689 recovered patients, the Government also recorded 33,504 people under surveillance (ODP) and 13,439 patients under surveillance (PDP). What is certain is that with these conditions the Ministry of Education and Culture issued a policy that the new academic year for early childhood education (PAUD), basic education, and secondary education in the 2020/2021 academic year will still start in July 13, 2020. However, for regions in yellow, orange, and red zones, face-to-face learning is prohibited in educational units. Education units in these zones continue to learn from home, concerning the number of students, until June 15, 2020, there is 94 percent of students in the yellow, orange, and red zones in 429 districts/cities so they must continue to learn from home. As for the students who are currently in the green zone, only around 6 percent. (Ministry of Education and Culture; 2020)

Based on this policy, schools are physically closed and teaching and learning are arranged and delivered online. Teachers provide online teaching services, while students study independently at home. Learning from home is one solution to keep the learning process organized. Because learning that should be done face-to-face in class is now done by utilizing technology, namely online learning.



The concept of digital-based online learning has been regulated in Permendikbud No. 22 of 2016 concerning Basic and Secondary Education Process Standards. In the Kemendikbud, there are 14 points regarding the learning principles used: 1. from the students being told to the students to find out; 2. from the teacher as the only source of learning to learn based, various learning resources; 3. from a textual approach to a process as a reinforcement of use, a scientific approach; 4. from content-based learning to competency-based learning; 5. from partial learning to integrated learning; 6. from learning that emphasizes single answers to learning with answers that are multi-dimensional in truth; 7. from verbalism learning to applicative skills; 8. improvement and balance between physical skills (hard skills) and mental skills (soft skills); 9. learning that prioritizes the culture and empowerment of students as lifelong learners; 10. learning that applies values by giving examples (*ing ngarso sung tulodo*), the building will (*ing madyo mangun karso*), and developing the creativity of students in the learning process (*tut wuri handayani*); 11. learning that takes place at home in schools and the community; 12. learning that applies the principle that anyone is a teacher, anyone is a student, and anywhere is a class; 13. Use of information and communication technology to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of learning; and; 14. Recognition of individual differences and cultural backgrounds of students.

In online learning, an educator plays the role of guiding students about how to learn, including learning by using the internet. Some made the concept of online lectures, some continued to teach in class as usual but were videotaped, and those who became funny because there were empty benches and then sent to the student's WhatsApp application. Then some take advantage of free content from various sources.

In the current Covid 19 pandemic era, there are two major roles of a teacher, namely as a motivator and as an initiator. The role of the teacher as a motivator besides being open, in the sense that the teacher must take actions that can encourage the willingness of students to express their opinions, accept

students with all their shortcomings and strengths, are willing to respond to student opinions positively, within certain limits trying to understand the possibility of student personal problems, shows concern for the problems faced by students, and shows a friendly and understanding attitude towards students.

The teacher must also be able to help students to be able to understand and take advantage of their potential optimally, in the sense that the teacher must be able to provide an overview of the abilities and weaknesses of their students, encourage students to occasionally express their feelings, help students to have self-confidence and belonging. courage in making decisions In line with the shift in the meaning of learning from teacher-oriented learning to student-oriented learning, the teacher's role in the learning process has also shifted, one of which is strengthening the role of the teacher as a motivator. The learning process will be successful when students have the motivation to learn. Therefore, teachers need to foster student motivation. To obtain optimal learning outcomes, teachers are required to be creative in arousing student learning motivation, so that effective student learning behavior is formed.

Even in the era of the Covid 19 pandemic, a teacher is a motivator who must continue to provide material or assignments to students, accompanied by motivation for students to remain enthusiastic in learning. On the same occasion, the teacher must also provide advice or things that are positive. So that students do not just think about knowledge and become bored.

On the other hand, the teacher must also pay attention to the student's learning mood so as not to be too stressful due to assignments, with various approaches. Teachers should teach online while still providing explanations to students. Not only by giving assignments continuously, because students also need explanations to understand the material being discussed.

On the other hand, the teacher's job is not only to deliver the material. However, teachers as innovators need to be shown to students in the learning process that is



carried out online. Teachers must be innovative in the media and methods used in learning. Teachers should master several ways to learn online.

Not to forget that the teacher must also master the methods that are applied as well. That this will be different from usual because learning does not take place directly. Teachers must be smart in choosing the method that will be used in this online learning process. By changing the method, it is hoped that students will not be bored.

Changes in learning and teaching patterns will certainly never be separated from the role of teachers (Collie et al., 2011), especially changes to online learning patterns. Teachers must be prepared for various learning conditions and student conditions, including the development of life in the community (Darling-Hammond & John Bransford, 2005). Besides the role of the teacher, parents also have a very important role in preparation for their child's online learning, implementing learning until online learning is completed.

The support of parents or guardians of students is very important for the sustainability of children's education. Parents of students must ensure that children return to learning which is carried out online. 3 important roles of people in accompanying their children to learn from home (Kemendikbud; 2020), namely:

First Learn safely. Parents strive from learning preparation, during the learning process and until learning is complete, the child must feel safe.

Second Give the enthusiasm to learn. The Covid-19 pandemic certainly makes all activities possible from home. As with online learning. Parents play a big role so that their children must remain enthusiastic to continue learning. Many parents help provide motivation as long as students are required to learn from home because of the government's appeal regarding Covid-19, this also makes many parents devote their time to be able to help their children's learning process while at home. Many parents agree that during learning at home, the parents also help with the assignments

given by the teacher. Although not a few also feel this is an additional activity for parents besides doing household chores, especially for both working parents

Third, contact the teacher or department. For parents, of course, at this time they also act as teachers at home. When accompanying children to learn, there is the material that is difficult for parents to understand, so there is no need to hesitate to immediately ask about this to the teacher concerned. Because in the implementation of distance learning through this online school method, children's understanding in mastering the material is greatly influenced by parental guidance.

Parents must always maintain a relationship with the teacher in the process of implementing online learning. Parents of students need to understand that even at home, their children still have to concentrate on the ongoing learning process. This is where the support and understanding of parents are needed. From here it will also be known how parents should provide education to their children as well as understand what the teachers' duties are. Therefore, parents also need to assist their children in learning (Praherdhiono, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Online learning is the implementation of government policies to learn from home as an effort to slow down the spread of COVID-19 but at the same time ensure that students have the right to receive learning. Various efforts have been made by the teacher in collaboration with parents so that online learning activities result by expectations. Teachers in their role as educators provide learning material and become consultants for parents who have difficulty switching roles as teachers for their children at home. Parental motivation and supervision when their children carry out online learning from preparation, implementation to completion of learning are very necessary, Good collaboration between teachers and parents greatly supports the success of online learning.



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