

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON ATTENTION BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN AGED 5-6 YEARS OLD IN RA DARUSSALAM SIMPING

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has made learning at school a learning activity from home, including learning in early childhood education. During the learning process from home, parents have a central role in creating a comfortable learning atmosphere for children. Parents need to take advantage of this momentum to build a secure attachment to their child. This study aims to see the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years at RA Darussalam Simping. This research was conducted at RA Darussalam Simping. The research method used in this research is quantitative research with the type of ex post facto research. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling technique so that a sample of 38 people is obtained. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and documentation. The technique of data analysis is simple linear regression analysis. The results in this study show that the significance value (Sig.) of 0.002 is smaller than $<$ probability 0.05 so it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that there is an impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on attachment between parents and children aged 5-years-old. 6 years at RA Darussalam Simping.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Attachment, Parents and Children

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PRELIMINARY

The Covid-19 pandemic has made all sides of human life change and adapt in new ways, including in the field of education. Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Education Policies in the COVID-19 Emergency Period requires all levels of education to carry out learning activities from home and be carried out online, including learning in early childhood education.

Learning in early childhood education which has been done offline so that children can be more active and learn directly must change by learning online (Cahyati & Kusumah, 2020). During the online learning process, parents have a central role in creating a comfortable learning atmosphere for children. Parents need to take advantage of this momentum to build a secure attachment to their child. This is relevant to the view (Hardiyanti, 2017) which reveals that attachment cannot occur automatically but through a continuous process that begins with physical contact between parents and children.

Another source added that the mother or the child's primary caregiver plays an important role in determining the status of secure or insecure attachment related to the child's future development (Eliasa, 2011). The quality of parental attachment to children, has a central role in determining the future of children in the next phase of life. Based on the views of the experts above, it can be concluded that attachment is an emotional relationship between humans in which in the process of interaction there are several types of attachment, namely secure attachment, insecure attachment, anxious attachment, and avoidance attachment.

Specifically, secure attachment is a form of interaction that shows responsive, sensitive, loving, and helpful attitudes and behaviors for parents given to children. Based on the existing conditions, it is important to know the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years at RA Darussalam Simpang.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

Based on the type of data used, this study uses a quantitative research approach. The quantitative research approach displays statistical results presented in numbers (McMillan and Schumacher, 2001).

This study uses an ex post facto research design. This type of ex post facto research is carried out through systematic empirical research. Because this phenomenon is difficult to manipulate, the researcher cannot directly control the independent variable (Syofian: 2005).

Research Time and Place

This research was conducted in RA Darussalam Simpang, Dlanggu District, Mojokerto Regency, which is located in Kalen Village, RT. 01 RW. 05. held for 2 months from January to February 2022. Every month 4 meetings are held.

Population and Sampling Techniques

According to Sugiyono (2010) the population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. In this study, the population was all parents of students at RA Darussalam Simpang with a total of 38 people.

The sampling technique used by the researcher is probability sampling or random (probability sampling), which is a sampling technique that provides equal opportunities for each element (member) of the population to be selected as a member of the sample. Simple random sampling is a technique of taking samples from the population at random without regard to the existing strata in the population (Sugiyono: 2014).

Research Instruments

Research instruments according to Sugiyono (2010) are tools or facilities used by researchers so that their work is easier and the results can be better.

1. Dependent Variable

The dependent variable or the dependent variable in this study is the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years.

2. Independent Variable (Independent Variable)

The independent variable or independent variable in this study is the covid-19 pandemic.

Data collection technique

According to Sugiyono (2012) Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. In this research, the data collection technique used is the questionnaire/questionnaire and documentation method.

Data analysis technique

The analysis technique in this study uses a simple regression analysis technique. The form of the regression equation is as follows: $y = a + bX$ (Edi Supriyadi. 2014: 58).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before testing the hypothesis on the variables, the researchers calculated the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test and the regression linearity test with the Compare Means Technique on the Covid-19 pandemic variable and attachment.

The data from the test results are briefly summarized in the table below.
Table 1. Covid1-19 Pandemic Normality Test Against Attachment

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		38
Normal Parameters, b	mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	3.13016846
	Absolute	.101
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	.101
	negative	-.063
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.621
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.835

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.

Based on the results of SPSS table 1, it can be seen that the significance value of Asymp.Sig is 0.835, which is greater than 0.05. Then based on the basis of decision making in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test above, it can be concluded that the data are normally distributed. Therefore the assumption or premise of normality in the regression model has been fulfilled.

Furthermore, the presentation of the COVID-19 pandemic linearity test data on attachment is shown in table 2

Table 2. Covid-19 Pandemic Linearity Test on Stickiness

ANOVA Table		
	F	Sig.
linearity	10,779	.003
Deviation from Linearity	.911	.522

Based on the results of SPSS table 2, it can be seen that the significance value of Asymp.Sig is 0.522 which is greater than 0.05. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the parental response variable (X) and the attachment variable (Y).

The calculation of the Regression Test was carried out to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years at RA Darussalam Simpang presented in table 3.

Table 3.

Results of the Analysis of the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Attachment between Parents and Children

Model		Coefficients ^a			t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	Parent's Response	.549	.165	.484	3.316	.002

a. Dependent Variable: Attachment

The simple linear regression equation is $Y = A + Bx$. To find out the value of the regression coefficient, see the output in the coefficient table.

a = constant number of unstandardized coefficients. In this case, the value is 12,639. This number is a constant, which means that if there is no parental role (X), then the student's learning independence constant (Y) is 12,639.

b = number of regression coefficients. The value is 0.549. This figure means that for every 1% increase in the level of parenting (X), online learning independence (Y) will increase by 0.549.

So the regression equation is $Y = 12.639 + 0.549 X$.

Just a reminder that the hypothesis I propose in this simple linear regression analysis is:

H_0 : There is no impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years at RA Darussalam Simpang

H_a : There is an impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years at RA Darussalam Simpang

Which is the basis for decision making in regression analysis by looking at the significance value (Sig.) of the SPSS output results. Based on the output of Table 3 Coefficients table, it is known that the significance value (Sig.) of 0.002 is smaller than < probability of 0.05 so it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, which means that "There is an impact of the covid-19 pandemic (X) on attachment (Y).) between parents and children aged 5-6 years in RA Darussalam Simpang".

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the researchers can conclude that there is an impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years in RA Darussalam Simpang as evidenced by the significance value (Sig.) of 0.002 which is smaller than <0.05 so that it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, and the t-count value of 3,316 is greater than > t table of 2,028 which means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which means "There is an impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years at RA Darussalam Simpang". This means that the hypothesis can be proven that there is an impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the attachment between parents and children aged 5-6 years at RA Darussalam Simpang.

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