

## Parent's Readiness When Children Face-To-Face Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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### ABSTRACT

The decline in the number of COVID-19 cases impacting on the government's decision to back-to-normal life policy. This affects the education sector especially elementary schools to switch to face-to-face learning methods with the strict application of health protocols. Children at elementary school must be prepared to study at school in the new normal life during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is because most of them have poor healthy living behaviors and they are a vulnerable group who are infected with COVID-19. Parents play the role to prepare their children to play health protocols while face-to-face study at school. The purpose of the study was to identify parents' readiness to prepare their children for face-to-face study at school during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional design. The sampling method used was non-probability sampling. The respondents of this study were 68 respondents. The data collected was used by the parental readiness questionnaire. Data is collected online using a google form which is distributed in the parent's WhatsApp group. The results of this study showed that all the respondents which consist of 68 respondents (100%) have good readiness. This is caused by parental anxiety about children from Covid-19 transmission and parents had a high interest in their children to face-to-face study, so they make good preparations when their children go to school. All parents have a good readiness for their children when they face-to-face study at school during the covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: self-image; teenage girl; obesity

### INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 Pandemic is a big problem for Indonesian. Based on the data per Juni 2020, Covid-19 affects all provinces in Indonesia with 27,549 cases and 1,663 mortality number. The government has made various efforts to prevent the spread of Covid-19, such as social and physical distancing (Muhyiddin, 2020). This social and physical distancing impacts on all sectors of people's lives including the education sector (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2021). The education method is modified from offline to online.

At the end of 2020 until the middle of 2021, the Covid-19 cases were decreasing, from recorded 8,074 cases per day to 2,385 cases per day. The decreasing number of cases and the vaccine program become the basis of the government make policy to start new normal life. Education sector also plans to return to offline or face-to-face learning with health protocol (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2021) Education sector prepared for offline or face-to-face study, such as preparing the infrastructure and meetings with parents. Face-to-face study and health protocols is carried out at all levels of education, from early childhood schools, elementary schools to colleges.

Children at elementary school must be prepared to study at school in the new normal life during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is because most of them have poor healthy living behaviors and they are a vulnerable group who are infected with COVID-19 (Zainuri et al., 2022). This preparation must be done by all components of school, not only teachers and students, but also parents. Parents must teach their children at home about health protocols. Parenting style can impact to children's health behavior (Zainuri et al., 2022). Guidance and supervision are needed especially for school-age children because they are just starting to have concrete operational cognitive development. Children start to think logically but are still not able to hypothesize about the consequences of an action. This development cognitive can influence children's health behavior (Zainuri et al., 2022). School-age children still need guidance and supervision to do

health protocols (Kurniati et al., 2020), and parents have a role in preparing children to do health protocols when they go to school so that children are disciplined in implementing health protocols.

Based on a preliminary study at Elementary School No. 1 Marga, the school plans to conduct an offline study for students because the number of Covid-19 cases nationally and regionally is decreasing, especially in the Marga village. The Elementary School No. 1 Marga has prepared facilities, infrastructure, and procedures for a face-to-face study program at school with health protocols, but the readiness of parents when children go to school has never been identified. Currently, the information and research that has been carried out are more about the readiness of the education or learning providers but less focused on how the children are prepared from home to go to school in covid-19 pandemic. The readiness of parents to guide and supervise children needs to be analyzed to ensure that children are ready and can-do health protocols program.

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in studying "Parents' readiness of school-age-children face-to-face learning during the covid-19 pandemic". The study aimed to identify the parent's readiness when their children go to school during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## METHOD

This study was descriptive research using a cross-sectional approach. This research was conducted at SD No. 1 Marga Tabanan. This research was carried out for four months, from July to November 2021. The population in this study were all parents of SD No. 1 Marga Tabanan students. The sampling method is total sampling, which is all student's parents of elementary school No 1 Marga Village. The inclusion criteria of the sample were students' parents at elementary school No 1 Marga Village and able to use the electronic media google form. Exclusion criteria included parents with internet network problems when collecting data.

Data were collected using a parental readiness questionnaire. The questionnaire was answered online using Google Forms. The questionnaire consists of 10 positive questions with "Yes and No" answers. The maximum score is 10 and the minimum score is 0. The total score of answers is concluded to be parental readiness. "Yes" answer has one score, and "No" answer has 0 score. Answers with a total score above five are categorized as good readiness, and answers with a total score under five are categorized as poor readiness. The questionnaire components include parents' preparation when children are at home, parents' preparation for transportation, and parents' preparation when children are at school. Questions no. 1-3 are questions about the readiness of parents to prepare children at home for face-to-face learning. Questions 4-8 are about parents' readiness to prepare their children for school.

Question number 9 is a question about the readiness of parents to prepare their children while on a trip. Question no 10 is a question about the willingness of parents to support schools in efforts to prevent COVID-19. This questionnaire has been tested for validity using the content validity test method, namely face validity. This face validity test involves a panel of experts in the field of pediatric nursing. The Ethics Committee's ITEKES Bali declared this study ethically feasible with No. 04.0536/KEPITEKES-BALI/X/2027.

## RESULT

### Respondents' Characteristic

The following is a description of the characteristics of parents based on age, gender, formal education, and income which can be seen in table 1. Based on the table 1, most parents are between the ages of 30-35 years, as many as 28 people (41.2%). Most respondents are female, as many as 60 people (88.2%). Most respondents or parents had a formal education background at university, as many as 49 people (73%). The income of the respondents is mostly in the range of 2-4 million, as many as 30 people (44.1%).

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Age, Gender, Formal Education, Income at SDN I Marga July-November 2021 (n=68)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age</b>		
< 30	11	16.2
30-35	28	41.2
36-40	25	36.8
41-45	2	2.9
46-50	2	2.9
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	8	11.8
Female	60	88.2
<b>Formal Education</b>		
Elementary school	1	1.5
Junior high school	1	1.5
Senior High School	17	25.0
University	49	72
<b>Income (million Rupiah/month)</b>		
<2	10	14.7
2-4	30	44.1
4.1-6	10	14.7
6.1-8	9	13.2
8.1-10	3	4.4
>10	6	8.8

**Parents' Readiness**

Table 2. Distribution of Parents' Readiness in Face-to-face Learning for School-Age Children During the Covid-19 Pandemic at SDN I Marga July-November 2021 (n=68)

Parents' Readiness	Frequency	Percentage
Good	68	100
Poor	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on table 2, it can be seen that all parents have good readiness for their children to learn face-to-face at school during the covid-19 pandemic.

**DISCUSSION**

The interpretation of the research results is presented in accordance with the research objectives. The purpose of this study was to describe the readiness of elementary students' parents when children do face-to-face learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Readiness is a response from a person to certain conditions by using a certain way that relates to one's maturity and skills (Jamal, 2020). Based on the analysis of parental readiness questions, it was found that all parents had good preparations for their children when face-to-face learning at school. This study is in line with Sholikhah's study (2021), which found that the preparation of parents was quite high when children study face-to-face at school, this is caused by the high interest of parents when their children do face-to-face study at school (Sholikhah, 2021). Sholikhah (2021) also states that the success of face-to-face learning with a health protocol is not only the responsibility of the teacher but also the responsibility of the parents.

Parents are worried about their children getting covid-19 if they do not apply the health protocol during offline study (Limbong et al., 2021). So parents must be united and motivate their children to carry out healthy behaviors during the pandemic (Zainuri et al., 2022) Parents have to make preparations for children, such as teaching children to wash their hands properly, how to wear masks properly, bring hand sanitizer, and prepare safe transportation facilities.

Good parental readiness is predicted by adequate parental knowledge. In this study, most of the parents had a formal educational background of a university degree or equivalent. University education graduates tend to possess sufficient knowledge. Knowledge is the result of sensory absorption of certain objects. Knowledge can influence

perceptions which then result in action. Good knowledge will affect readiness in dealing with situations (Hastuti, Widatiningsih, & Afifah, 2014). The researcher argues that parents' readiness is good because the COVID-19 pandemic has occurred for two years, so parents already have sufficient information and experience in preventing the transmission of COVID-19. The readiness implementation of good health protocols can also be affected by regulations that force everyone to be disciplined in play health protocols (Leli et al., 2022)

The availability of facilities and infrastructure also supports good preparedness. Adequate facilities and infrastructure are available from sufficient financial abilities. In this study, the good readiness of parents can also be supported by an adequate income. It can be seen from the data that most parents have incomes between the range of 2-4 million. This research is in line with Damayanti (2016), which states that the readiness of children to enter primary school can be influenced by their parent's income (Damayanti, 2016).

### CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis, it can be concluded that all parents have good readiness for face-to-face learning for their children. The researchers hoped that parents would continue to apply and teach children about health protocols during COVID-19. Future researchers are expected to examine the factors that influence the application of health protocols to school-age children with a larger sample size.

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