

## EVALUATION OF PARENTING PATTERNS IN ONLINE LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: CASE STUDY IN INDONESIAN VOCATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION

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### NOTES      ABSTRACT

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The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted various aspects of human life, necessitating a heightened reliance on technology to navigate through these challenging times. In the realm of education, the repercussions have been particularly profound, reshaping the traditional teaching and learning landscape. Institutions dedicated to education must adapt swiftly to this evolving situation, recognizing that the conventional classroom setting is no longer the exclusive hub for educational activities. The flexibility introduced by technology has enabled learning to take place anywhere, even within the confines of higher education boarding facilities. This study specifically focuses on Indonesian Vocational Higher Education, shedding light on the evaluation of parenting patterns amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The shift towards a combination of online and offline meetings in education, including parenting sessions for cadets, has become the norm. The findings of the study reveal both positive and negative impacts resulting from these altered parenting patterns during the pandemic. It underscores the importance of collaboration between caregivers and parents to effectively supervise the implementation of online parenting strategies. This cooperative effort becomes paramount to ensuring a balanced and supportive learning environment for the cadets, emphasizing the significance of adaptability and collective engagement in the face of unprecedented challenges.

**Keywords:** Evaluation; Parenting Patterns; Vocational Higher Education

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The coronavirus pandemic continues to occur in various countries in the world. New cases are still being reported every day. Launching data from the World Ometers page, Monday (06/29/2020), the coronavirus cases totaled 10,235,353 (10.2 million) cases. Meanwhile, the number of deaths recorded 504,060 cases, and patients who have been declared cured are as many as 5,546,934 people. To date, the number of active cases is 4,184,359 (4.18 million) cases with 4,126,408 (4.1 million) with mild conditions and 57,951 cases with serious conditions. The highest number of cases is still recorded by the US, which is more than 2.6 million cases, followed by Brazil, Russia, India, and the United Kingdom. However, the condition and number of Covid-19 cases in various countries continue to develop every day (Ciotti et al., 2020; Nicola et al., 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed learning patterns massively. The learning process that should have been carried out face-to-face is now transformed into a remote or online parenting system. The United Nations organization that manages education, science, and culture UNESCO said that more than 850 million students in the world cannot study in school due to the virus from Wuhan, China. So it is in Indonesia, several areas have closed schools and implemented online or distance learning. This is done in order to minimize the rapid spread of Covid-19. The closure policy is in response to the government's policy and appeal to do social distance (keep distance).

In Indonesia itself, the spread of Covid-19 is very fast, and it will most likely continue to grow and the spread will be wider. Such conditions certainly force the government to prepare all possibilities that will occur. Including in the world of education and this also has an impact on schools that carry out learning life on campus or in dormitories. The learning system in this case distance parenting for cadets living in dormitories is indeed not as effective as the face-to-face system. Especially in the midst of an emergency like today. Many things need to be prepared properly so that the learning process in this case parenting can run optimally. For example, infrastructure such as adequate internet networks. For this issue government support is urgently needed. The government working closely with the private sector is required to really ensure that network facilities are well available.

The impact arising from the Covid-19 pandemic is that community activities outside the home are minimized to reduce the risk of transmission. The current government has also implemented Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) in almost all regions in Indonesia, which resulted in many public facilities being closed except medical facilities and some places are allowed. Although many public facilities are closed including educational facilities, this is not a reason for cadets not to get education (Adedoyin & Soykan, 2023).

The world of information today seems to be inseparable from technology. People's consumption of technology makes the world of technology more and more sophisticated. Communication that used to take a long time in its delivery is now with technology everything becomes very close and without distance. Technology was originally created to facilitate every human activity. Born from human thought that seeks to facilitate his activities which are then applied in life. Now technology has developed rapidly and is increasingly advanced along with the times so that there is a transfer of technological functions.

With the advancement of technology, Cadets are required to continue learning using distance learning (PJJ) methods or called e-learning in their respective homes. This method makes it easier for Cadets / i to interact with teachers even without face-to-face (Adnan & Anwar, 2020). But keep in mind that everything must have a positive impact as well as negative. The positive impact that can be felt from this method is that cadets are more facilitated and can be more relaxed in receiving learning because they are not charged with binding regulations. However, the negative side of this method is that the teacher cannot be sure whether his learners can receive the material that has been given well or not (Lemay et al., 2021)

Within the Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM) itself, especially at the Politeknik Penerbangan (Poltekbang) Makassar has implemented protocol standards anticipating the spread of COVID-19 by providing hand sanitizers for cadets, training participants and employees, spraying disinfectants and cleaning dormitory areas, classes and other campus areas, postponing cadet activities outside dormitories / campuses, checking and bringing sick or high-temperature cadets to the hospital. get sick nearby and apply social distancing.

Furthermore, the Makassar Aviation Polytechnic (POLTEKBANG) has implemented Work from Home with pickets for employees and teaching staff / lecturers, in addition to the registration of technical training is also carried out online, limiting visits and conducting checks and sterilization of outsiders such as catering officers, cleanliness, laundry, and family visits entering the campus area.

In the implementation of academic activities, parenting and coaching cadets / training participants have been carried out several efforts by work units in the Makassar Poltekbang environment, among others, disbursing cadets and implementing the Distance Learning system (PJJ). Makassar Aviation Polytechnic has repatriated cadets and enacted PJJ from March 23, 2020 in accordance with circular number UM.006/1/3/poltekbang.mks-20 concerning cadet consignment for the prevention of the spread of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the Makassar Aviation Polytechnic. As long as the cadets carry out PJJ, apples will be carried out digitally and before the

cadets leave the campus, socialization will be carried out so that the cadets quarantine in their respective homes.

Before the release of the circular letter, The Makassar Police Department conducted a lockdown of cadets in the campus area. During the lockdown, cadet activities will be restricted and implement social distancing, provide additional supplements and vitamins to the cadets, prepare isolation rooms for sick cadets and proper medical treatment. Poltekbang Makassar implements one gate system and limits interaction with outsiders and implements strict COVID-19 prevention protocols as stipulated by the government.

Aspects of parenting activities themselves are directed at the formation of attitudes and behaviors that include efforts to provide guidance and coaching in order to instill and solidify the basic values derived from Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as well as the Promise of Cadets and the principles of mutual breastfeeding, compassion and foster care.

In this online parenting system, it is necessary to prepare an infrastructure in the form of networks and application platforms. The part that will determine effectiveness in remote parenting. First, technology. In this case cadets must have easy access to the network with the minimum possible time. Second, the characteristics of the caregiver. Caregivers play an important role in the effectiveness of online parenting. Third, the characteristics of cadets themselves.

Parenting Pattern at Poltekbang Makassar is an activity carried out by Caregivers and Senior Cadets in accordance with the scope of their duties and responsibilities in the form of coaching, guidance, and supervision to cadets in a planned and consistent manner to develop aspects of attitudes and behaviors, knowledge and skills, and physicality during the training as stated in the Guidelines for Cadets Parenting Patterns.

With conditions like now the parenting pattern cannot be implemented. In order for the online parenting process to run well, a high level of discipline is absolutely needed. Both from the side of the nanny and cadets. Building a disciplined attitude in the midst of a coronavirus disease emergency, like today is not easy. It needs the cooperation of all parties. In this case, the government must be responsible for providing education to all academicians and parents to work together to continue to be disciplined and more independent in learning.

On the other hand, the cooperation of parents at home is needed. It is undeniable that sometimes a Cadet has a tendency to relax at home. This is a challenge for parents. Because, not all parents are able to effectively assist and discipline cadets at home (Aziz et al., 2022). Based on the background that has been explained, the purpose of the study was to describe how cadets' perceptions of parenting patterns during the COVID-19 pandemic.

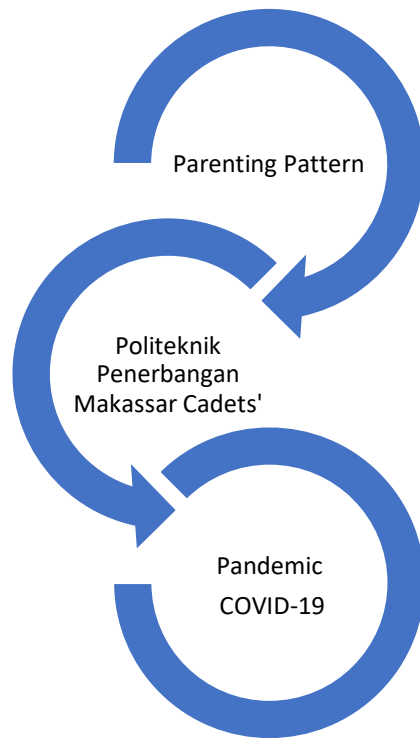


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

The Indonesian government has recently begun to socialize the implementation of the "New Normal" in everyday life. That means we have to get used to the pandemic situation and change our lifestyle to be cleaner and healthier. With the implementation plan, some public facilities began to reopen while still implementing health protocols. This is also true with the opening of educational facilities. Cadets Makassar Aviation Polytechnic has also been instructed to return to campus to continue their education. The implementation of Social Distancing also remains in force on campus. To support the smooth learning of e-learning, the campus provides a policy of bringing mobile phones to the dormitory.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was field study on the evaluation of parenting patterns of online cadets. This research is based on a theoretical approach guided by reference books obtained from education related to this problem. This research is a study related to parenting patterns, constraints in parenting and online system parenting pattern strategies at Politeknik Penerbangan Makassar from June to December 2020. The research location of the Makassar Aviation Polytechnic (Poltekbang). In this study, the population of caregivers was 45 people and all cadets who were on campus as many as

409 people. In this study, the sampling technique carried out by the author is by using the formula Taro Yamane by Riduwan (2009: 65), namely:

$$n = \frac{N}{N \cdot d^2 + 1}$$

Information:

n: Number of samples

N: Population amount

d: Specified precision

Based on the formula obtained the number of samples (n) of the research as follows, with a precision value of 10% (0.1):

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N}{N \cdot d^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{454}{454 \cdot (0,1^2) + 1} \\ &= \frac{454}{454 \cdot (0,01) + 1} \\ &= \frac{454}{5.5} \\ &= 82.5 \\ &= 82 \text{ respondents} \end{aligned}$$

The number of samples from each part is carried out using random sampling techniques using a proportional allocation formula from Riduwan (2009: 66), namely:

$$ni = \frac{Ni \times No}{\sum No}$$

Information:

ni : The number of samples from each Cadet

No : Number of samples taken from Cadets

Ni : Number of caregivers and cadets/i who carry out online

$\sum No$  : Number of and cadets who carry out online

Then it can be known in Politeknik Penerbangan Makassar, there are 409 Cadets who carry out online so that the percentage is:

$$\frac{409}{454} \times 82 = 73.8$$

For the cadet sample as many as 74 participants. From the sample that has been selected, the author hopes to get an idea of the problem that the adoptive author becomes clearer, and can be taken a solution and answer to overcome the problem in the future. The method of data collection through interviews in the form of questions and answers directly to informants of caregiver representatives and cadets and questionnaires distributed to the participants.

NO	DESCRIPTION	INDICATORS			
		SS	S	TS	STS
1	Parenting patterns with online systems				
2	Parenting patterns with online systems can increase cadets' discipline				
3	Parenting patterns with an online system are very helpful for caregivers in carrying out their duties.				
4	Cadets are easier to foster with online system parenting patterns				
5	Cadets are more disciplined in the absence of online system parenting patterns				
6	What do you think about the use of smartphone is legalized in the Dormitory				
7	The use of smartphones in dormitories is very effective in reducing the potential for covid-19 transmission				
8	Online system parenting patterns make it difficult for caregivers to carry out their duties				

Table 1. Questionnaire for Cadets

The techniques used in analyzing for this study are qualitatively disqualified. Qualitative descriptive analysis techniques are methods of collecting data that appear in the form of words or symbols obtained through observations, surveys, questionnaires, interviews, literature studies arranged into expanded texts (Steindal et al., 2021). Qualitative descriptive methods emphasize the description naturally and as it is, so by its nature this is required direct involvement in the field in making observations.

### 3. RESULTS

Description of the respondent's identity is one of the data analysis techniques used to provide an overview of the identity of respondents in this study by grouping into groups based on respondent profiles, namely gender, education, occupation and age. Respondents who numbered 82 people

who were sampled were caregivers and Cadets Poltekbang Makassar. The respondent profile obtained through the dissemination of questionnaires is outlined as follows.

Based on the data of 82 respondents, information was obtained about the number of respondents based on gender as follows.

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Sum (Person)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Men	62	76
Woman	20	24
<b>Sum</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2. Percentage of Respondents by Gender

From table 2, it can be seen that the percentage of male respondents has the most dominant percentage, which is 76% compared to women 24%. It is also depicted in the form of the following chart.

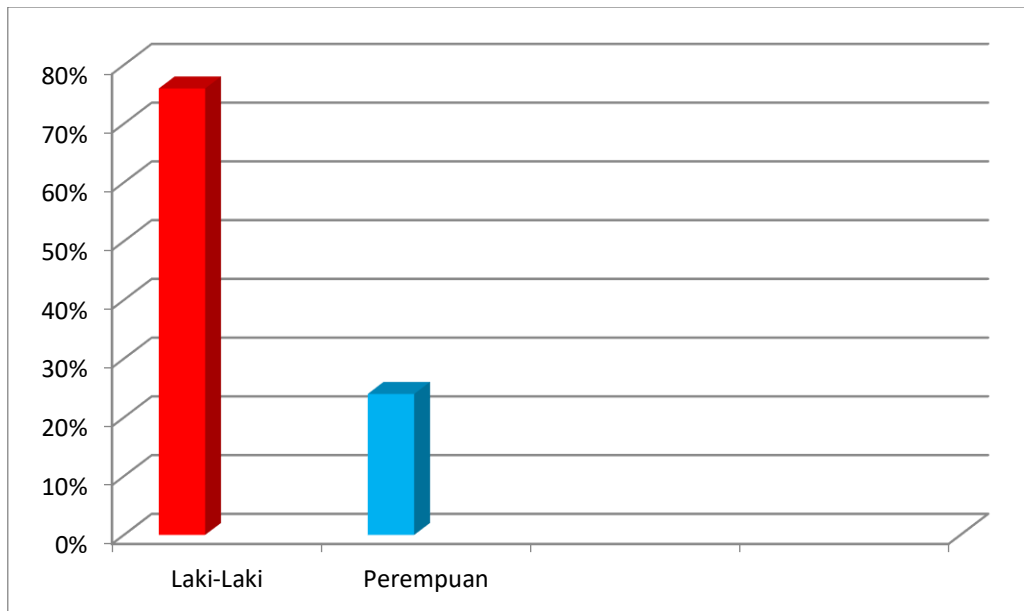


Figure 2. Percentage of Respondents by Gender

Based on the data of 82 respondents, information was obtained about the number of respondents based on the following age.

<b>No</b>	<b>Age Category</b>	<b>Number (Person)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
	< 20 years	11	13
2	21 -30 years old	50	61
3	31 -40 years old	9	11
4	41 -50 years old	9	11



5	50 years old	3	4
<b>Sum</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3. Percentage of Respondents by Age

From table 3, it can be seen that the percentage of respondents between the ages of 21-31 years has a higher percentage of 61% compared to other age categories. Respondents aged <20 years of 13%, 31-40 years old were as large as 41-50 years old at 11% and >50 years old at 4%. It is also depicted in the form of the following chart:

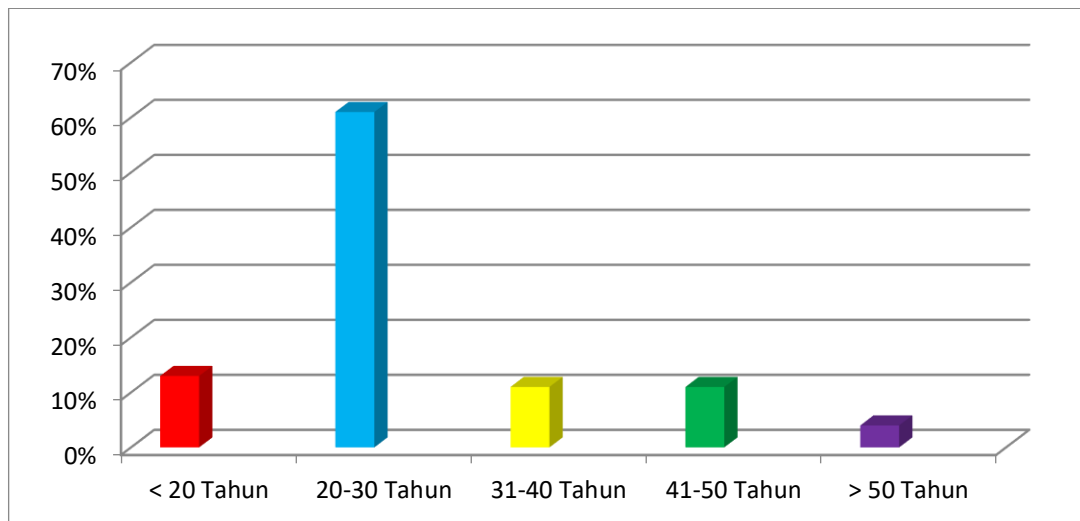


Figure 3. Percentage of Respondents by Age

The results showed the quality of cadets' learning outcomes with distance learning methods at the Makassar Aviation Polytechnic. The results of this study were obtained from the results of in-person interviews with 82 people who were shown to find out whether online parenting methods affected the quality of the results of the trial.

This study was conducted in June to October 2020 and obtained data in accordance with the number of questions asked during the interview. The respondents to be studied consisted of caregivers and cadets who numbered 82 people in 2020. The study was conducted for ± 4 months using questionnaires supported by primary data. Based on the results of tabulation of data using 7 questions for cadets in this study, descriptively can be described in the distribution of Respondents' Answers to Research Questionnaires.

People's attitudes and perceptions are expressed in the form of a continuum review so that it can be known how much the perception and attitude of the community. Here are the criteria for interpretation of the score:

% Number of Scores	Criteria
0 – 20	Very Weak
21 – 40	Weak
41 – 60	Enough
61 – 80	Strong
81 – 100	Very Strong

Table 4. Score Interpretation Criteria

The results of the distribution of respondents' answers can be described as follows:

NO	INDICATORS	INFORMATION			
		SS	S	TS	STS
1	Parenting patterns with online systems	8	10	26	30
2	Parenting patterns with online systems can increase cadets' discipline	2	16	40	16
3	Parenting patterns with an online system are very helpful for caregivers in carrying out their duties.	6	10	37	21
4	Cadets are easier to foster with online system parenting patterns	6	8	38	22
5	Cadets are more disciplined in the absence of online system parenting patterns	0	12	20	42
6	What do you think about the use of hp is legalized in the Dormitory	8	8	36	22
7	The use of smartphones in dormitories is very effective in reducing the potential for covid-19 transmission	5	6	36	27

Table 5. Questionnaire for Cadets

#### 4. DISCUSSION

Refers to the results of data analysis in a qualitative descriptive manner, as well as the results of hypotheses on questions for cadets. It is further elaborated as follows:

The results of the analysis explained that the first point question has a coefficient in the negative direction with a coefficient for point 1.1 50% and point 1.2 40.5% has a significant effect

on cadet discipline. The results of the analysis explained that the first point question has a coefficient in the negative direction with a coefficient for point 2.1 62.5% and point 2.2 54.05% has a significant effect on cadet discipline.

The results of the analysis explained that the first point question has a negative coefficient with a coefficient for point 3.1 75% and point 3.2 50% has a significant effect on cadet discipline.

The results of the analysis explained that the first point question has a coefficient in the negative direction with a coefficient for point 4.1 62.5% and point 4.2 51.3% has a significant effect on cadet discipline.

The results of the analysis explained that the first point question has a negative directional coefficient with a coefficient for point 5.1 87.5% and point 5.2 56.6% has a significant effect on cadet discipline.

The results of the analysis explained that the first point question has a coefficient in the negative direction with a coefficient for point 6.1 62.5% and point 6.2 48.6% has a significant effect on cadet discipline.

The results of the analysis explained that the first point question has a coefficient in the negative direction with coefficients for 1.1 50% and 1.2 48.6% has a significant effect on cadet discipline.

The availability and accessibility of technology play a crucial role. Families with limited access to devices and reliable internet may face challenges in facilitating online learning (Aziz et al., 2022). Parents' work schedules and commitments impact their ability to actively engage in their child's online learning. Balancing work responsibilities with supervising and assisting the cadets in their virtual classrooms can be challenging. Economic factors can affect the resources available to families, impacting the ability to invest in additional educational support tools or create a conducive learning environment at home.

Cultural and societal norms may influence parenting styles and priorities. Some cultures may place a strong emphasis on academic success, while others may have different priorities, affecting the level of support provided during online learning. Effective communication between teachers and parents is crucial. Clear communication channels help parents understand the expectations, curriculum, and how they can support them learning at home. The policies and support provided by governments or educational institutions can influence the overall experience of online learning. Adequate resources, guidelines, and support systems can ease the burden on parents (Hardianto et al., 2022). By understanding these factors can help educators,

policymakers, and parents collaborate to create a more effective and inclusive online learning environment for students during the ongoing pandemic.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Research conclusions based on the purpose of the study, can be put forward as follows:

1. That the parenting pattern of the online system has the advantage of making it easier to coordinate the presence of cadets for morning and night apples. Simply using a smartphone or other technological devices such as laptops connected to the internet can already access the existence of cadets / i. By applying parenting online caregivers can do parenting activities by still using full clothes anywhere and anytime. However, having shortcomings in terms of the limitations of caregivers in providing education and coaching cannot be directly and which results are less than optimal and make quota purchases will be excessive.
2. That in the face of parenting patterns the online system caregivers use remote coaching methods such as creating whatsapp groups to convey instructions and forward directions. But it will have obstacles if the area where cadets live have a poor signal. Some online parenting methods are one-way. This causes the interaction of caregivers and cadets to be reduced.
3. That mobile phones have a positive and negative impact. The positive impact of the use of mobile phones for cadets is to facilitate cadets in accessing updated information and news and make it easier for cadets to access additional materials to support cadets' knowledge. The negative impact in the use of mobile phones with online systems is affecting the blinking of cadets

Based on the results of the discussion, iy is expected:

1. If the process of education and coaching is still done online caregivers to be more maximal in parenting and not bored to always communicate to cadets related to blinking. With the current covid conditions where parenting is carried out online, it should not burden cadets in this case quotas. So that the Campus can provide quota facilities for cadets for free.
2. It needs cooperation between caregivers and parents so that the implementation of online parenting can be supervised together. Here the role of parents is very important because the position of cadets is not on campus and must really supervise the activities of their children who are at home. It is also necessary to communicate and coordinate between caregivers and parents so that there are no misunderstandings in online parenting activities.

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