

Impact of Mothers Phoned Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic on Students' Learning Outcomes

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Abstract— The COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world has hit various corners of humanity and has changed the human condition in the world, 24 November 2021 there were 4,254,443 people confirmed positive for COVID-19, there were 143,766 deaths (CFR: 3.4%) related to COVID-19 reported and 4,102,700 patients have recovered. The purpose of this study was to measure the impact of mothers who experienced layoffs due to the COVID-19 pandemic on student learning outcomes. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. The results of the study found that 36% strongly agreed that mothers were able to develop their potential after being laid off and there were 8% of mothers who were unable to develop their potential after being laid off.

Keywords— Layoffs, COVID-19 pandemic, learning outcomes.

I. INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world has hit various corners of humanity and has an impact not only on health but also on the sectors of the economy, industry, tourism, education, mental health and human social life. Data obtained through the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) until April 19, 2020, the number of patients infected with the corona virus reached 6,575 people (www.smeru.or.id). In the condition of the virus that is spreading so fast, the Indonesian government finally launched a large-scale social distancing policy and decided that all activities should be carried out from home, all activities such as work, study, worship and shopping were carried out from home with the help of a mobile application or laptop. All the fulfillment of needs at that time shifted slowly and simultaneously by using digital, the use of technology was inevitable and was the basis of industrial 4.0 resolutions (Rosita, 2020). Through the <https://infectionemerging.kemkes.go.id> page as of November 24, 2021, there are 4,254,443 people confirmed positive for COVID-19, there are 143,766 deaths (CFR: 3.4%) related to COVID-19 reported and there are 4,102. 700 patients have recovered. Based on data obtained through <https://covid19.go.id> as of February 23, 2022, there were 61,488 new cases of COVID-19.

The government's policy of locking down has also greatly affected the industrial sector in Indonesia, reflecting on the implementation of physical distancing in Greater Jakarta since March, Indonesia's economy grew 2.97%, lower than the target of 4.4%. Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati via CNN Indonesia said that the state budget revenue for the first quarter of 2020 still recorded growth of 7.7 percent or 16.8 percent. Meanwhile, absorption of state spending grew slightly by 0.1 percent to 17.8 percent in the first quarter of 2020. During the

COVID-19 pandemic, more than 1.5 million workers were laid off and laid off. Of this amount, 90 percent were laid off and 10 percent were laid off, 1.24 million people are formal workers and 265,000 informal workers and of them are women and mothers (Hanoatubun, 2020).

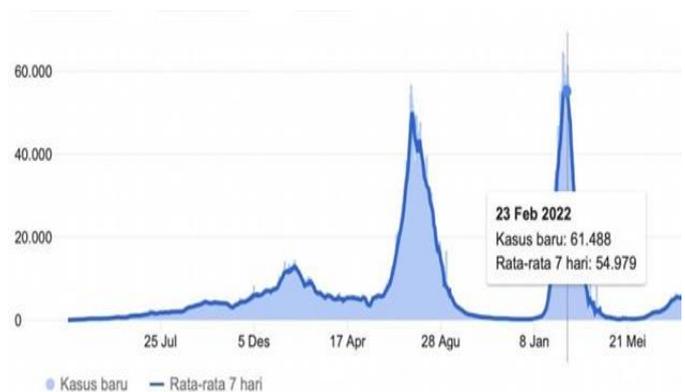


Figure 1. Graph of COVID-19 Casessource: <https://covid19.go.id>

Komponen	Agustus 2020	Februari 2021	Agustus 2021	Perubahan Ags 2020—Ags 2021		Perubahan Feb 2021—Ags 2021	
	juta orang	juta orang	juta orang	juta orang	persen	juta orang	persen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Pengangguran ¹ karena COVID-19	2,56	1,62	1,82	-0,74	-28,96	0,20	12,19
2. BAK ² karena COVID-19	0,76	0,65	0,70	-0,06	-6,98	0,05	8,35
3. Sementara tidak bekerja ³ karena COVID-19	1,77	1,11	1,39	-0,38	-21,54	0,28	25,68
4. Penduduk bekerja yang mengalami pengurangan jam kerja karena COVID-19	24,03	15,72	17,41	-6,62	-27,55	1,69	10,77
Total	29,12	19,10	21,32	-7,80	-26,77	2,22	11,67
Penduduk Usia Kerja (PUK)	203,97	205,36	206,71	2,74	1,34	1,35	0,66
	persen	persen	persen	persen poin		persen poin	
Persentase terhadap PUK	14,28	9,30	10,32	-3,96		1,02	

Figure 2. Unemployment Characteristics (percent) August 2020—August 2021Source: <https://www.bps.go.id>

Through the data above, it was found that the working age population affected by COVID-19 in August 2021 was 21.32 million people, while in August 2021, the composition of the working age population affected by COVID-19 consisted of 1.82 million unemployed due to COVID-19; 700 thousand non-workforce (BAK) people due to COVID-19; 1.39 million people temporarily out of work due to COVID-19; and 17.41 million working people who experienced reduced working

hours due to COVID-19. While urbanites who work in big cities are not only done by men but also women, many women work in factories, restaurants, teaching, banking or even tourism not only for self-actualization. Many of the women work as the breadwinner for the family, regardless of their status as married, unmarried or single parents. On January 4, 2021, via CNN Indonesia, the Minister of Manpower, Ida Fauziyah, explained that there were 623,407 female workers who had a direct impact on the corona pandemic that occurred around the world. Overall this number is basically lower than men who reached 1,552,521 people. However, it is realized that the problems faced by women during the Covid-19 period were more than men, the conditions of activities that were centered at home certainly made women have to work and play extra roles. They have to start adapting to the conditions of being laid off, children studying at home with various online learning needs and trying to survive the COVID-19 pandemic, which does not know when it will end. The purpose of this study was to measure the impact of mothers who experienced layoffs due to the COVID-19 pandemic on student learning outcomes. Mothers of layoff victims certainly experience mental health that is not always good, coupled with distance learning methods that require technological devices and assistance from parents at home certainly add new problems for them.

Theoretical Study Termination of Employment

Termination of employment is carried out by several companies to their workers generally on the grounds of force majeure or experiencing losses, these reasons are controversial considering that force majeure cannot be said to be a reason that can cause losses such as in the COVID-19 outbreak (Juaningsih, 2020). In the world of work, layoffs are a common activity for a business in order to maintain its business interests, layoffs are a state of loss of employee work. This condition is certainly not desired by employees, layoffs can make employees short or even lose their income which of course creates new problems that must be faced by the employee (Muslim, 2020). Economically, layoffs can certainly stop money from entering a family, families affected by layoffs are generally referred to as families experiencing temporary poverty (Sunija, Febriani, Raharjo & Humaedi, 2020). If in carrying out their duties the entrepreneur has made maximum efforts before but layoffs are unavoidable, then in order to take layoffs the entrepreneur must negotiate with the Labor Union or with the workers regarding the policies to be taken (Anwar, 2020).

Covid-19 Pandemic Economy

The COVID-19 pandemic not only has an impact on the health sector but also the economy and education, the birth of a policy of activities carried out at home makes economic activities also stop temporarily and causes many new problems, one of which is the increasing poverty rate, many industrial sectors suffer heavy losses, forcing actors to efforts to lay off employees (Putri, Sari, Wahyuningsih, Meikhati & Aji, 2021). Not a few companies that went bankrupt so that they made efficiency and laid off their employees, the costs incurred were not balanced with the company's income even almost all companies were affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Riyanto,

2020). The COVID_19 pandemic has also caused a lack of investor sentiment towards the market so that the market has a negative tendency, besides the slow global economy during the pandemic severely hampered Indonesia's economic growth (Arianto, 2020).

Education During the Covid-19 Pandemic

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the face-to-face learning system switched to online from their homes which maximized the use of technology as a learning medium, although in some remote areas these activities were often hampered. Online learning done at home helps parents and students to be more flexible because learning activities can be carried out anytime and anywhere as long as there is an internet network, regardless of the space and time of implementation (Nafrin & Hudaidah, 2021). During the pandemic, technology-based online learning has an impact on students' moral and personality degradation, such as completing assignments or dressing during online learning (Muskania & Zulela, 2021). However, a different view (Pokhrel & Chhetri, 2021) reveals that online learning is actually a quite powerful drug in dealing with a global pandemic, the transition from traditional face-to-face learning to online learning can be a very different experience for students and educators. The education system and educators are asked to quickly adopt education in an emergency through the help of various online platforms with systems they never prepared and imagined. In its implementation, distance education has enormous opportunities, especially in higher education in developed and developing countries, failure occurs because of the adoption of traditional methods inherent in all staff (Sari & Nayir, 2020).

Student Learning Outcomes

In a learning process, students are declared successful when they show a change in themselves, changes can include thinking skills, skills and attitudes (Andriani & Rasto, 2019). The more activities and to get learning outcomes, the higher the learning process which is expected to also be integrated with student character education (Malmia, et al., 2019). This view is also in line with (Nasution, 2018) high and quality learning outcomes, of course, can only be obtained from a quality learning process, a quality learning process must also be balanced with learning methods that are tailored to the needs of students in the classroom.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. The case study is a descriptive analysis research, so in its implementation the researcher makes clear and in-depth observations by collecting data through documentation, interviews and observations. The research was conducted by a garment factory in the Pulogadung industrial area, East Jakarta, the subjects in this study were students and mothers who were laid off, and teachers also acted as research subjects who helped collect data on student learning outcomes during school from home. The steps taken in this study were divided into 4 stages Moleong (2007:127): Pre research; field work stage; Data Analysis Stages; and the research report stage.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mother's Efforts While Meeting Children's Learning Media Needs During School from Home After being laid off

Through the results of interviews with mothers who have been laid off, generally mothers explain the various efforts made by mothers to deal with pandemic conditions. In an interview on December 14, 2021, Y explained that he had to go to a pawnshop to buy some small jewelry to meet their needs, but after the funds ran out he then tried to trade food with minimal capital and take advantage of what was at home at that time. Y also explained that the first thing to do was to sell fried bananas at 05.30 – 10.00 every day in front of the house. The results are indeed very minimal but at least it helps income at home which at that time was not obtained either from her husband or from Y. Meanwhile, FT, who was not ready to be interviewed, wrote in google foam on January 13, 2022 what he experienced and the efforts he made for his family, especially his son., he is very aware that needs must be met, especially the educational needs of children. Mothers also realize that each of them has potential within themselves, so they believe that this potential really helps them to survive and develop. One way to do this is by selling their dishes both conventionally and with the help of applications.

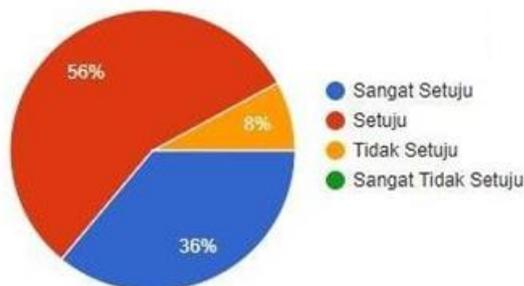


Diagram 1. Self-Development Efforts

Through the diagram above, it was found that 36% strongly agree that mothers are able to develop their potential after experiencing layoffs and there are 8% of mothers who are unable to develop their potential after being laid off.

Student Learning Outcomes During Mother's Layoff

Based on data obtained from 25 laid-off mothers who have children who are currently studying in junior high school, it is explained that there is an increase in grades from the even semester of the 2020/2021 school year to the odd semester of the 2021/2022 school year. This can be seen from the daily scores obtained by students. Mrs. G and L in an interview on January 15, 2022 explained that currently students are doing a lot of project-based assignments, so they involve parents a lot in completing their assignments and responsibilities. Both respondents were also very grateful to be able to see the development of children and the positive and negative changes that occurred in students. It was found that 20% strongly agree, 44% agree, 28% disagree and 8% strongly disagree that there has been a very good change as long as the layoff mother is at home accompanying students studying in the even semester of the

2020/2021 school year to the odd semester of the 2021/2022 school year.

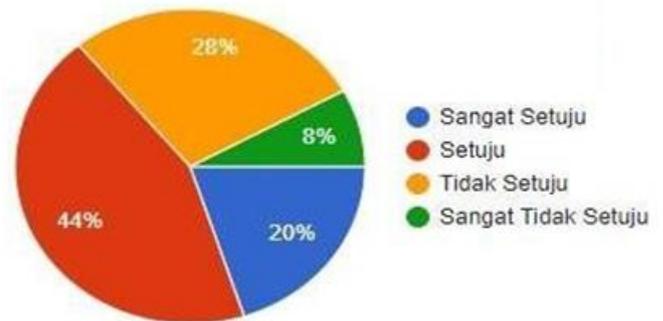


Diagram 2. Graph of Student Learning Outcomes

TABLE 1. Student Learning Outcomes Even in the 2020/2021 Academic Year

No	Difficult per student					Total students
	Indonesian	Science	Social	Math	English	
	2	5	3	8	7	25

Based on the data above in the even semester of the 2020/2021 academic year, it was found that during the pandemic and online learning at home many students had difficulties, one of the causes of which was mothers who controlled their children too often, lack of technology-based learning tools at home, mothers who too often angry and commenting on children, even mothers who are not able to teach subjects to children due to limited knowledge.

TABLE 2. Student Learning Outcomes Even in the 2021/2022 Academic Year

No	Difficult per student					Total students
	Indonesian	Science	Social	Math	English	
	3	4	2	10	6	25

While the data obtained in the next semester is odd for the 2021/2022 academic year, it was found that after almost a year of experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic and learning is still being carried out at home online, many parents have begun to accept the situation that they have been laid off so that there are many habits. new home. Several obstacles in the even semester such as mothers who control their children too often, mothers who are too angry and comment on their children have begun to decrease because overall mothers who have been laid off from the COVID-19 pandemic have begun to build self-confidence and need to be resilient with various efforts, both food and drink, to make them feel better. can survive. In the problem of the lack of technology-based learning devices at home, schools provide opportunities for students who do not have devices to come to school and use school laptops, while on a limited wifi network at home, many students who study outside the home have wifi. In the first year of this pandemic, there were also many mothers who started learning children's subjects, but mathematics experienced a higher number because the increase in the level of children to the next class made it more difficult for parents to help their children's learning activities at home.

IV. CONCLUSION

Mother's resilience due to layoffs due to the COVID-19 pandemic is a very extraordinary situation, adapting normal conditions to being abnormal due to the pandemic alone takes a long time for all humans in the world, while many women who area source of livelihood experience layoffs. This condition is certainly more difficult, but the resilience of a mother who has been laid off is able to make the whole family survive and strengthen each other. Strong maternal resilience certainly produces strong children and families who are ready to face various economic and health difficulties with grace, this is important because it will affect the condition of children's learning processes and children's learning outcomes at home.

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