

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Students' Learning At Home

Students learning at home is a learning activity by not sending children to school in school institutions. Children learn from daily activities done by playing while teaching activities; these activities can be done at home or from social interaction activities. Learning from home is designed by the family, namely father and mother, or grandparents who are involved in it lovingly to carry out children's learning activities. Learning from Home This means that students can access learning materials and resources without time and place restrictions (Asrilia, 2020). This Learning from Home Activity is expected to be able to support the distance learning process and facilitate the dissemination of material to participants educate.

Learning at home is a learning process carried out outside school or school institutions involving parents or families as educators. Home learning can be done at any time or is flexible. In this case, the family or parents play a significant role in children's education at home. Home is the first place for children to learn, and families or parents as supporters and facilitators and educators when children do the learning process at home. Learning at home is learning where a teaching process occurs separately between teachers and students so that only interaction or communication occurs between children and parents as facilitators (Prasetyaningtyas, 2021).

Learning at home is pertains to providing ideas and information to parents about how they can best assist their children with homework and curricular-related decisions and activities (Durisic & Bunijevac, 2017). Parents helping their children with homework or taking them to a museum are examples of this type of involvement. These activities produce a school-oriented family and encourage parents to interact with the school curriculum. Activities to encourage learning at home provide parents with

information on what children are doing in the classroom and help them with homework. Includes information for families on skills required for students in all subjects at each grade, information on homework policies and how to monitor and discuss schoolwork at home, and family participation in setting student goals each year and planning for college or work. In the following section, researcher discussed about the definition of parent's intervention in this study.

B. The Definition of Parent's Intervention

Parents' Intervention is an intervention approach that uses behavioural principles to teach parents skills that helped them to encourage skill development and maladaptive behaviour reduction in their children. Parents' Intervention has empirical support to help children with autism in communication skills and maladaptive behaviours. Parents' Intervention has been found to help kids improve social skills, conversation skills, spontaneous language, augmentative and alternative communication systems, joint attention skills, and play skills (Vernon, Koegel, Dauterman, & Stolen, 2012). Parental interventions have been found to help children improve social skills, conversational and language skills, etc. Parental Intervention is required to know the child's needs. Parents in a family have a vital role in realizing effective learning (Asmani, 2016).

From the discussion of the research literature related to definition parent's intervention above, we can conclude that the parents intervention is necessary, it will increase the skill physical and mental skills depends on how parents communicate skill reach to help the child improving. In the following section researcher will discuss about the parent's intervention model on students learning at home.

C. The Parent's Intervention Model

In terms of parental intervention, various approaches to parent, professional relationships can be identified, each defined by a different set

of assumptions, goals, and strategies. These approaches range from those seeking to minimize parental involvement to other approaches that actively promote it (Hornby, 2011). The approach can be conceptualized in the form of a model for parent involvement practice, (Swap, 1993) states that identifies of parental involvement.

There are six most common models, the patron, expert, transmission, curriculum enrichment, consumer, and partnership models are described below:

1) Protective Model

In the protective model, the main aim is to avoid conflict by separating professional and parenting functions. For example, the teacher's role is to educate children at school, whereas the parent's role is to make sure children get to school on time with the correct equipment. Parental involvement in schools is seen as an unnecessary and potentially damaging interference in the efficient education of children.

As explained above, it can be concluded that protective model children's education is not only obtained from teachers and schools but parents also play an important role in pursuing children's education at home.

2) Expert Model

In the expert model professionals regard themselves as experts on all aspects of the development and education of children, while parents' views are accorded little credence. In this model, professionals maintain control over educational decisions, while the parent's role is to receive information and instructions about their children. A significant problem with this approach is that it encourages parents to be submissive and dependent on professionals.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that professional will take control the parents to not go out of range such

as decision and communication. The parent will copying the act of professional to improve children's achievement

3) Transmission Model

In this model, the professional remains in control and decides on the interventions to be used but does accept that parents can play an essential part in facilitating their children's progress. Therefore, there is more likelihood that parents' views will be considered and their concerns addressed. However, to use this approach, professionals need additional skills such as techniques for effectively guiding parents and the interpersonal skills required for establishing productive working relationships with them.

As explained above it can be concluded that the transmission model will transmit the control strategy of intervention on the parents so they will play an important part to support their child progress.

4) Curriculum-Enrichment Model

The focus of parental involvement in this model is mainly on curriculum and instruction within schools. Parents from various ethnic, religious, and cultural groups have collaborated with teachers to develop and implement curricula that accurately reflect the history, values, and views of the groups they represent.

This model suggests a novel way of involving parents in children's learning that increases the resources available to the school and provides opportunities for parents and teachers to learn from each other. Its major drawback is that implementing this model requires that schools allow parents to have significant input in what is taught and how it is taught, which can threaten many teachers.

As explained above this model Parents have practice and understanding in the curriculum or learning guidelines at school.

5) Consumer Model

In the consumer model, parents are regarded as consumers of educational services. The professional acts as a consultant, while the parent decides what action is to be taken. The parent has control over the decision-making process, while the professional's role is to provide them with relevant information and a range of options from which to choose. Thus, in this approach, the professional defers to parents, who are effectively placed in the expert role. The professional's role is to listen to parents' views and help them choose from the alternatives available. As parents are in control of the decision-making process in this approach, they are likely to be much more satisfied with the service they receive, feel more competent about their parenting, and are also less likely to become dependent on professionals.

As explained above it can be concluded that model is the professional give the parents'a good service in financing and supporting their children.

6) Partnership Model

The most appropriate model for relationships between professionals working in education and parents is the partnership model. This model is one in which professionals are viewed as experts on education and parents are regarded as experts on their children. The relationship between professionals and parents can then be a partnership that involves sharing expertise and control to provide the optimum education for children.

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that partnership model is always work together. Because Professionals and parents will look up the best strategies edcation to their children.

From the six models, we can concluded that the parent's intervention models is very important forthe parents because they will use any support such as professional or teacher depends on how they applied or educational

needed to their children. It will be affect to children. In the following section, the researcher discussed about the parent's role on students learning at home.

D. Parents' Role

The role of parents now is as a substitute for teachers in schools (Puspita, 2021). To always guide and teach the tasks given by the teacher. With parental guidance, learning will run well, safely, and effectively. In addition, parents play a very important role in guiding and motivating their children to always be enthusiastic about learning. Parents must also accompany their children while studying and doing assignments. When accompanying children to study, parents must be ready to provide assistance by helping when children experience difficulties. Parents are also required to understand their child's learning material. Parental involvement also remains one of the most important things that can influence their children in achieving maximum learning outcomes.

Parents must really be present as parties who are able to maintain and balance every dynamic in the child's growth and development process (Lathifah, 2020). Parents should also be a comfortable place for children. Parental involvement to create fun learning can be done by scheduling children's activities. Learning will not be successful if done alone. Teachers and parents must work together to make this learning activity a success. Work together according to their respective roles. For this reason, the responsibility for children's education cannot be separated from formal educational institutions without involving the role of parents.

The role of parents is to be a motivating parent in every way. Parents participate in guiding and motivating children, both by encouraging them and by increasing the needs of the school. Parents should be able to be happy friends to learn. In addition, parents are also required to be patient in teaching and guiding their children. In doing this, parents complement each

other and help solve difficult problems that children face at school and at home.

Parents have an important role in developing self-confidence. Therefore, it takes the role of parents as a substitute for teachers at home in guiding their children during the learning process. According to Cahyati (2020) there are four roles of parents during learning, namely: Parents have a role as teachers at home, where parents can guide their children in learning at home, Parents as facilitators, namely parents as facilities and infrastructure for their children in learning. carry out learning, parents as motivators, namely parents can provide encouragement and support to their children in carrying out learning so that children have a passion for learning and get good achievements. Parents as influencers or directors.

As explained above we can conclude that parents role is the important because parents is second teacher at home. Because The role of parents itself can affect the development of children in cognitive, effective, and psychomotor aspects. In the following section, the researcher will discuss about family involvement choice that could be affect on students' achievements

E. Family Involvement Choice on Students' Achievements

The family is like the first school for children, as a center for developing the habit of seeking knowledge and experience and parents who direct it. In this case, the role of big parents is to make the child what he will become in the future, contributing to the success of the child. Parents and families have a great influence on the success of the education and parenting process. The involvement of parents is related to their position at home (monitoring children's learning), as well as participation in activities organized at school (parent-teacher conferences, volunteer activities, various forms of parent activism, workshops and seminars for parents). It is well known that parental involvement is correlated with children's school achievement.

1. Parents Involvement

Parents play an important role in motivating children, because they are parents who interact the most with children so that parents maximize their role. The main thing is to educate their children (Priyanto & Izzati, 2021). Parents as the best educators. The main thing during learning from home must be to provide time and an effective and fun learning environment so that children can develop their abilities and achieve their goals the learning

Parental involvement in children's education starts at home with parents provide a safe and healthy environment, appropriate learning experiences, support, and a positive attitude about school. Several studies show improvement of academic achievement with students who have involved parents (Durisic & Bunijevac, 2017). This shows that Parental involvement is most effective when seen as a partnership between educators and parents. By examining the perceptions of parents and teachers, educators and parents should have better understanding of effective parental involvement practices in promoting student achievement.

Parental involvement provides an important opportunity for schools to enrich current school programs by bringing parents into the educational process. Increased parental involvement has been shown to result in increased student success, increased parental and teacher satisfaction in better schools. Effective parental involvement is built on careful consideration of the child's needs. To build trust, an effective approach to parental involvement relies on a strengths-based approach, emphasizing positive interactions. While specifics may vary, all parent involvement programs share the goal of increasing parent-school collaboration to promote healthy child development and safe school communities.

As explained above it can be concluded that parent involvement during learning from home must be to provide time and an effective and

fun learning environment so that children can develop their abilities and achieve their goals.

2. The Influence of Parents on Children's Success in School

Family and parents are the child's first teacher and the home is the child's first class. As the main resource for children's learning and growth and development, parents help shape a child's social, emotional, and physical development so that he can thrive in school and beyond. Supporting student success begins with a collective agreement between families, schools and communities to work together and involve committed actions to make it happen.

Influence The role of parents in helping the implementation of children's learning during Learning from home becomes very intensive (Azizah & Fitriawanati, 2020). Parents initially played a role in guiding the attitudes and skills that basic principles, such as religious education, good manners, the basics of being obedient to rules, and to inculcate good habits. But its role is expanding namely as a companion for academic education. The role of parents as educators in helping teachers implement learning Learning from Home creates new experiences in home learning interactions. So how do parents respond to the implementation of learning?, Learning from Home is what makes the role of parents important. Protégé must also have awareness, that learning activities from Home are obligations that must be carried out including duties.

Based on the expert opinion it can be concluded that the influence of parents' on children succes in schools is to maintain intensity of support for children learning and work together as one to make it better learning in academic education.

F. Previous Study

Previous Study is a reference used by the author in making research designs. A relevant research was conducted by Laura Lara and Mahia Saracosti in (2019) with the title "*Effect Of Parental Involvement On Children's Achievement n Chile*". The similarity of the research conducted by Laura Lara and Mahia Saracosti with this research is that they both examine the involvement of parents in children's learning. The differences that exist in the research conducted is that the research conducted by Laura Lara and Maria Saracostti examines the Effect of parental involvement on children's academic achievement, while in this study it examines parent intervention models on student learning at home.

In addition to relevant research, S. Wilder has also conducted in (2014) with the title "Effect Of Parental Involvement on Academic Achievement : a meta-synthesis. The similarities between this research are that they both examine parental involvement and the difference lies in the research subjects used and in previous research using the Meta-analysis technique which focuses more on the relationship between parental involvement and child achievement, while in this study it used more case studies. a study that focuses on the parent intervention model on student learning a home.