



Contents lists available at [Journal IICET](https://journal.iicet.org)  
**Jurnal EDUCATIO (Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia)**  
ISSN: 2502-8103 (Print) ISSN: 2477-8524 (Electronic)  
Journal homepage: <https://journal.iicet.org/index.php/jppi>



## Socioeconomic conditions of the family in supporting the distance learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic

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### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received Aug 13<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Revised Sep 30<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Accepted Des 28<sup>th</sup>, 2022

#### Keyword:

Socio-economic  
Distance learning process  
Covid 19 pandemic

### ABSTRACT

The impact of Covid-19 does not only occur in the health sector, but also on other sectors such as social, economic, environmental and even geopolitical and including the education sector. Family socioeconomic conditions have an important role in distance learning process which is carried out during a pandemic so that this research aims to analyze the family's economic condition of the distance learning process (PJJ) during the Covid-19 pandemic in Cibodas Jonggol Village, West Java. This type of research is quantitative research with a survey approach. The research sample from this study was a family that had family members who were still attending elementary school in Cibodas Village with a total sample of 82 respondents. The research instrument used is an interview with data analysis using descriptive quantitative. The results showed that the socioeconomic conditions of families in the Cibodas Jonggol Village area showed that there were still many who were at a very poor and poor level so that there was an inability to fulfill supporting facilities and infrastructure to carry out PJJ for families.



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## Introduction

The impact of Covid-19 does not only occur in the health sector, but also on other sectors such as social, economic, environmental and even geopolitical and including the education sector. This is due to the high rate of spread of the corona virus, which causes tremendous fear of infection and makes humans have to limit their movements. According to UNESCO, there are at least 1.5 billion school-age children affected by COVID-19 from 188 countries, including 60 million of them in Indonesia. Due to this pandemic schools are closed, this is done with the aim of preventing the spread of COVID 19 (Putria et al., 2020).

One of the impacts of Covid-19 that is most felt by the education sector is the change in the procedures for the teaching and learning process. The implementation of PJJ or Distance Learning was finally carried out due to the pandemic conditions that occurred. However, in the implementation of Distance Learning (PJJ) according to Gilster (1997) digital literacy skills are needed so that learning effectiveness can be achieved properly. This ability is in the form of the ability to use technology and information. Among the media used in the Distance Learning (PJJ) system such as E-learning, Zoom Application, Google Classroom, Youtube, Whatsapp Social Media. (Munawaroh, 2005) Paul Gilster in his book entitled Digital Literacy (Kemdikbud, 2017) digital literacy is defined as the ability to understand and use information in various forms from a very wide range of sources accessed through computer devices Then in the study found the inhibiting factors for the implementation of learning in improving the learning process of Islamic Religious Education at SMP N 1

Banyubiru can be categorized into 3 things, the first is related to the internet network both because of device factors, internet quotas, and also students' understanding of IT. The second, the student factor, is due to students who are not interested in distance learning as well as due to the economic factors of parents who are not supportive. The third of the teacher factors. Teachers are running out of time because they have to correct more, focusing too much on (Sutrisna, 2020).(Sa' dullah, 2020)smartphones /computers makes some work abandoned. Homework that ends up also becoming a victim because the learning process runs anywhere and anytime.

Based on the research that has been carried out regarding the effectiveness and results of PJJ or Distance Learning, it was found, there are obstacles faced by both teachers and students, such as cellphone constraints, quotas, learning materials, parents who cannot accompany learning due to work, late collection of assignments, students who do not understand. As for the important role of parents in accompanying children, namely children feel not alone, parents as encouragers, facilitate the needs of the child, a place to discuss and ask questions, help recognize oneself, see and develop the child's talents and create a conditioned environment for learning. Mentoring people (Sharah & Yuli Satriyani, 2022). in learning from home in addition to helping children in learning moments will also build intense communication with children. The role of parents and teachers is fundamental in supporting the process of children learning at home, both of which must build collaboration in order to maximize learning activities. The teacher's creativity in presenting interesting and fun online learning will greatly determine the amount of student attention to the learning activities or PJJ. Meanwhile, the assistance and activeness of parents in accompanying children will determine the extent to which learning activities at home will be useful and meaningful (Basir, 2021).

Online learning the role of parents as supervisors is where parents supervise the activities carried out by children effectively both in daily life and in the community, because the growth and development of children is influenced by the environment where the child is located and this certainly greatly affects the child's condition when learning from home.

From the studies that have been previously described, it shows that the role of parents is important in the implementation of PJJ where most only identify the role of parents in accompanying and directing children to study at home and do not identify the impact of family socioeconomic conditions in supporting PJJ. The PJJ that is carried out certainly requires adequate infrastructure as has been attached to the previous study, however, if the socioeconomic conditions of the family are not prosperous, the fulfillment of infrastructure will be a task that is not fulfilled by parents.

This is the beginning of researchers finding this problem in Cibodas Jonggol Village during initial observations where, PJJ did not run properly due to unavailability of signals and constraints on unsupportive family economic factors. The research in Cibodas Village is a follow-up action from the initial observations of researchers who found that the implementation of distance learning or PJJ did not run properly during the COVID-19 that occurred, causing obstacles in the implementation of PJJ in that place. Juka h althis du let go on and on without any handling and solutions provided. So, this research is important to present empirical and scientific data on the conditions and learning constraints that occur in Cibodas Village due to the impact of COVID-19 on economic conditions and family welfare.

## Method

The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive research with a survey approach. The sampling technique was carried out by probability sampling with a total sample of 82 samples, namely with a sample of the head of the family who lived in Cibodas Jonggol Village and had elementary school-age children in the village. The instrument used is the interview. The instrument trial is carried out by validation test with the product moment method from the person and the reability test used is the equivalent coefficient. Data collection techniques used use field surveys and interview guidelines. The analysis technique used is descriptive quantitative.

## Results and Discussions

In this study, it uses quantitative research methods with interview instruments made by researchers and has the aim of knowing and measuring how the socioeconomic conditions of families that have an influence or are related to the implementation of their children's PJJ. In essence, parents have the obligation to fulfill all facilities and infrastructure in supporting the implementation of PJJ, however, the social conditions of parents will be something that determines the continuity of PJJ itself. The following are the results of research that has been carried out in Cibodas Village with a total of 82 respondents.

### Socioeconomic Outaga. Income

Table 1. Income

No.	Income	Score Interval	Frequency	Percentage
1	< Rp. 500.000 /Month	64-82	28	34%
2	Rp. 500.000 - Rp1.000.000 /Month	45-63	32	39%
3	> Rp. 1.000.000 /Month	27-45	22	27%
Total Number			82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

The income of families in Cibodas Village who were respondents in this study had the most income of Rp. 500,000-Rp. 1,000,000/month as many as 32 respondents or 39%. Respondents who earned less than <Rp.500,000/month were in second place, namely 28 respondents or 34% and finally respondents earning more than Rp. 1,000,000v as many as 22 respondents or 27%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure.

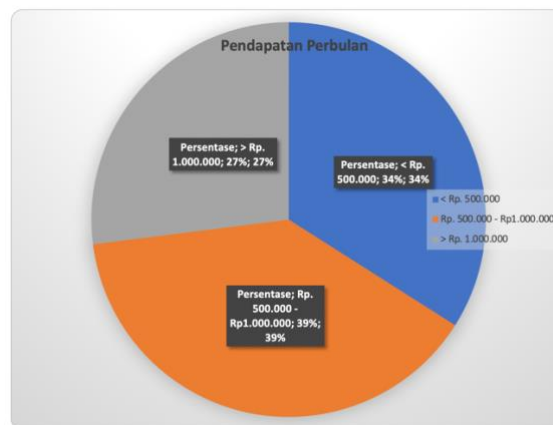


Figure 1. Income

The income of the respondents in this study shows that it almost has the same amount between < income of Rp. 500,000/month and those with an income of > Rp. 1,000,000/month. For families with an income of < Rp. 500,000/month have a job and income that is not settled such as odd laborers and farmers who rent land owned by others.

Meanwhile, those who earn > Rp. 1,000,000 per month are those who have a business or trade although sometimes it is uncertain every month to get the same results and the maximum income achievement is usually only around Rp. 3,000,000 per month. In addition to those who trade, usually those who have an income of > Rp. 1,000,000 are people who work as factory workers with a maximum monthly income of Rp. 3,500,000.

### Expense

Table 2. Expense

No.	Expense	Frequency	Percentage
1	< Rp. 500.000 /Month	28	34%
2	Rp. 500.000 - Rp1.000.000 /Month	34	41%
3	> Rp. 1.000.000 /Month	20	24%
Total Number		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

In the table above, it shows the monthly expenses of families who are respondents in this study there are as many as 34 respondents or 41% whose expenses are Rp. 500,000-Rp. 1,000,000/Month and 28 responses or 34% whose expenses are less than Rp. 500,000/Month while for the least is those whose expenses are more than Rp. 1,000,000/Month, which is 20 respondents or 24%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure.

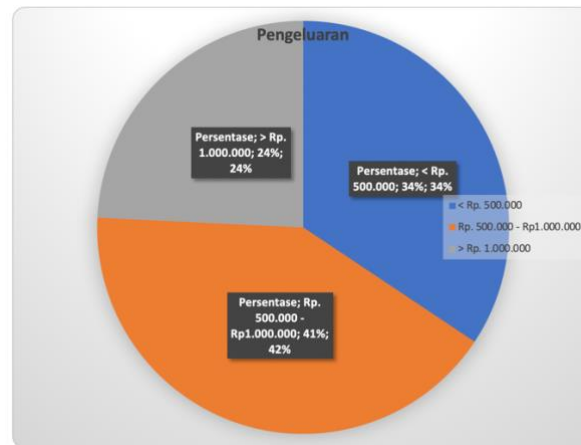


Figure 2. Expense

Expenditures from respondents based on the results of the study showed almost the same results as income data. This happens because respondents will have expenses to meet basic needs that are the same as the income they get. If they have an income lower than the income then they will borrow to neighbors and stalls that can provide loans. For respondents whose expenses are lower than income, they can save from the remaining money collected even though it is only in the range of Rp.200,000–Rp.500,000/month. As a result of the same expenditure and income, it can be used as a factor that the Cibodas Village family has a low socioeconomic level.

#### Fulfillment of internet quota

Table 3. Internet Quota Fulfillment

No.	Internet Quota Fulfillment	Frequency	Percentage
1	Not Meeting	7	9%
2	Sometimes	30	37%
3	Meet	45	55%
Total Number		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

The expenditure that is closely related to PJJ is of course the purchase of internet quota. The majority of respondents met the internet quota needs of their children around 45 respondents or 55% while, for 30 respondents or 37% sometimes met the needs of internet quota if there was an assignment or when studying PJJ only. Respondents who do not have smartphones and are less able do not meet their children's internet quota needs due to limited costs, namely 7 respondents or 9%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure 3.

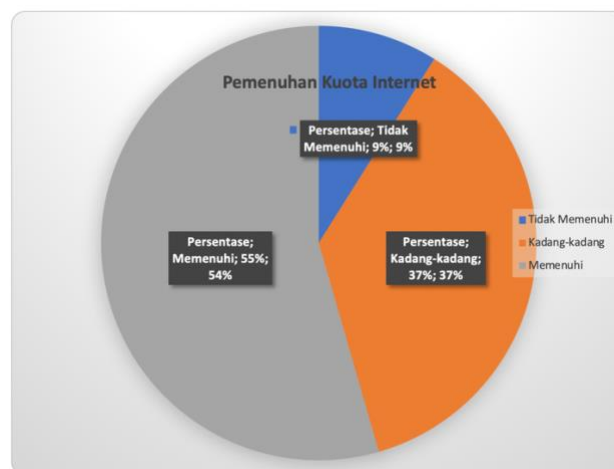


Figure 3. Internet Quota Fulfillment

In the implementation of PJJ, of course, there is a question to measure the optimal or not of the implementation of PJJ from what supporting indicators are met, including the availability of internet quota as

a link for PJJ in Cibodas Jonggol Village. There are around 55% of respondents who always set aside income to meet their children's internet quota to go to school and carry out PJJ even if school holidays internet needs are always met to be used as entertainment for children and their parents.

Meanwhile, for 30% sometimes meet quota needs if the child goes to school only or has duties if there is no school or assignment, the child is not given money to buy or rent internet services by his parents because of the limited funds they have. For 9% do not meet the internet quota because they do not have communication tools that are used at home for PJJ or to communicate.

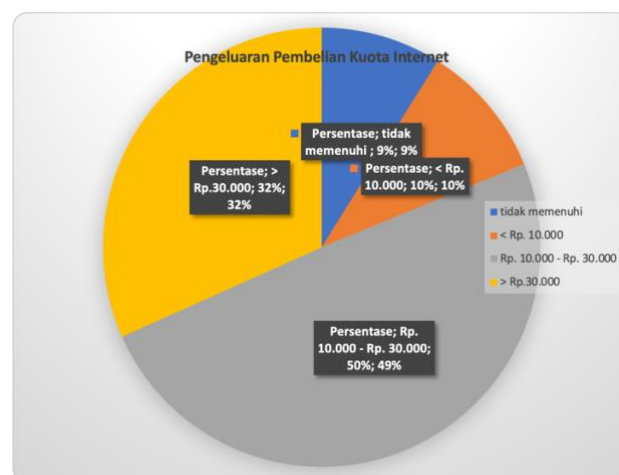
Internet quota issuance

**Table 4.** Total Internet Quota Purchase Expenses

No.	Total Internet Quota Purchase Expenses	Frequency	Percentage
1	does not meet	7	9%
2	< Rp. 10.000 /Month	8	10%
3	Rp. 10.000 - Rp. 30.000 /Month	41	50%
4	> Rp.30.000 /Month	26	32%
	Total Number	82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

The amount of expenditure from respondents for quota costs during PJJ is the most in the range of Rp.10,000-Rp.30,000/month for one month, namely 41 respondents or 50% while for the second position 26 respondents or 32% of the internet quota fee expenditure is more than Rp.30,000/month and the lowest is less than Rp.10,000/month, usually those who fill the ethics quota have a PJJ schedule only. Respondents who do not have communication tools usually do not meet their internet quota, which is 7 respondents or 9%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure 4.



**Figure 4.** Internet Quota Purchase Expenses

Respondents who meet the internet quota of 50% of the respondents must spend Rp.10,000-Rp.30,000/month per month to pay for the services or internet quota used usually at such a cost to only get 3 GB - 20 GB of internet quota that can be obtained. Respondents who pay for internet services or quotas >Rp.30,000/month usually who rent wifi installation services at home at a cost of Rp.200,000-Rp.300,000/month which are then rented back as products that are sold by expecting a profit that is priced for a day if renting a wifi service of Rp.2000/Hari while for a month Rp.30,000/Month.

Number of family members

**Table 5.** Number of Family Members

No.	Number of Family Members	Frequency	Percentage
1	>3 people	53	65%
2	3 people	19	23%
3	2 People	10	12%
Total Number		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

The number of family members in the community who were respondents in this study had the most than 3 family members with 53 respondents or 65% while for families with 3 family members as many as 19 respondents or 23% and families whose family members were 2 people as many as 10 respondents or 12%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure 5.

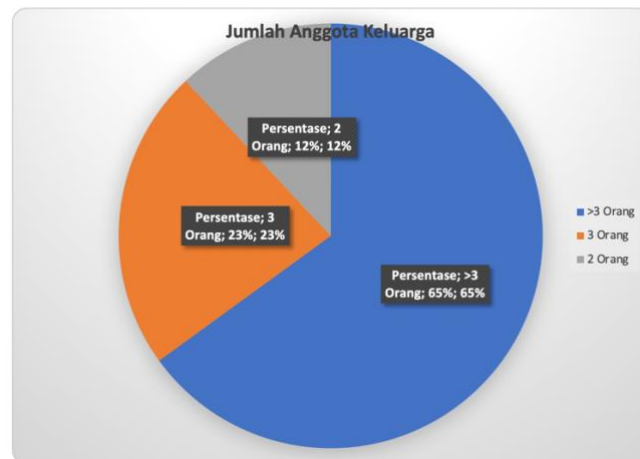


Figure 5. Number of Family Members

Based on field data found that each head of the family (KK) has a total of >3 family members consisting of father, mother and child of more than 1 person. As for those who have a total of 3 family members are those who have a father, mother and 1 child in the family there are as many as 23% and for those who have 2 family members in 1 household as much as 12% where, consisting of a father or mother (one of them) and children usually in the family of the head of the family usually namely the father has died or divorced.

#### Number of family dependents

Table 6. Jumlah Family Dependents

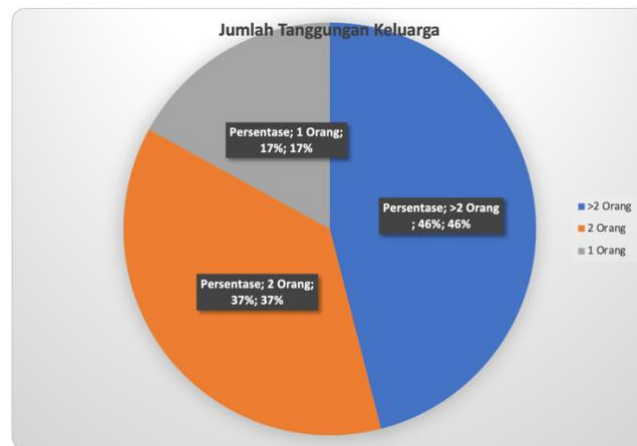
No.	Jumlah Family Dependents	Frequency	Percentage
1	>2 people	38	46%
2	2 People	30	37%
3	1 Person	14	17%
Total Number		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

The data in the table above shows that there are 38 respondents or 46% whose number of family dependents is more than 2 people while for respondents who have the number of dependents of 2 people in the family there are as many as 30 respondents or 37% and for the lowest is the number of family dependents which is only 1 person, namely 14 respondents or 17% only. For more details can be seen in the following Figure 6.

The number of dependents in a family are those who are not working and are met for their needs by the working person. The data shows that 46% of households have as many as > 2 dependents, usually in 1 KK that works only 1 person, namely the father or head of the household only and the mother and children more than 1 are family dependents.





**Figure 6.** Number of Family Dependents

About 37% of respondents have 2 dependents, consisting of the head of the working family, usually the father while the mother and one child are dependents of the family. For 17% have family dependents only 1 person usually the head of the family or father works and the mother also works then the only child becomes dependent. However, there are also in one KK there are 2 people who work, usually the head of the family or father and his son who are already working but not married so as to help the family economy and bear the mother and sister who are one person or more than one person.

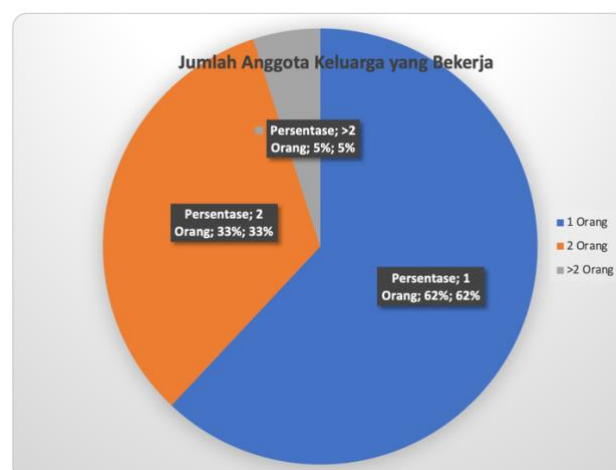
#### Number of working family members

**Table 7.** Jumlah Working Family Members

No.	Jumlah Working Family Members	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 Person	51	62%
2	2 People	27	33%
3	>2 people	4	5%
Total Number		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

In the table in the study above, it shows that the most working family members are 1 person, namely the head of the family or father in the family, which is 51 respondents or 62% while 27 respondents or 33% have 2 working family members. For families whose members work more than 2 people in a family as many as 4 people or 5%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure.



**Figure 7.** Number of Working Family Members

The number of heads of family or KK who have 1 working person is the majority of respondents, namely 62%, namely the head of the family or the father who works. For those who have 2 people working in one household, there are as many as 33% consisting of working fathers and mothers or fathers and children who are adults but are not married and then have worked. While those who have >2 people who work in one

household, there are 5% usually fathers and mothers have stalls or shops and there are children who are adults and come to work.

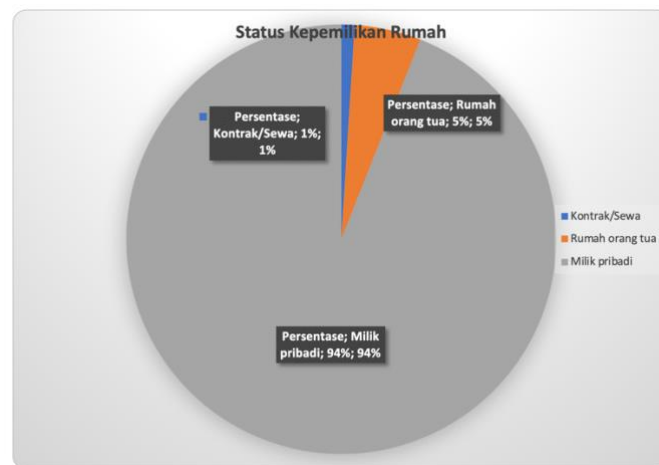
Homeownership status

**Table 8.** Homeownership Status

No.	Homeownership Status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Contract/Lease	1	1%
2	Parents' home	4	5%
3	Privately owned	77	94%
Total Number		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

Families in Cibodas Village almost all already own houses with private property status as many as 77 respondents or 94%, this is supported because land prices in the region are still cheap and still widely available due to very low density. And most of the land there is also the result of inheritance that already belongs to the heirs so that there are few families who contract or rent with only 1 respondent or 1% and who still live in their parents' house as many as 4 respondents or 5%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure.



**Figure 8.** Homeownership Status

From the data, it shows that the majority of respondents already have a private house, which is 94%. This happens because the price of land in the village area is still fairly cheap and a lot of green open land is available and is still land owned by the residents of Cibodas Village which is then passed on to their married children so, it is rare to find respondents who are still hitchhiking or contracting.

In addition, because Cibodas Village is located far from the center of activities of Jonggol District. Cibodas Village has a small population and there are also very few migrants who enter the Cibodas Village area, namely there are only 1 person or 1% of the total respondents studied because Cibodas Village can still be classified as a backward and inland area so that it is not an attractive area for migrants.

Physical condition of the house building

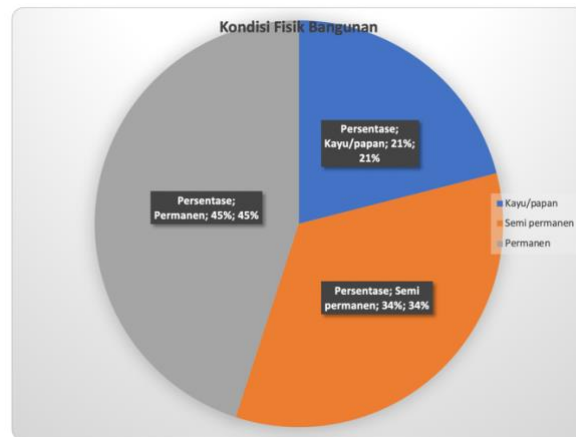
**Table 9.** Physical Condition of House Building

No.	Building Type Specifications	Frequency	Percentage
1	Wood/board	17	21%
2	Semi-permanent	28	34%
3	Permanent	37	45%
Total Number		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

The majority of family houses in Cibodas Village are permanent with 37 respondents or 45% while the semi-permanent ones are in second place with 28 respondents or 34% and for families whose houses are still wooden / plank there are as many as 17 respondents or 21%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure.





**Figure 9.** Physical Condition of the Building

For the physical condition of the house building inhabited by respondents, 45% is permanent although it is still simple but the walls and floors are cement and kramik so they are habitable and more sturdy, but from 45% of these permanent buildings, no houses are found that are terraced or have 2 floors.

There are 34% of semi-permanent houses, which have half in cement and half in wood. Usually the front that is visible first is a wall or cement to make it neater and pleasing to the eye. As for the back of the house that is not visible to others such as the kitchen or the room section, it is still made of wooden cubicles or plywood boards only.

Respondents who own wooden or plank houses are only about 21% with poor economic conditions because the head of the family who works is not necessarily a freelance day laborer and a farmer with an uncertain income. And usually the shape of the respondent's house building consisting of wood or plywood is an ancient stilt house that has not been demolished due to cost constraints.

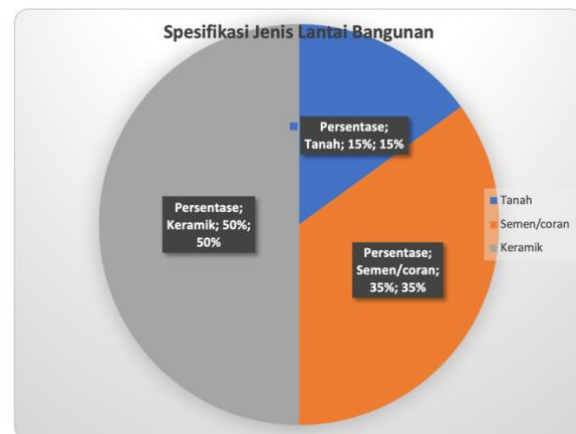
Types of floors of house buildings

**Table 10.** Building Floor Type Specifications

No.	Building Floor Type Specifications	Frequency	Percentage
1	Soil	12	15%
2	Cement/castings	29	35%
3	Ceramics	41	50%
Total Number		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

The condition of the house floors of the respondents who had the most was already in a row with 41 respondents or 50% then positioned the second condition was already in cement / castings with 29 respondents or 35% and whose house floor conditions were still ground 12 respondents or 15%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure.



**Figure 10.** Building Floor Type Specifications

From the data from the study, 50% of families have a house because it is considered neater and most have a house that is already permanent. As for those in cement / castings there are 35% due to cost constraints so that they can only be cemented / castings first if they have sustenance again will continue to install ceramics. Usually the condition of the building in cement / castings is semi-permanent. As for respondents who have a house with a dirt floor condition, there are 15% usually the condition of the house building is wood or plywood.

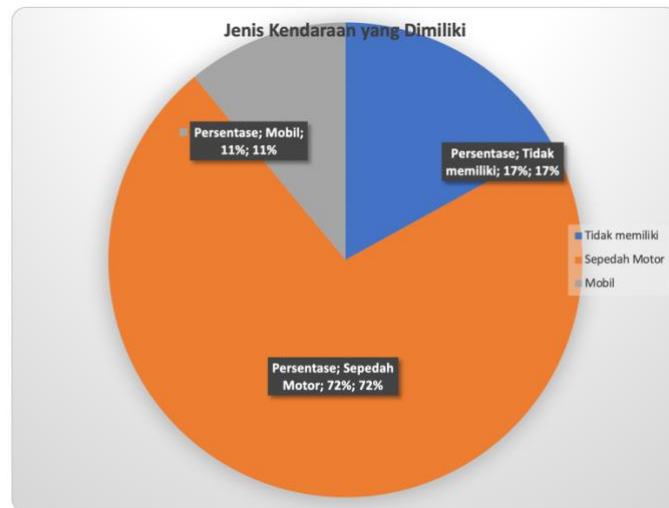
Types of vehicles owned

**Table 11.** Jenis Owned vehicles

No.	Jenis Owned vehicles	Frequency	Percentage
1	Doesn't have	14	17%
2	Motorcycles	59	72%
3	Car	9	11%
	Total Number	82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

From the table data above, family motor vehicle ownership in Cibodas Village there are as many as 59 respondents or 72% who only have motorcycles and the next data shows that there are still many who do not have motorized vehicles, namely 14 respondents or 17%. For families who own motorized cars and motorbikes, there were 9 respondents or 11%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure.



**Figure 11.** Types of Vehicles Owned

Vehicles with a bermoror are certainly important today to be mobile and even support for someone to be able to work. From respondents, research that has been carried out shows that 72% already have a motorized vehicle for mobility or work.

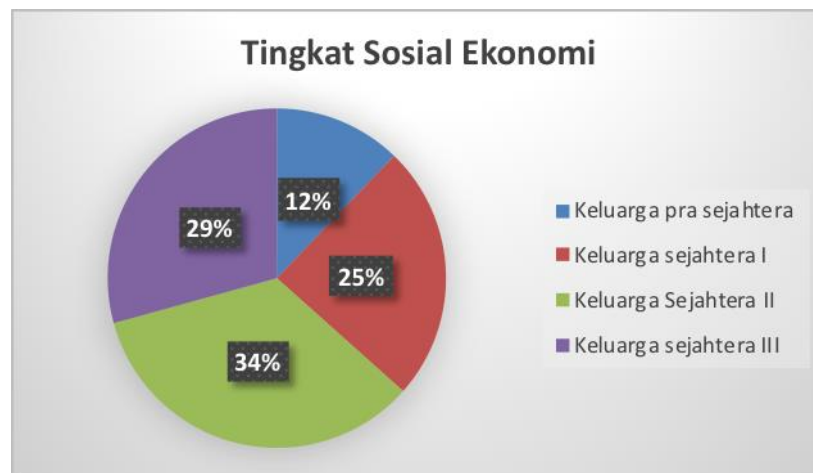
In one family there is at least one motorbike or at most there are only two motorcycles purchased on credit with new or used condition but still suitable for use. Respondents who have a car usually also have a motorbike, which is 11%. Respondents who own this car are usually in one family of more than one working person so that they can afford to buy the old type of car. And usually those who own a car are respondents whose homes are on the side of the highway.

**Table 12.** Socio-economic Conditions according to BKKBN

No.	Socioeconomic Conditions	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
1	Family Pra Sejahtera	10-15	10	12%
2	Family Sejahtera I	16-21	20	24%
3	Prosperous Family II	22-27	28	34%
4	Family Sejahtera III	28-33	24	29%
	Total		82	100%

Source: Research Results in 2022

According to the table above regarding the socioeconomic condition of the family according to BKKBN states that, the level of welfare in Cibodas Village can be seen based on data in the table above showing the socioeconomic condition of the community as many as 28 respondents or 34% are at the level of prosperous families II or families, namely family welfare conditions that for economic reasons cannot meet one or more indicators which include having savings, eating together while communicating, recreation together once every 6 months, increasing religious knowledge, using means of transport. The condition of the community with a family only III is in the second order, namely as many as 24 respondents or 29% of whom at this stage a person has been able to meet the indicators in the second prosperous state but has not been able to meet two indicators, namely actively making material donations regularly and being active as a member of a community organization. For families sejahtera I or can be called poor there are 20 respondents or 24% and pre-prosperous families as many as 10 respondents or 12%. For more details can be seen in the following Figure.



**Figure 12.** Figure of Family Socioeconomic Level in Cibodas Jonggol Village, West Java 2022

Based on the Figure above, it shows that the majority of socioeconomic conditions of families in Cibodas Village still exist in the level of prosperous families II as much as 34%, namely socioeconomic conditions, namely family welfare conditions which for economic reasons cannot meet one or more indicators which include having savings, eating together while communicating, recreation together every 6 months, increase religious knowledge, use means of transport. The condition of the community with a family only III is in the second order, namely as many as 24 respondents or 29% of whom at this stage a person has been able to meet the indicators in the second prosperous state but has not been able to meet two indicators, namely actively making material donations regularly and being active as a member of a community organization.

## Conclusions

This research was conducted in Cibodas Village, Jonggol District using a sample of 82 respondents using quantitative descriptive analysis methods and using questionnaires and interviews as data collection techniques. Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it shows that:

The socioeconomic conditions of families in the Cibodas Jonggol Village area show that there are still many who are at a very poor and poor level so that there is an inability to fulfill supporting facilities and infrastructure to carry out PJJ for families. The implementation of PJJ in Cibodas Jonggol Village did not run optimally because socioeconomic factors were not met. This research is expected to provide empirical data on the implementation of Distance Learning (PJJ) in the area. Making the results of this study as input from the local government in the evaluation of PPJ in Cibodas Jonggol Village.

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