

Effectiveness of the Volunteer Teaching From Home Program in Welcoming Education in the Era 5.0

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ABSTRACT

Aim education in the current era is often referred to as modern education. This means that education cannot be separated from the role of information and communication technology. Meanwhile, if you look at the current situation and conditions of Indonesia, it is being attacked by an epidemic which is affecting several aspects of life. One of them is in the educational aspect. Initially students studied face to face, now they have changed online or online. This research uses qualitative research methods. The online learning process certainly creates certain challenges, not only for students or teachers but also for parents. Especially for students who live in remote areas with minimal infrastructure. With the presence of these challenges, Indonesian people are required to play a role in helping to minimize this problem, especially the younger generation. One thing that can be done is to participate in the Teach From Home volunteer program. This research examines the concepts promoted in the Teaching From Home volunteer program, what its role is in alleviating online learning problems, and how effective this program is in welcoming education in the 5.0 era. Meanwhile, the subjects of this research were elementary school/equivalent students who were affected by Covid-19. This research will be useful for teachers or educators so that they get an idea of preparing for the presence of education in the 5.0 era.

I. INTROUCTION

Education in the current era is often referred to as modern education. This means that education cannot be separated from the role of information and communication technology. The application of information and communication technology in the world of education is mandatory. The reason is, now every school and other academic communities are using technology to support their activities. Moreover, globalization has caused a shift in the world of education, which originally used a face-to-face learning system, is now starting to move towards an online system.

This, when applied in Indonesia today, is one of the methods that is considered the most effective in the world of education. Because as we know, Indonesia is currently not doing well. Indonesia is currently being attacked by an epidemic that is affecting several aspects of life. One of them is in the educational aspect. The presence of this epidemic seems to give us "shock therapy" from the beginning we could carry out our activities easily, but now everything is restricted. The teaching and learning process also experienced a transformation. Initially students studied face to face, now they have changed online or online.

The online learning process certainly creates certain challenges, not only for students or teachers but also for parents. Especially for students who live in remote areas with minimal infrastructure. With the presence of these challenges, Indonesian society is required to play a role in helping to minimize this problem, especially the younger generation as agents of change. This is the

role of the productive generation as dynamic, optimistic and nationalist figures to become agents of change and try to take part in helping provide education to children living in the surrounding environment. One thing that can be done is to participate in the Teach From Home volunteer program. It is hoped that this program will be useful for the development of education in Indonesia during pandemic conditions like this. This program also aims to help the education sector in re-optimizing the learning process for children from various regions. Of course, the success of this program can be seen from various aspects. For this reason, researchers want to know how effectively this program is implemented, considering that education is currently in the 4.0 era and we must take steps to prepare education in the 5.0 era which will of course be even more modern. So in this research the researcher raised the title "Effectiveness of the Volunteer Teaching From Home Program in Welcoming Education in the Era 5.0"

II. METHODS

The type of research used in this research is field research. Field research is research that is directly carried out in the field or at a chosen research location or place in order to examine objective symptoms which is also carried out for the purpose of writing scientific papers [1]. The location that will be the research site is a volunteer teaching place, namely in Paseyan Village, Jatirogo District, Tuban Regency.

This research also uses qualitative research methods, namely research carried out with the important aim of describing or describing a condition objectively [2]. As explained above, this research aims to describe the effectiveness of the Teaching From Home volunteer program in welcoming education in the 5.0 era.

Experimental research methods were also used in this research. Experimental research is research carried out deliberately by researchers by providing certain treatment/treatment to research subjects in order to generate an event/circumstance which will be studied for its consequences Here the researchers looked at how effective the Teaching From Home volunteer program was implemented for elementary/equivalent students affected by Covid-19 and what impact it had on readiness to welcome education in the 5.0 era.

Documentation. Documents are a data collection technique by collecting and analyzing documents, both written documents such as books, newspapers, articles and magazines, image documents such as films and videos related to research or electronic documents such as the internet [3]. In this research, documentation is used by researchers to obtain data from written documents such as from student assignment books. Through images such as photographs during the learning process. And you can also use videos during the learning process.

In this research, the data validity testing technique used is the triangulation technique. Triangulation in credibility testing is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways, and at various times. Thus, there is triangulation of sources, data collection techniques, and time [3].

Researchers used triangulation data collection techniques. Triangulation of data collection techniques can be done by checking data from various data collection techniques. For example, by using in-depth interview techniques, observation and documentation. The data from the three techniques is compared and then checked to see if there is consistency. If they are different, they are made into notes and further checked as to why the data may be different. (Nugroho, 2006).

After the data is collected, the data is then classified and analyzed using descriptive analytical techniques. The researcher used data selection techniques, simplified the data into a presentation form to make it easier to read and understand, then interpreted it clearly to answer the problems raised, the data was presented in as much detail as possible with descriptions and qualitative analysis.

So after the data has been collected, it is then classified according to the problem being discussed and its content analyzed, the data compared with one another, then interpreted and finally a conclusion is given. The data obtained from this research is the result of observations of the Teaching From Home volunteer program in welcoming education in the 5.0 era, interviews with parties who are related and competent in their fields, as well as the results of a study of related documents. Then the data that has been obtained is analyzed in several stages, namely: [4] Data Tabulation and Classification. At this stage the researcher collects data that supports the effectiveness of the Teaching From Home volunteer program in welcoming education in the 5.0 era through observation, interviews, and related documentation. Data Interpretation. After obtaining specific data, at this stage the researcher interprets the data or describes the data in the research results and discussion section as clearly as possible. Data Conclusion. In this final stage the researcher draws conclusions from the data that has been analyzed and described so that a final conclusion will be drawn regarding the effectiveness of the Teaching From Home volunteer program in welcoming education in the 5.0 era.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research conducted by researchers regarding the effectiveness of the Teaching From Home volunteer program in welcoming education in the 5.0 era, which uses field research, namely research carried out in Paseyan Village, Jatirogo District, Tuban Regency. This research also uses qualitative research methods which aim to describe the effectiveness of the Volunteer Teaching From Home Program in Welcoming Education in the Era 5.0. Experimental research methods were also used in this research to find out how effective the Teaching From Home volunteer program was for elementary/equivalent students affected by Covid-19 and what impact it had on readiness to welcome education in the 5.0 era.

This research used as subjects elementary/equivalent students in Paseyan Village, Jatirogo District, Tuban Regency who were affected by Covid-19. The majority of students who take part in this program are aged 9-12 years. With the number of students taught in class 4 there are 16 students, class 5 there are 14 students, class 6 there are 10 students. The teaching schedule is for class 4 on

Saturday, class 5 on Monday, and class 6 on Wednesday. The Teaching From Home volunteer program lasts for 1 month, starting from 14 August – 14 September 2020.

The process of assessing whether the volunteer teaching from home program is effective is carried out by examining indicators of learning effectiveness. Learning effectiveness is a measure related to the level of success of a learning process. According to Diamond, effectiveness can be measured by looking at students' interest in learning activities. If students are not interested in learning something, then they cannot be expected to be successful in learning the subject matter. On the other hand, if students study according to their interests, it can be expected that the results will be better. According to Harry Firman in Sutikno, Yuca Aryanti Indrakustantri (2013. P. 8), the effectiveness of the program is characterized by the following indicators: Successfully delivering students to achieve the instructional goals that have been set. Providing an attractive learning experience, actively involving students so as to support the achievement of instructional goals. Have facilities that support the teaching and learning process.

Of the three indicators of program effectiveness above, the activities experienced by volunteers fulfill all three, namely: success in achieving instructional goals, for example, the Islamic Religious Education lessons taught by volunteers are able to be applied in everyday life, namely the correct procedure for performing ablution. Furthermore, for the second indicator, in the learning process taught by volunteers, they are able to create attractive learning, namely volunteers teach using active learning methods so that learning is enjoyable. And for the last indicator, in the learning process volunteers have facilities that support the teaching and learning process, namely a large learning area (in the village pavilion), whiteboards, laptops, cellphones, thermogens, hand washing equipment, and gallons of drinking water.

The learning program implemented by Teaching From Home volunteers for elementary school/equivalent students in Paseyan Village, Jatirogo District, Tuban Regency who were affected by Covid-19 is running effectively as a breakthrough in helping students who are experiencing learning difficulties amidst the Covid-19 outbreak. This program is successful in delivering students to achieve the expected educational goals, where students are able to absorb the material provided. Students also play an active role in the learning process. Volunteers as educators, not only carry out the process of transferring knowledge, but are also able to create an active learning atmosphere for students. In implementing this program, Volunteers utilize technological developments to facilitate the teaching and learning process.

Apart from being an alternative during the pandemic, this program can also be implemented after the pandemic ends because this program is considered to really help students understand lesson material outside of school hours. Meanwhile, it cannot be denied that with this pandemic, schools inevitably use online learning systems, where the function of schools cannot be separated from technology in accordance with education in the 5.0 era, which in the learning process utilizes

technology. So that in the future 5.0 era, educators are required to be more innovative and dynamic in teaching in the classroom.

The researchers' assumptions show that this program is very effective in the midst of a pandemic. With a mentoring model provided by volunteers to students while teaching. There are programs packaged in learning programs, such as during the volunteer learning process, not only explaining the material using the lecture method but also using active learning methods which make learning fun and the learning process is also interspersed with ice breaking so that learning is not boring. Apart from that, volunteers also use learning media by utilizing technology such as using laptops, speakers and cellphones.

Volunteers conducted interviews with students and parents regarding the Teaching From Home volunteer program. Cahaya, a 4th grade elementary school student, said that with this program, learning became fun, exciting and fun, especially with volunteer sisters who explained things easily and not boringly, so it was easy for her to understand the lesson material. Meanwhile, according to Mrs. Tasriyati (Central's mother), this program is very good for helping her in explaining the lesson material, considering that she is a housewife and trader, who cannot fully guide her children during online learning. This program helps him explain difficult subject matter such as mathematics.

Indeed, this program is very effective. However, there are several evaluations in this research. Some of the things that are being evaluated are the reduction in students taking part in learning with volunteers on the grounds that they are tired of the many assignments from teachers because school is conducted online, so students prefer to just play rather than study.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on research entitled "Effectiveness of the Volunteer Teaching From Home Program in Welcoming Education in the 5.0 Era", this program makes a contribution to the field of education because it helps students learn, especially in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. The online learning process that is carried out means that students and teachers cannot meet face to face, so that students have difficulty understanding the material or carrying out assignments given by the teacher. This is where the role and function of volunteers teaching from home deserves to be appreciated.

With the learning assistance provided in this program, students are helped in understanding the subject matter and are able to complete the assignments given by the teacher. This program is considered effective in supporting the online learning process, because in its implementation it utilizes technological advances in order to welcome education in the 5.0 era. Educational goals can also be achieved, students are also active when learning takes place.

However, there are things that need to be evaluated, including that there are students who are reluctant to participate in learning with volunteers, because they are tired of the assignments given by

the teacher. In this case, of course volunteers must create new innovations in this program so that students feel interested and their enthusiasm for learning grows again

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