# The Role Of Parents In Learning At Home During The Covid-19 Pandemic

# Meidawati Suswandari

University of Veterans Bangun Nusantara, Indonesia; moetis.meidwa@yahoo.co.id

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords:	During the pandemic until now, the role of parents plays the most important role in the development of children's
The role of parents; learning process; Covid-19	learning. Moreover, working while teaching children at home as a substitute for honorary teachers while studying from home. The purpose of this study was to describe and analyze the role of today's parents in the learning process of
Article history:	<ul> <li>children during the COVID-19 pandemic in Palur Village,</li> <li>Sukoharjo. This research use desciptive qualitative approach.</li> </ul>
Received 2022-01-22	The research informants were 4 parents in Palur Village,
Revised 2022-03-10	Sukoharjo. The data was collected by interview,
Accepted 2022-06-20	documentation study, and literature study. Then analyzed using data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The data obtained were tested for validity using triangulation of data sources and techniques. The findings show that the current role of parents in the context of the millennial era, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, must be smart and clever in harmonizing existing conditions. Because the main factor in family education is parents, especially in growing and developing parenting patterns and educating children to become parents. Some of the difficulties experienced by parents in accompanying children to study at home during the Covid-19 pandemic are the lack of understanding of the material by parents, the difficulty of parents in fostering children's learning interests, not having enough time to accompany children who others, working to
	open an online shop, and the impatient attitude of parents in accompanying their children while studying at home.
	This is an open access article under the <u>CC BY-NC-SA</u> license.



## **Corresponding Author:** Meidawati Suswandari University of Veterans Bangun Nusantara, Indonesia; moetis.meidwa@yahoo.co.id

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic has made all facilities shut down or temporarily closed, including teaching and learning activities, since the Governor of West Java established the status of a

Certain State of Emergency for the Corona Virus Outbreak (Covid-19) in West Java as stated in the Governor's Decree Number 400/27/hukham, March 13, 2020. So that students can study at home, for the safety and health of all of us, this certainly has an impact on parents, where parents must teach their children at home. Of course, there are various opinions regarding this, many parents express that they object to when their children study at home, because at home children feel it is not the time to study but they tend to like playing at home, even in a pandemic situation like this. So here you will see how the parenting style of parents when studying at home. Given the importance of the role of parents in educating children, they have a very large contribution to the ability of children in the scope of education. The role of parents who are not giving heart in their education can cause children to be less or even unsuccessful in their studies. On the other hand, parents who always pay attention to their children, especially attention to their learning activities at home, will make children more active and more enthusiastic in learning because they know that it is not only themselves who want to progress, but their parents also have strong desires. same. So that learning outcomes or learning achievements achieved by students become better. This also affects parents in Indonesia, who have an important position in the family, this actually shows its own advantages because apart from taking care of household affairs in the household, parents also continue to improve the quality of life for themselves and their families through work (Saputri, 2016). As stated by Strengers & Kennedy, (2020); Ariyanti, (2019) that if a woman marries, she will have the status of a parent to her children. In this modern era, a parent is required to be creative, patient, tenacious, and diligent for the welfare of the family. Many things parents do to support the family's economy by becoming entrepreneurs and working in private and government companies. Likewise parents, according to Hermas opinion Okulicz-Kozaryn & da Rocha Valente, (2018) have the responsibility to always pay attention to household health and household management and manage everything in the household to improve the quality of life. The condition of the house must reflect a sense of comfort, peace, and security for all family members.

There are several factors that influence parenting according to Hurlock (1999) there are several factors that can influence parenting, namely the characteristics of parents in the form of, each person's parental personality is different in energy levels, patience, intelligence, attitudes and maturity.

These characteristics will affect the ability of parents to fulfill the demands of their role as parents and how sensitive the level of parents is to the needs of their children. The beliefs that parents have about parenting will affect the value of parenting and will affect their behavior in raising their children.

Similarities with parenting accepted by parents If parents feel that their parents used to be successful in applying parenting to their children well, then they will use similar techniques in parenting if they feel that the parenting pattern used by their parents is not appropriate, then they will parents will switch to other parenting techniques: a) Adjustment with group approval Parents who have just had children or who are younger and less experienced are more influenced by what group members perceive (could be extended family, community) is the best way to educate children. b) Age of parents Parents who are young tend to be more democratic and permissive when compared to older parents. c) Parental education Parents who have received higher education, and taking courses in parenting more using authoritative parenting techniques compared to parents who did not receive education and training in parenting. d) Gender Mothers generally understand their children better and they tend to be less authoritarian than fathers. e) Socio-economic status Parents from the middle and lower classes tend to be more strict, pushy and less tolerant compared to older people from the upper class. f) The concept of the role of adult parents Parents who maintain traditional concepts tend to be more authoritarian than parents who adhere to modern concepts. g) Gender of children Parents are generally more strict with girls than boys. h) Child's age Child's age can affect parenting tasks and expectations of parents. i) Temperament Parenting applied by parents will greatly affects the temperament of a child. Children who are interesting and adaptable will be different in their parenting compared to children who are fussy and rigid. j) The ability of children Parents will distinguish the treatment that will be given to gifted children with children who have problems in their development. k) The situation of the child experiencing fear and anxiety usually not punished by parents. But on the

other hand, if the child opposes and behaves aggressively, it is likely that the parents will parent with an outhoritative pattern. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, parents are fathers and mothers who take care of the family. Walker and Thompson (Esa, 2018) say that parents are married men and women who spend most of their time caring for children's growth and development and meeting children's needs for nutritious and healthy food, instilling religious and moral values in children's lives. In addition, parents are someone who is responsible for always paying attention to household health and household management and taking care of everything in the household to improve the quality of life. The condition of the house must reflect a sense of comfort, security, and peace for all family members (Xiong, Qin, Wang, & Ren, 2021). The role of parents is also very necessary to provide education to their children who still cannot understand about the pandemic that is endemic to stay at home so as not to be infected and transmit this pandemic outbreak. The role of parents in this Covid-19 pandemic situation has fundamental position. So based on the description above, the researcher wants to know the extent of the role of parents in guiding children during learning at home as an effort to break the Covid-19 chain. Therefore, the role of parents is needed as a substitute for teachers at home in guiding their children during the distance learning process. According to Winingsih (2020) there are four roles of parents during Distance Learning (PJJ), namely: 1. Parents have a role as teachers at home, where parents can guide their children in learning remotely from home. 2. Parents as facilitators, namely parents as facilities and infrastructure for their children in implementing distance learning. 3. Parents as motivators, namely parents can provide enthusiasm and support to their children in carrying out learning, so that children have the enthusiasm to learn, and get good achievements. 4. Parents as influence or director.

In addition, in the field of education, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) suggests using distance learning. Opening an educational platform that can be used by schools to reach students and limit educational disruptions Rizaldi & Fatimah, (2020);Riyan Rizaldi et al., (2021). As of April 13, 191 countries have implemented a national education closure which affects 1,575,270,054 students (91.3%) of the world's student population (Setiawan, 2020). The Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Nadiem Anwar Makarim issued Circular Letter Number 3 of 2020 to the Education Unit, and Number 36962 / MPK.A / HK / 2020, regarding teaching and learning activities carried out online in an effort to prevent the spread of Covid- 19. Online learning during a pandemic can be done with a variety of applications such as teacher rooms, google class rooms, zoom, google forms, and whatsapp groups Simamora, (2020);Atmojo et al., (2020).

So here you will see how the parenting style of parents when studying at home. In this regard, according to research from Khasanah et al., (2020) at first many parents refused to learn from their children, because each of them with technology. But over time, parents began to accept this bold plea (Shereen, Khan, Kazmi, Bashir, & Siddique, 2020). Given the important role of parents in educating children, several studies have proven that parents have a very large contribution to the ability of children in the scope of education. One of them is a study conducted by Zhang et al., (2020) where this study shows the role of parents in determining student achievement is very large. Their children's education can cause children to be less or even unsuccessful in their studies. On the other hand, parents who always pay attention to their children, especially attention to their learning activities at home, will make children more active and more enthusiastic in learning because they know that it is not only themselves who want to progress, but their parents also have strong desires. same. So that learning outcomes or learning achievements achieved by students become better.

Based on the survey above, basically parents have a big factor in technological development, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, in the children's learning process at home. parents are no longer insignificant figures in the family. Even though the role of parents is an eternal savings to act as a temporary substitute teacher when children learn from home. Therefore, there is a need for an assessment of the parental figure during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in Palur Village, Sukoharjo. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze today's parents in the learning process of their children during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Palur Village, Sukoharjo.

#### 2. METHODS

This research applied a descriptive-qualitative approach Shorey et al., (2020); Younas et al., (2020). The qualitative approach was used in this research because this research aimed to describe the dual roles of women in family life and the social environment. Therefore, this research describes and explores in depth the discussed issues on the general description of women's dual roles and the constraints they face from the dual roles in family life and the social environment. In addition, a descriptive-qualitative approach was more effectively used in this research because the data collection technique is more effective to obtain the data from informants. The research informants amounted to 4 housewives in Palur Village, Sukoharjo. Data collection techniques used by the researcher include interviews, documentation studies, and literature studies in order to enrich the discussion according to the study of books, case studies, and articles related to the main problem of the research (Lobe, Morgan, & Hoffman, 2020). They were then analysed using data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The data obtained were tested for its validity using data source and technique triangulation techniques (Dodgson, 2017).

#### 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The role of parents in today's era is different from the past where parents were only allowed to work at home. This shows that the role of parents is not only inside but also outside the home. Even so, father and mother sometimes stay at home to be housewives. parents, who are identical with parents, have the role of raising, nurturing children, educating children, directing immature children, doing household chores, maintaining the cleanliness and tidiness of all family members, taking care of their husbands, and preparing themselves. all his needs. Apart from doing housework such as cooking, cleaning the house, and shopping at the market, they also manage family finances. Moreover, the tendency of parents is an ideal concept. The ideal concept of parenting fathers and mothers as parents is parents who are willing to sacrifice their time and energy to raise their children. In addition, ideal fathers and mothers are required to always be involved in every child's activities with the assumption that they are always at home with their children (Prasanti, 2016). This is similar the what is explained by Ida Krisnawati, Rini Iswari, (2016); Šimunović & Babarović, (2020) that the fact that fathers and mothers especially mothers have to manage the household has reaffirmed public confidence in women who must be responsible for the overall implementation of household work.

Regardless of the female figure as a housewife to her family, the economics and education advances affect women taking transition roles as a labour, community member, and human of development (Ni Wayan Suarmini, Siti Zahrok, 2018), to show its existence. Quality parents are able to place themselves in a very important role as mothers in educating the next generation and in the public sphere in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. Women in the digital era are not only required to be active as housewives, but also have to be able to take part in the family business and career world. The role of ICT in carrying out tasks in the family can provide insight in educating and managing the household in a modern way and as a means to find ways to solve problems in educating children and managing the household. In the social field, the role of ICT for women can be used as an important means of economic empowerment, which can now be done online. Besides, it can also support more social activities (Sepulveda-Escobar & Morrison, 2020).

This shift is due to the participation of parents in the economic role to become a money-oriented industrial society. Such participation produces conditions for family and social relations. If they can respond and solve problems that arise well, then the effect of work participation will be good, and vice versa. If they can't handle it wisely, it will damage family relationships and social communities (Zuhdi, Hi, & Hi, 2018).

Being a parent today does have its own dynamics. The task at hand is not easy. The task of raising children does not seem heavy enough. The challenges faced by millennial parents are not that simple, ranging from protecting their children from the negative impacts of technological developments to the

most frightening, namely the threat of drugs and sexual predators stalking their children (Arindita, 2017).

Based on the results of the interview with Mrs. Oti, the role of parents cannot be separated from their role in providing food for all family members in the morning, afternoon, and evening. The housewife is responsible for making sure the family members are fed and no one goes hungry. They provide quality food, proper cooking methods, and serve an interesting and varied menu. Ibu Oti also added that as a parent, we also carry out mandatory activities such as washing and ironing. Household furniture is usually washed immediately after use. Housewives also wash and iron the clothes of all family members. After that, invite the children to do the assignments given from school during the COVID-19 Pandemic. Accompanying and guiding children is not easy, because the material taught by the teacher is different from the material taught by the mother herself. This difficulty makes Oti's mother feel the impact of her child learning from home.

One of the roles of families, especially fathers and mothers in child care, is recreation. The recreational function here means serenity, without pressure in the family so that it is fun for children. Playing with children requires not only knowledge, but also skills. One of the skills when playing with children is emotional management, namely patience. Especially now that this is an abnormal situation, where you are with your child all day and every day. The data in Fadlilah's research shows that 41% of respondents often feel bored. Boredom that often occurs for a long time will have a negative impact on parents. One of them is a lack of patience, one of the roles of fathers and mothers is patiently caring for the family. Including patience in educating, managing and controlling children from the data it was found that 49% of parents stated that they were unable to play with their children for a long time and often because they were impatient with their children. And if this boredom, impatience persists, it can have other negative effects such as child abuse. Apart from being bored, as many as 54% of parents feel they cannot follow their child's development because they are confused about what other activities to do with their child (Ming, Zhang, Jiang, Ren, & Huang, 2021).

Meanwhile, according to Mrs. Dampit, Parents are fully obliged to take care of their children. Parenting for children is related to the development of children from birth, birth, growing into children, and adolescents to adulthood Lincoln, Russell, Donohue, & Racine, (2017);Sanyaolu, Okorie, Qi, Locke, & Rehman, (2019). This work should be done with extreme care and patience. Mrs. Dampit commented that she teaches children with great care and patience. Children need to be guided one by one regarding the material, even though the teaching method is different from the teacher in class. In addition, there is also the biggest job of parents, especially mothers, in fostering interest in children's learning. Interest in children's learning is also an obstacle felt by parents while accompanying children to study at home during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is certainly a significant obstacle, given that building children's motivation is a powerful way of forming good academic results for children (Master & Walton in Wardani & Ayriza, 2020).

The interview results with the four informants (Ms. Oti, Ms. Dampit, Ms. Drajat, and Ms. Ndari) shows that the form of responsibility that must be borne by parents to maintain family health every day can be in the form of providing healthy and nutritious food, maintaining a clean home environment, immunizing toddlers, raising children, and educating them. In addition, they must be smart in using social media to shop online or just chat with friends or family.

Ms. Ndari revealed that the loyalty of a father and mother is tested here. In this case, it refers to the loyalty of parents in their status on social media that is open or closed in their family. Good or bad news about his family condition or about him being a sharp knife. Because like the current case that has appeared on social media then it has gone viral and has even become trending topics on certain news, when a mother teaches her child in an angry or emotional tone. This is what is considered that there are positive side uses during the COVID-19 pandemic as a housewife with three children,

Ms. Drajat, is that it helps her family's economy. She is very grateful for the development of technology that eases all access and is practical in doing online business. She has opened on online store since 2017. Moreover, the application features are easily obtained and the users have many advantages

without having to open a store by renting a place or kiosk to sell which requires large funds. Mrs. Drajat found two positive things being a seeker for additional money in the family as well as being a social support teacher at home.

## Discussion

Several conditions stated by the four informants imply that with the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, parents are expected to be smarter in dealing with this era. Lucky (innews.co.id) revealed that basically fathers and mothers must be intelligent, including natural intelligence (understanding that there are natural differences between men and women/reproductive health), intelligent in tradition (able to distinguish man-made traditions). namely gender bias which is detrimental to women), socially intelligent (understanding the system of social relations that builds character), and professional intelligence (the right to choose the desired profession) in an effort to build the nation's next generation. This also makes many parents take their time to help their child's learning process while at home. Many parents agree that during learning at home, the parents also help with the assignments given by the teacher. Although not a few feel that this is an additional activity for parents besides doing household chores. In this case, assisting children to learn from home is a challenge. On the other hand, many parents consider that learning at home can strengthen relationships with children. Parents feel that through learning at home they can see the child's development in learning. It can be seen in this case that parents have a very big role during the learning activities at home (Yulianingsih, Suhanadji, Nugroho, & Mustakim, 2020).

This is the main basis and the strong role of parents in their position in the family as the "center of development". Parents represent the role of the family institution, which is the smallest unit, ensuring the successful development of a country. Because they often assume that the child's learning process is at school. Although in essence parents or the family environment is the first education experienced by children, parents are accustomed to handing over their children's education problems to school teachers. Parents basically have an obligation to educate their children, pay attention to and support their children's education properly, the family is expected to create an atmosphere that encourages children's learning motivation at home, which in normal conditions education is the responsibility of school teachers but currently it is fully the responsibility of the family in mentoring children's education. This success lies in the relationship between the parents and their children. The education of children as the nation's next generation must be accompanied by families, especially parents, because they are the closest elements to the child. The function of family and parents is not only to raise their children but parents are fully responsible for their children's education (Ali & Murdiana, 2020);(Buehler, 2020).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The rapid development of science and technology, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, has had a major impact on the lives of women such as housewives. Digital technology support provides many conveniences and innovations. The service is faster and more efficient and has a wider range of connections with the online system. The development direction that leads to the digital economy and technology, makes the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) industry have promising prospects. Digital systems have indirectly changed human work to be faster and more efficient. The current role of parents in the context of mothers in the millennial era, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, must be smart and clever in harmonizing existing conditions. Because the main factor in family education is parents, especially in growing and developing parenting patterns and educating children to become housewives. Some of the difficulties experienced by housewives in accompanying children to study at home during the Covid-19 pandemic are the lack of understanding of the material by parents, parents' difficulties in fostering children's learning interests, not having

enough time to accompany children because they have to take care of the house, children -his other son, working to open an online shop, and attitude

**Conflicts of Interest:** I certify that this research has been carried out according to legal procedures. All stakeholders involved in this research allowed me to publish this research. So I guarantee that there will be no conflict if the results of this research are published, and if it happens at some point in the future, I, the researcher, are the most responsible and will be responsible in any case.

## REFERENCES

- Ali, Z. Z., & Murdiana, E. (2020). Peran Dan Fungsi Keluarga Dalam Pendampingan Pendidikan Anak Ditengah Pandemi Covid-19. *JSGA: Jurnal Studi Gender Dan Anak*, 2(01), 120–137.
- Arindita, R. (2017). Representasi ibu ideal pada media sosial (analisis multimodality pada akun instagram @andienippekawa). *Jurnal Komunikasi Global*, *6*, 131–147.
- Ariyanti, R. (2019). Peran Ibu Rumah Tangga dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Syariah (Studi pada Ibu Pekerja Pembuat Kripik di Desa Panciro Kecamatan Bajeng Kabupaten Gowa). Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar.
- Atmojo, S. E., Muhtarom, T., & Lukitoaji, B. D. (2020). The Level of Self-Regulated Learning and Self-Awareness in Science Learning in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era. *Jurnal Pendidikan IPA Indonesia*, 9(4), 512–520. https://doi.org/10.15294/jpii.v9i4.25544
- Buehler, C. (2020). Family Processes and Children's and Adolescents' Well-Being. Journal of Marriage and Family, 82(1), 145–174. https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12637
- Dodgson, J. E. (2017). About Research: Qualitative Methodologies. *Journal of Human Lactation*, 33(2), 355–358. https://doi.org/10.1177/0890334417698693
- Esa, U. A. F. dan P. P. N. (2018). Peran ibu rumahtangga pada sektor ekonomi informal untuk meningkatkan family welfare:studi pada ibu rumahtangga di Kelurahan Serua Indah Kecamatan Ciputat yang bekerja sebagai pedagang busana. *Jurnla Pendidikan, Ekonomi Dan Bisnis,* 1(V), 1–15.
- Ida Krisnawati, Rini Iswari, A. A. (2016). Implikasi pendidikan tinggi terhadap pelaksanaan peran domestik (Studi Kasus Perempuan Berpendidikan Tinggi menjadi Ibu Rumah Tangga di Perumahan Mangunsari Asri Kecamatan Gunungpati Kota Semarang). *Solidarity*, *5*(1), 2–9.
- Khasanah, D. R. A. U., Pramudibyanto, H., & Widuroyekti, B. (2020). Pendidikan dalam masa pandemi covid-19. *Jurnal Sinestesia*, 10(1), 41–48. Retrieved from https://sinestesia.pustaka.my.id/journal/article/view/44
- Lincoln, C. R., Russell, B. S., Donohue, E. B., & Racine, L. E. (2017). Mother-Child Interactions and Preschoolers' Emotion Regulation Outcomes: Nurturing Autonomous Emotion Regulation. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 26(2), 559–573. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-016-0561-z
- Lobe, B., Morgan, D., & Hoffman, K. A. (2020). Qualitative Data Collection in an Era of Social Distancing. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 19, 1–8. https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406920937875
- Ming, H., Zhang, F., Jiang, Y., Ren, Y., & Huang, S. (2021). Family socio-economic status and children's executive function: The moderating effects of parental subjective socio-economic status and children's subjective social mobility. *British Journal of Psychology*, 112(3), 720–740. https://doi.org/10.1111/bjop.12490
- Ni Wayan Suarmini, Siti Zahrok, D. S. Y. A. (2018). Peluang dan tantangan peran perempuan di era revolusi industri 4.0. *Prosiding SEMATEKSOS 3 "Strategi Pembangunan Nasional Menghadapi Revolusi Industri 4.0,"* 48–53.
- Okulicz-Kozaryn, A., & da Rocha Valente, R. (2018). Life Satisfaction of Career Women and Housewives. *Applied Research in Quality of Life*, *13*(3), 603–632. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11482-017-9547-2
- Prasanti, P. L. dan D. (2016). Representasi ibu bekerja vs ibu rumah tangga di media online. *Ilmiah Kajian Gender, VI*(2), 133–154.

- Riyan Rizaldi, D., Doyan, A., Fatimah, Z., Zaenudin, M., & Zaini, M. (2021). Strategies to Improve Teacher Ability in Using The Madrasah E-Learning Application During the COVID-19 Pandemic. International Journal of Engineering, Science and Information Technology, 1(2), 1–6. https://doi.org/10.52088/ijesty.v1i2.47
- Rizaldi, D. R., & Fatimah, Z. (2020). How the Distance Learning can be a Solution during the Covid-19 Pandemic. *International Journal of Asian Education*, 1(3), 117–124. https://doi.org/10.46966/ijae.v1i3.42
- Sanyaolu, A., Okorie, C., Qi, X., Locke, J., & Rehman, S. (2019). Childhood and Adolescent Obesity in the United States: A Public Health Concern. *Global Pediatric Health*, 6, 2333794X1989130. https://doi.org/10.1177/2333794X19891305
- Saputri, I. A. (2016). Implementasi Strategi Badan Keluarga Berencana, Keluarga Sejahtera, dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan (BKBKSPP) Kabupaten Wonogiri dalam Mengatasi Pernikahan Dini.
- Sepulveda-Escobar, P., & Morrison, A. (2020). Online teaching placement during the COVID-19 pandemic in Chile: challenges and opportunities. *European Journal of Teacher Education*, 43(4), 587–607.
- Shereen, M. A., Khan, S., Kazmi, A., Bashir, N., & Siddique, R. (2020). COVID-19 infection: Emergence, transmission, and characteristics of human coronaviruses. *Journal of Advanced Research*, 24(3), 91–98. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jare.2020.03.005
- Shorey, S., Ang, E., Ng, E. D., Yap, J., Lau, L. S. T., & Chui, C. K. (2020). Communication skills training using virtual reality: A descriptive qualitative study. *Nurse Education Today*, 94, 104592. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2020.104592
- Simamora, R. M. (2020). The Challenges of Online Learning during the COVID-19 Pandemic: An Essay Analysis of Performing Arts Education Students. *Studies in Learning and Teaching*, 1(2), 86– 103. https://doi.org/10.46627/silet.v1i2.38
- Šimunović, M., & Babarović, T. (2020). The role of parents' beliefs in students' motivation, achievement, and choices in the STEM domain: a review and directions for future research. *Social Psychology of Education*, 23(3), 701–719. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11218-020-09555-1
- Strengers, Y., & Kennedy, J. (2020). The smart wife: Why Siri, Alexa, and other smart home devices need a feminist reboot. MIT Press.
- Wardani, A., & Ayriza, Y. (2020). Analisis Kendala Orang Tua dalam Mendampingi Anak Belajar di Rumah Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 5(1), 772. https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v5i1.705
- Xiong, Y., Qin, X., Wang, Q., & Ren, P. (2021). Parental Involvement in Adolescents' Learning and Academic Achievement: Cross-lagged Effect and Mediation of Academic Engagement. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 50(9), 1811–1823. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-021-01460-w
- Younas, A., Rasheed, S. P., Sundus, A., & Inayat, S. (2020). Nurses' perspectives of self-awareness in nursing practice: A descriptive qualitative study. *Nursing & Health Sciences*, 22(2), 398–405. https://doi.org/10.1111/nhs.12671
- Yulianingsih, W., Suhanadji, S., Nugroho, R., & Mustakim, M. (2020). Keterlibatan Orangtua dalam Pendampingan Belajar Anak selama Masa Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini, 5(2), 1138–1150. https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v5i2.740
- Zhang, F., Jiang, Y., Ming, H., Ren, Y., Wang, L., & Huang, S. (2020). Family socio-economic status and children's academic achievement: The different roles of parental academic involvement and subjective social mobility. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 90(3), 561–579. https://doi.org/10.1111/bjep.12374
- Zuhdi, S., Hi, S., & Hi, M. (2018). Membincang Peran Ganda Perempuan Dalam Masyarakat Industri. *Jurnal Huku Jurisprudence*, 8(2), 81–86.