



## Parents' perception on "Belajar Dari Rumah" program for elementary students

Risna Estuning Putri<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Djuanda, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Program "Belajar dari Rumah" at TVRI is an alternative distance learning for students, teachers and parents during studying at home as the COVID-19 outbreak.

**Purpose:** This research aims to determine the perceptions or opinions of parents about the program. This research is hopefully can be used as evaluation material to improve and to perfect the program.

**Design and methods:** In its implementation, this research used a case study with an analytical descriptive method that intends to describe the results of the study and tries to find a picture of a situation or phenomenon that is happening. The objects in this study are parents who accompany children during the implementation of distance learning programs. This research reveals a number of parents' perceptions about the the program "Belajar dari Rumah" on TVRI. This research was conducted in two areas in Lampung Province, Metro City and East Lampung Regency.

**Results:** A number of parents who have watched and accompanied their children during the implementation of distance learning think that the program is far from perfect.

**Keywords:** Belajar dari Rumah di TVRI, PJJ, and Parents' Perception

### Introduction

The Program Belajar Dari Rumah at TVRI became alternative learning for students, teachers, and parents, during the period of study at home in the middle of the COVID-19 plague. The program Belajar Dari Rumah at TVRI is one of the educational broadcast programs on the national television station, TVRI.

This educational program is the result of a collaboration between the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia or the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia and TVRI. "There are also many schools in the regions that may 1) not have internet access, 2) it is still difficult to understand using technology platforms, limited funds from the quota side, and so on. So we from the Ministry of Education and Culture ensure that in this very difficult time, there are various ways to get learning from home. and one of them is through TV media "(Mendikbud, Nadiem Makarim. Youtube uploaded by KEMENDIKBUD RI).

This program is one of the solutions to one of the obstacles in the implementation of distance learning programs, namely the geographical condition of Indonesia, which has so many islands consisting of coastlines to mountainous highlands, sometimes internet signal access is still not reachable.

TVRI is a free television channel that can be enjoyed by people in various regions and can be used by students, teachers, and parents to help with learning from home during the

COVID-19 pandemic. With this program, all levels of society can get the opportunity to study at home without having to depend on the internet.

The broadcasts in this program are prepared to reach students from early childhood, elementary, junior high, and high school education levels. Various alternative questions and answers to TVRI for alternative school substitute assignments. The assignments can be obtained from various materials broadcast on the program Belajar Dari Rumah at TVRI broadcast. The benefits of the program Belajar Dari Rumah at TVRI: 1) The Program Belajar Dari Rumah at TVRI is for PAUD, primary and secondary education, teachers, and parents. 2) Students can watch informative and can continue to be active. 3) Parents do not need to look for activities for children and can increase children's knowledge. 4) Teachers are helped, by having homework that is fun and light, also adds insight. 5) Be able to get to know Indonesian culture and watch the best films of the nation's children (Nancy Junita, 2020)

Since March 2020, various levels of educational institutions have been forced to adopt a distance learning policy or an online learning system. Starting from Preschool, elementary, junior and senior high school, and even universities. Students and teachers are allowed to carry out the learning process from their respective homes with various kinds of online platforms. Several difficulties in the distance learning system that have been implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic continue to emerge. Such as infrastructure constraints, inadequate internet networks, and unpreparedness of the entire education system to implement this system learning distance.

Many problems occurred during the implementation of the distance learning program during the COVID-19 pandemic. So far, students who are accustomed to learning with the face-to-face system are confused with this new system. Moreover, most parents are not involved in the learning activities of their children, but now they have to be fully involved during distance learning. Never mind skills, they are not mentally ready.

One of the problems that occur on the parents' side is when they accompany their children to watch the program Belajar Dari Rumah at TVRI. When watching the program, the child's focus is not on the program and the child refuses to even watch the program. For various reasons children refuse to watch shows, from boring shows to not understanding what is being discussed. Parents consider that the program Belajar Dari Rumah at TVRI organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture is still ineffective. These shows cannot attract the attention of students or enthusiasm while studying at home.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to find out how parents' perceptions or views of the level of effectiveness of one of the programs organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture in implementing distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic through television broadcasts, namely, the program Belajar dari Rumah at TVRI at the School level. Basic classes 4-6 Indonesian subjects with interview material.

## Methods

This research used a case study with an analytical descriptive method that intends to describe the results of the study and tries to find a picture of a situation or phenomenon that is happening qualitative research is descriptive research and tends to use analysis (Iwan Herman, 2019). A qualitative research is shown to understand social phenomena from the perspective of participation. Thus qualitative research is research that is used to examine the conditions of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument.

This research was conducted in regencies and cities in the province of Lampung, the first is East Lampung district, Pekalongan district, and in the city of Metro. With the object of the study taken is the parents who accompanies the child during the distance learning process.

The data of this study used in this research is gathered using the interview technique. An interview is a conversation process conducted by the interviewer and the interviewee with specific objectives, guidelines, and can be face to face or through specific communication tools (Fandi Rosi, 2016). The data collection technique in this study was carried out by face-to-face interviews while adhering to the COVID-19 health protocol. This interview was used as the main technique used to collect data. Based on the research focus, the subjects in this study were the parents of students who accompanied them during the implementation program of the learning distance. This is intended to obtain data about the problems faced when accompanying watching. Obtaining data only through parent interviews, thus the type of data source used is the primary data source.

To get good research results, following the objectives and focus of the research, there is a first step taken by the researcher, namely directly observing the research location. Before conducting the interview, the researcher has made an interview instrument that is following the topic of the problem being researched, later the instrument will be given to parents. Interviews were conducted in this study using in-depth interviews or open interviews, conducting the interview in this study conducted repeatedly and resembling informal conversations to obtain the accuracy of information from all respondents. The questions asked are still using interview instruments that have been previously designed so that the results of the data obtained remain focused on the subject matter.

In qualitative research, interviewing is one of the main data collection techniques because it has high validity and depth. So that, it can capture verbal and nonverbal data about aspects of human behavior. To increase the depth of the researcher's understanding on the phenomenon and context being observed, the data validation technique was carried out using triangulation. Data triangulation is testing the validity of data by classifying data through the use of different data collection channels until the data taken is saturated, so that valid and valid data synthesis can be taken (Muhammad Ali, 2019). This study, using data source/respondent triangulation, which is done by searching for data from many sources of information, namely people who are directly involved with the object of study.

## Findings & Discussion

### ***Educational Television***

Comes from the Greek language, namely *Tele* (far) and *Vision* (sight) so that when combined it means a long distance communication tool that uses media visual or visual (Onibala, 2015). Television is a telecommunication medium that has a function as a receiver for broadcast images moving with sound and signature one-way in (Hery Nuryanto, 2012). Television acts as a live image and as a radio that can be seen and heard simultaneously (Yudhi Munadi, 2013).

Television can provide real-life events that describe an event accompanied by comments from the announcer. The image contained on television is a symbol of a communication that can be seen and heard by the public. In terms of its function and role in the life of the community, television is a potential medium to educate people in the fields of health, creativity, to become good citizens, and to instill attitudes and morals in the nation's generation.

The times have resulted in technological and communication advances so as to create renewal efforts in the field of education. With the renewal of education with television, it is hoped that it can support education in Indonesia in a more advanced direction. The government and society have realized the importance of exploiting advances in technology and communication with the aim of expanding and improving educational services to the community. Television as a learning medium has the following advantages (Yudhi Munadi,

2013) : 1) It is direct and tangible, 2) Can broaden class views, across various regions and countries, 3) Display events in the past, 4) Displays manythings diverse, 5) Using community sources, 6) Attract children's interest, 7) Train teacher in preserving and conserving, and Inviting people to participate in the school.

Forms of television broadcasts that disseminate information in the field of education called by TVE (Television Education). TV-E is a television station in Indonesia that provides special information in the field of education (Yudhi Munadi, 2013). TV-E must be designed in such a way as to be able to present interesting, exciting, and fun shows. Education organized through TV-E is education that is held outside of school. The use of broadcasts TVE has been a program of the Ministry of National Education through Pustekkom for a long time. It begins with an out-of-school education program entitled Bina Bakat in collaboration with TVRI (Televisi Republik Indonesia), then continues with a show of character education programs better known as ACI (Aku Cinta Indonesia) (Ika, 2013).

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the government is trying to keep the education system running, one of which is by using TV-E as a learning medium. Minister of Education and Culture Nadiem Makarim launched the Learning from Home program broadcast on TVRI stations, program this was created as an alternative that can be used as learning in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

### ***Distance Learning***

Distance Learning is learning that utilizes technology, both print, radio, television, computers, and the internet, in the process of interaction in the process learning and in the delivery of teaching materials (Dewi, et al, 2016). With current technological advances, a number of teachers are starting to use it as a learning medium, modifying a number of learning processes that were originally carried out face-to-face to now online (in a network). Distance learning can be given individually, in a mix involving participation, and as an addition or enrichment classes traditional (Amri & Carlina, 2019).

### ***Perception***

Perception comes from the Latin word *perceptio* from *percipare*, which means receiving, collecting, transferring ownership, paying attention to something with common sense (Alo Liliweri, 2015). Perception is concerned with phenomena in which the relations between stimulus and experience are more complex than phenomena that exist in sensation (Herri, Bethsaida, & Marti, 2011). Perception involves the group sensory with the addition of meaning that comes from past experiences. In perception there is a process of observing the situation of the outside world by using the process of attention, understanding, and recognition. Basic background (ground), lines, and clarity (Herri, Bethsaida, & Marti, 2011).

Parents' perception about education is how parents assess the quality of education, if parents give a positive assessment of education then students will have the motivation to learn, but if on the other hand the parents assess education as not positive , students have less motivation (Wira Solina, 2017). It can be concluded that parental perceptions are the perspective or point of view of parents regarding the current educational phenomenon.

### ***Parents' perception in distance learning process***

The COVID-19 Pandemic has changed the process learning that is usually done face-to-face and has now been transferred to distance learning. During distance learning students are accompanied by parents to study at home. This shows that the role of parents is important in guiding children during learning from home, to replace the role of teachers at school. As

parents, they must have an understanding of the learning media used by children during distance learning. Various learning media have been used to create distance learning effectively .

One of the educational media that underwent a transformation during the COVID-19 pandemic was the use of television. The existence of television as electronic mass media capable disseminate information quickly and able to reach the public in large numbers and at the same time.

Television Indonesia which has the opportunity to work with the government to create learning programs using television media is TVRI. The program that was broadcast was the Learning from Home program which was broadcasted divided into five levels, starting from early childhood, elementary, junior high and high school / vocational school. This program can be watched every Monday to Friday, starting from 08.00 to 14.30. So, TVRI should optimize its role as a learning medium, to show the benefits of using television as a medium learning. So that it can provide positive benefits for the people of Indonesia, especially in improving the quality of the world of education.

Based on the results of interviews with parents regarding the program Belajar dari Rumah at TVRI Elementary School level for grades 4-6 in Indonesian subjects with interview material, there are a number of perceptions about these impressions, as follows:

#### *Not able to attract attention*

Creating memorable learning for students from the start can influence the learning process next, including the participation of students is the main key in creating a pleasant learning atmosphere (Leni Layyinah, 2017). Fun learning is a pattern of good relationships between teachers and students in the learning process. Students will be more effective in receiving information if a pleasant learning atmosphere is created (Diana Wulandari, 2016).

Fun and memorable learning is a condition in which students can focus their full attention on the information being conveyed so that the learning objectives can be maximally achieved (Zulvia Trinova, 2012). Fun learning can be interpreted as learning that can attract students' attention with various methods applied, so that when learning takes place students do not feel bored.

From this discussion, it can be concluded that there is a need for a pleasant learning atmosphere so that it can attract students' attention and focus so that the learning process will be effective. But from the interviews obtained information that the program aired on TVRI Learning from the house less attractive and can not presenting a fun learning environment so that learning is considered less effective.

*"In the show, the material explained is only the writing that is read, which is no different from the ppt that teachers usually give and interaction with children is also very lacking. Of these two things, I think that I still can't get children's attention, when watching children don't have the impression of being happy, after watching the material that was delivered , I quickly forget "(Fitri, 43 years).*

The first problem that was found in the program was that it was not able to attract children's attention. It turns out that this problem is felt by a number of parents.

*"If there is an instruction from the teacher to watch TVRI, the child doesn't want to watch it, but only lasts until the first advertisement (segment 1) has many reasons for being sleepy to bored" (Ida, 45 years).*

The results of the interview obtained data that the broadcast had not been able to turn on a pleasant learning atmosphere so that it could not attract students' attention and focus. Less interesting learning results in the absorption of students in lessons that are not optimal as a

result, student activity is low and learning outcomes are even less satisfying. And the purpose of implementing learning is not achieved optimally.

*The tempo of speech is too fast*

The speed of a communicator must have control over how fast he speaks. If the communicator speaks too fast then komunikasikan will be difficult to receive the information being conveyed. And vice versa if the communicator speaks too slow then the komunikasikan will feel bored when receiving the information being conveyed.

Based on the results of the interview with parents, it turns out that the program Learning at Home Classes 4-6 interview material with TVRI in conveying messages to komunikasikan is considered too fast.

*"There is a task, the task is told through the person (the communicator), but the person speaks too fast so often it is not clear what he is conveying"* (Yani, 39 years).

*"After delivering the material there is a task, such as the evaluation stage. But there are drawbacks, namely when submitting too quickly, so the assignment given is not clear and cannot be done well, because the orders are sent too fast"*(Tini, 45 years).

Another term for this speed of speech is the tempo of speaking (Hari, 2017). The tempo that is too fast when conveying information will have an impact on the message conveyed. This happened in the program Learning from Home on TVRI, the communicator used a tempo that was too fast when delivering assignments. Even though the communicator should be able to slow down the tempo a little or adjust the tempo of talking with the komunikasikan, so that students and parents can record the assignments given.

*Using words that are not understood by children*

The use of good and correct language has become an obligation for writers or news announcers on television (Latifah, Rohmadi, & Suryanto, 2016). Therefore, as an idea to be expressed in a verbal form, it requires a series of words that are precise, correct, concise, concise, and easy to understand. However, in fact this did not happen in the Learning from Home program on TVRI, parents thought that the program needed to pay attention to language use and word choice for elementary school aged children.

*"There are words that children do not understand, such as the animation industry. For elementary school children, it seems that the word is still foreign, especially from those of us who are new to technology."* (Tri, 47 years).

The choice of words in conveying information is considered to be inaccurate, the choice of inappropriate word use can have an impact on the information conveyed will be *imperfect, the same thing was also expressed by other sources.*

*"The original word that is spoken in the video, for me, I do not understand the meaning of the word, especially for children. If you don't know the meaning conveyed, your child doesn't want to watch the show and changes to another TV station."* (Dwi, 43 years).

From the perceptions of parents who have watched the Learning from Home broadcast on TVRI interview material, obtained information was that the program is considered to still use words that are difficult to understand for elementary school age children. Parents consider the words conveyed not on target, this can result in the child not being able to receive the information conveyed perfectly.

If the communicator can convey information in an attractive manner and the language used is easy to understand, the public will be happy to watch it, the communicator is the key to the success of a show in attracting people's attention (Siti Rahma, 2014). It is necessary to pay attention to the choice and use of words in conveying information, because this can affect the message to be conveyed.

### **Not keeping up with the times**

As a conventional media, television is considered to be still able to survive in competing with media news that continue to exist along with the times (Rizca, 2020). Along with technological developments, television is expected to keep up with the times, if this happens it will produce products that satisfy the audience (Lisa, 2015).

In its development, television in Indonesia is in great demand by all groups, including children. With the attractiveness it has, the government takes advantage of this opportunity as a means of learning through Educational Television. Educational television has the aim, among others, as an answer to commercial private television broadcast material which is closely related to business affairs but lacks moral and educational content (M. Ragil & Abdul Gafu, 2014).

During this pandemic the government is working with TVRI to present distance learning through television broadcasts. This program is Learning from Home at TVRI.

However, in its implementation this program has a number of problems, such as those found by researchers in the results of interviews.

*"Compared to other TV stations, this program is still lagging behind. There is an introduction to one of the professions, in the packaging I think it was broadcast long ago. If it is to be served to children, I don't think it is following the progress at this time". (Ida, 40 years old)*

The selection of images and videos should adapt to the times, so that the audience indirectly follows the current developments. In this rapidly developing era, there is a lot of positive content that is being discussed by all circles of society, this should be a gap for the Learning from Home program team on TVRI and the government as examples that will be displayed in the program.

By not keeping up with the times, the public's assessment of the Learning From Home program on TVRI will decline. This will be very detrimental and become a new problem in the implementation of distance learning through educational television.

From the parents' explanation, they considered that the program was not running optimally, there were still deficiencies that affected the quality of the program. There are several things that must be addressed and adjusted to the needs of the child.

### **Conclusion**

The government continues to strive to continue to provide access to education for students throughout Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic with a distance learning process, one of which is the program Belajar dari Rumah at TVRI. This program is considered to be easily accessible to all students in Indonesia, even those in areas that have difficulty accessing internet signals. This program is broadcast through TVRI television station.

From the discussion on the study which is based on the phenomenon of implementing the distance learning process through the program Belajar dari Rumah at TVRI., it turns out that the presence of this program has caused a number of problems, these problems were present when they watched the program. A number of parents who have watched and accompanied their children during the implementation of distance learning think that the program is far from perfect. From the research results obtained a number of parents' perceptions about the



program 1) Can not attract attention, 2)The tempo of speaking is too fast, 3) Using words that the child does not understand , 4) Not following developments.

With the existence of a number of problems that were complained of on the part of the parents of students, this is an assessment that the program needs to be evaluated and improved so that a program is desired by the Indonesian people.

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### **Biography**

Risna Estuning Putri      Students of the Djuanda University Primary School Teacher  
Education Study Program

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