

TEACHER'S EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT ONLINE LEARNING ACTIVITIES IN TRAINING THE  
INDEPENDENCE OF CHILDREN IN CHILDREN IN THE ERA OF VIRUS COVID-19

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**Abstract**

Research on teachers' efforts to carry out online learning activities in training the independence of early childhood in TKI PGRI Standard Corawali in the covid -19 era, of course, there are many problems including: Inhibiting factors, over-protective and over-parent factors in educating children when learning online conducted by the teacher. Environmental factors often have an adverse effect on children because they hold more gadgets. Internal factors of children who have abnormalities from birth. Media factor. television and games have a profound effect on children, especially in negative matters. Children prefer to imitate movie scenes rather than imitate what teachers and parents teach. Supporting factors, curriculum in accordance with the needs and development of children, children do not feel burdened by learning. All learning is related to perminan so that children are always cheerful and happy. The number of teachers is balanced so it is easy to pay attention and control their students. Complete facilities and infrastructures become one of the supporting children in learning, children easily choose play equipment according to their talents and interests assigned online.

**Keywords:** *child; online learning; independence; teacher*



**INTRODUCTION**

Students when they enter preschool level are 5-6 years old, ideally children of that age can learn to live independently, not spoiled, not whiny and dare to learn on their own without having to be accompanied every day at school. But in reality there are still almost half of students who are not yet independent are still timid, spoiled, whiny, shy, even naughty, do not want to be left by their parents and what is worse now is that there is a corona virus epidemic sweeping the world, so many people are exposed to the world including its effects limited to didij participants. This is the learning pattern of students through online or online. Students only stay at home to get online learning from teachers through the help of each

child's parents. Children who are less independent will be carried by children to adulthood if left untrained and accustomed to living independently from an early age. There are special methods applied to train the independence of early childhood kindergartens PGRI Corawali Standards through online learning. The problem in this research is: Are of the various methods applied at TK PGRI Standard Corawali able to form and train children's independence. This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of online learning that was applied during the corona virus outbreak and the ongoing corona virus by TK PGRI Standard Corawali in training children's independence early on. This research is a qualitative online research, in which the authors

come directly to the research site to conduct observations and hold documentation. The data obtained by the authors from the field then processed compiled, then reported carefully and thoroughly. The approach used in this research is a psychological and pedagogical approach. Psychological approach is an approach to psychology. This means that early childhood education is done by giving examples directly or indirectly or with an attitude of empathy and sympathy for children. The Pedagogical Approach is an educational approach. The meaning is a serious and systematic effort in educating children. In this case, researching on how the implementation of learning applied by TK PGRI Stanndard Corawali in training the independence of early childhood, increasing the ability seen from the learning strategy (learning models through WA teachers and parents of kindergarten students PGRI Standard Corawali) which is applied so as to be able to print or form children who are independent in all respects, factors that support the learning process, factors that become obstacles, and provide solutions or solutions to the obstacles they face in training children's independence. Data collection is done by conducting observations (observations), interviews and documentation through WA data. Then analyze the data that has been collected and provide meaning and conclusions can be drawn.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### 1. Research Types and Approaches

Considering the material that will be discussed in this thesis is in direct contact with the target of the research (Participant Observation), then this research is an online-based study of qualitative type. Research conducted intensively, in detail, and in depth on a particular object by studying it as a case. The object of the author's intent is the person who is involved in the kindergarten educational institution PGRI Stanndard Corawali, namely the principal, teacher, student guardian, student and school committee. The data obtained by the authors from the field then processed compiled, then reported carefully and thoroughly. The approach used in the study is the Psychological and Pedagogical approach. Psychological approach is an approach with psychology that is done by giving examples directly or indirectly or with an attitude of

empathy and sympathy to children through information through social media in the form of WA. The Pedagogical Approach is an educational approach. The meaning is a serious and systematic effort in educating children. The Pedagogical Approach also emphasizes the development of the potential of humans or students so that they can be independent, which can protect themselves from bad things. By way of involving elements of fun challenging, playing moving, singing and learning. The theory used as a platform is the theory of social learning (social learning theory) according to Albert Bandura. Learning is a complex student action and behavior, as an act of learning experienced by students themselves. Students are determinants of the occurrence or non-occurrence of learning processes. Social learning theory (Bandura) belongs to the group of behaviorism. Understanding Behaviorism, which views humans as environmental products. All human behavior is largely due to the influence of the surrounding environment. The environment is what shapes the human personality. Each psychologist gives different limits about learning, or there is diversity in how to explain and define the meaning of learning. The focus of Albert Bandura's social learning theory is how children learn social behavior such as learning to collaborate with others, sharing, or behaving negatively, such as fighting, fighting, and attacking. Children learn not only from experience, but also through observation of other people's behavior. The mutual relationship between behavior, environmental influences and cognition is a key factor in planting how individuals learn. Therefore, a dialectical process occurs in a child. Behavioral factors of children's way of thinking, motivation, and environmental conditions of a person form a single unit called triadic reciprocity as illustrated in the chart as follows;

### 1. Method of Determining Research Subjects

Research Subjects or data sources are people, objects or things that are used as research sources. In qualitative research that is used as a source is everything that can provide information. In this case, the principal who provided the information was the principal, the council of teachers or subject teachers and

parents or guardians of students. Whereas as a sample were 25% group A out of 28 students and 25% group B out of 29 in TK PGRI Stanndard Corawali.

### 3. Data Collection Methods

The method used in this study is:

#### a. Online Data Observation Method

The observations made here are direct observations, while the meaning of direct observations is to make direct observations of the objectives studied, to then take notes as necessary as relevant to the research. This observation was carried out to make observations on the teacher's (P) Human (M) Environment (L) in the teaching and learning process, the learning model applied and its implementation in order to train the independence of early childhood in TK PGRI Stanndard Corawali.

#### b. Method of Interview (Interview) through Zoom

The data collection through this interview the author conducted to the principal and kindergarten teacher PGRI Stanndard Corawali. This method the author uses to obtain data from research subjects, about general school conditions, material, methods, and implementation of teaching as well as how the efforts of teachers in training independence in early childhood, forms of independence what is done by kindergarten teachers PGRI Stanndard Corawali for train early childhood independence. In addition, it also concerns the problems faced by teachers in shaping children's independence in online learning during the covid-19 virus outbreak.

#### c. Method of Documentation of students' work

This method is used as a complement, from this data can be obtained written data such as teaching materials, learning methods and approaches, school history, geographical location, the situation of teachers and employees, organizational structure (management), religious facilities and so on in the area that is the location research.

### 4. Analysis Method

Data Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and basic units so that themes and themes can be formulated into data. In order to analyze the data obtained from the results of the study, the qualitative data analysis method is applied here. In analyzing the data, qualitative descriptive analysis techniques are used, namely data analysis which gives a predicate on the variable studied in accordance with the actual conditions. While the analysis of data from the results of this study, is based on descriptive analysis, as developed by Miles and Huberman. The analysis consists of three analytical flows that interact, namely data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

#### a. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, paying attention to simplification, abstracting, transformation of rough data, arising from written records from the field. Data reduction is a form of analysis that classifies, directs and organizes data so that verification data conclusions can be drawn.

#### b. Data Presentation

Presentation of data here is limited as a collection of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. 26 Presentation of the data in this article is a description of all information about how the efforts taken by PGRI Kindergarten teacher Stanndard Corawali in training student independence, as well as problems faced by these kindergarten teachers in training student independence.

#### c. Withdrawal of Conclusions

From the collection of meanings of each category, the writer tries to find the essence of each theme presented in the narrative text in the form of research focus. After the analysis is done, the

author can conclude the results of research that answers the problem formulation that has been set by the author. From the results of processing and analyzing this data, then an interpretation of the problem is finally used by the writer as a basis for drawing conclusions.

## DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Early Childhood Elisabeth B. Hurlock states that preschool age is also called early childhood, namely children aged 2-6 years.<sup>10</sup> The characters are: First, learn the gestures of children starting from 10 Elisabeth rolling, crawling, sitting, standing, and walk. Second, learn the skills using the five senses, such as seeing, feeling, hearing, smelling and tasting by putting each object in the mouth. Third, study social communication. Babies who are born are ready to make social contact with their environment. Children aged 2-3 years also have the following characteristics. First, the child is very active in exploring objects that are around him. He also has keen observation and an extraordinary desire to learn. Exploration carried out by children of any objects encountered is an effective learning process. Learning motivation of children at this age has the highest graph throughout his age there are no obstacles from outside or the environment. Second, children begin to develop language, beginning with chatter, then one or two words, and sentences whose meaning is unclear. Children continue to learn to communicate by understanding other people's speech and begin to express the contents of the heart and mind. Third, children begin to learn to develop emotions. Emotions are not determined by innate but are very much determined by the environment, based on how the environment treats the child. Children aged 4-6 years are characterized by several things. First, relating to physical development, children are very active in various activities. This helps the development of small and large muscles. Children are able to understand the talk of others and are able to express it with certain limits. Third, the development of cognitive (cognitive) is very rapid, aimed at the child's curiosity that is great for the environment. This can be seen from the often children ask everything that they see. Fourth, children's games are still individual although play activities are carried out collectively. Early Childhood Education Early Childhood Education (PAUD) is an effort made

to children from birth 0 to 6 years, which is held integrated in one learning program so that children can develop all their usefulness and creativity in accordance with the characteristics of their development. This activity begins with the provision of educational stimuli to help physical and spiritual growth so that children have readiness to enter further education. Educational success is often associated with the ability of parents and teachers to understand children as unique individuals. Children of all the potential he has can be likened to flowers in the garden and have their own beauty, which one with the other complementary. The nature of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) according to Hibana S. Rahman, namely:

a. Child personality center (child development center)

that is, provide opportunities for children to meet their physical and spiritual needs and develop their talents optimally.

b. Child welfare center

That is, kindergarten provides the welfare needed by children in their youth. In an effort to advance the community by fostering children as early as possible in a well planned and responsible manner. While the purpose of PAUD itself is to develop the full potential of children so that one day they can function as whole human beings according to the philosophy of a country. Interaction that occurs between children with other people or with objects around them is a process of developing personality, character, and noble character. Early childhood is the most valuable time to instill a variety of values, morals, religions, ethics and social which certainly means useful for children's lives in the future. Every child is unique, no two children are exactly alike even if they are twins.

Every child is also born with different potentials, both advantages and disadvantages, talents and interests. Therefore teachers or parents must understand the special needs or individual needs of children. Nutritious food and a balanced menu and good stimulation for the child's brain will be very necessary in supporting the development process. Education is a process that contains several contents containing several materials and methods to obtain a goal, the existence of students who are actors in the education, as well as an evaluation that is used as a way or technique to find out and assess the extent to which the specified goals are achieved.

From these explanations, we can know that in education there are not only material, but there are also other components that support the achievement of educational goals, one of which is the method. In determining the right method for children, Pam Schiller and Tamera Briyant identified several methods that can be applied in educating early childhood independence in accordance with their motivation and development in this case education must be able to become a figure for their children. Listening, is a method that relies on the hearing ability of children. A visit, to the home of an elderly person, gives children the opportunity to interact with that person so that social life will arise. Recreation, namely learning in the open or learning with nature. The game, which consists of role playing, a tool game, a puzzle game. Singing or poetry, singing and poetry is tailored to the purpose. Discussion, in order to open the child's mind about various things, so that the attitude and nature of openness in the child will be formed.

Drama, to increase creativity and train children mentally. Stories, this can be to train the imagination of children, the contents of the story can be a concept for children's moral development. Cooking, to train cooperation and a sense of responsibility. Camping, can open up children by hanging out with friends their age, so that children can understand different characters from each character. Reward, Give an award in the form of the symbol "pencil, star brooch" to children who do something good. This art project is intended to train children's patience on how to complete the project from beginning to end. Watch television or listen to the radio as a discussion to understand and respect the feelings of others. Independence Early childhood independence is the ability to carry out daily activities or tasks alone or with a little guidance, according to the stages of development and capacity. In terms of education it has been revealed that in order for children to be intelligent, skilled and have a role in the future there must be a conscious effort to provide guidance, training and teaching. This shows something happened not without a process. Likewise with independence, independence can be formed after going through a process of education and training that is directed and continuous.<sup>17</sup> Gilmore formulates the characteristics of independence include:

- a There is a sense of responsibility
- b. Have consideration in assessing the problems faced intelligently
- c. There is a feeling of security if you have a different opinion from others
- d. There is a creative attitude so as to produce ideas that are useful for others.

Understanding independent children are children who are able to meet their needs, both in the form of instinctual needs and physical needs, by themselves responsibly without depending on others. Being responsible in this case means connecting his needs with the needs of others in his environment that must be met. Independence is very closely related to children as individuals who have self-concept, self-respect (self-system), and self-regulation. Children understand environmental demands on themselves, and adjust their behavior. In general, independence can be measured through how the child behaves physically, but not only that independence can also manifest in emotional and social behavior. A simple example, children aged 3-4 years who can use cutlery, should be able to eat alone, using their own pants, and when they want to defecate, they can go to the toilet by themselves. In other words, children can do this basic ability is a form of physical independence. Independence can also be interpreted as a skill to help yourself, both physical and psychological independence. Physical independence is the ability to take care of itself, while psychological independence is the ability to make decisions and solve the problems at hand.

## CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis of the data that the author has described in the previous chapter, which is about the efforts of teachers in training the independence of young children in TKI PGRI Standard Corawali, the authors can draw the following conclusions:

1. The learning process at TKI PGRI Standard Corawali in the context of training early childhood independence, admittedly there are still many shortcomings and are still adjusting to the latest curriculum. However, this does not dampen teachers' efforts to improve the quality of education to the maximum extent possible. One of those efforts is to always create active, creative, innovative, effective, and fun learning. In addition there are intrakulikuler lessons (compulsory lessons) also through extracurricular

activities, such as there are half-day camping activities in the wild, a child-friendly police program, painting, dancing, calistung, and other creative extracurricular activities. Expectations, indicators or targets achieved in this learning are:

a. The child will be independent in that it does not depend on others including the teacher, parents and the closest people.

b. Children will be independent in terms of learning to socialize among their peers like loving one another, helping one another.

c. Achievements in general are children who are able to learn, overcome emotional management problems, and independence. Practical learning directly into the field, is useful in terms of independence as follows:

1) Practical lessons in the field tend to be favored by children especially if delivered in an interesting and exciting way. Example: sports practice, prayer in congregation, ablution practice and so forth.

2) Train children independently in terms of children learning to carry out prayer, recitation and so forth. The teacher's effort in framing the independence of early childhood is by: a. Leadership The teacher always provides an example to the child for fostering moral character (good character) to the students. The aim is to be practiced in daily life, such as behaving to God, by praying before and after lessons and so on. To the Apostle, by practicing daily prayers. To the teacher, say hello when entering class and kiss hands when shaking hands. older people and friends. b. Pustomities With habits that are carried out at school will certainly carry over to the child when at home respectively. Examples of practicing discipline, responsibility, taking out the trash in its place, being fair, patient and so forth.

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