

## **THE RELATIONSHIP OF TEACHERS' ONLINE MANAGEMENT SKILLS, INNOVATIVE ABILITY, AND PARENTAL SUPPORT WITH LEARNING INTERESTS OF FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS**

**Zein Nawawi<sup>1</sup>**

Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Salatiga, Indonesia<sup>1</sup>  
Corresponding author email: [akhmadmakhfud123@gmail.com](mailto:akhmadmakhfud123@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>

**Abdul Khamid<sup>2</sup>**

Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Salatiga, Indonesia<sup>2</sup>

**Ruwandi<sup>3</sup>**

Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Salatiga, Indonesia<sup>3</sup>

### **ABSTRAK**

Pendidikan merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari keseluruhan kehidupan manusia. Karena sarana untuk memperoleh kelangsungan hidup manusia yang layak sekaligus sebagai bagian dari hak asasi manusia dalam proses mempersiapkan diri untuk masa depan yang lebih baik adalah melalui pendidikan itu sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis hubungan antara keterampilan guru dalam mengelola pembelajaran online dan kemampuan berinovasi dengan minat belajar siswa melalui dukungan orang tua sebagai variabel intervening pada siswa kelas V SDN Karangjati 04. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif, dengan sampel 30 siswa. Sedangkan metode pengumpulan datanya adalah melalui kuesioner, kemudian data dianalisis menggunakan analisis statistik dengan analisis regresi berganda, analisis jalur dan uji Sobel. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian di SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara keterampilan guru dalam mengelola pembelajaran online dan kemampuan berinovasi terhadap minat belajar siswa dengan dukungan orang tua sebagai variabel intervening. Hal ini dikarenakan nilai hubungan langsung antara kemampuan guru dalam mengelola pembelajaran online adalah 0,039 dan hubungan tidak langsung melalui mediasi dukungan orang tua adalah 0,0380 yang artinya nilai hubungan tidak langsung lebih kecil dari nilai hubungan langsung dan nilai hubungan langsung. nilai signifikansi adalah 0,862 lebih dari 0,050.

**Kata Kunci:** Manajemen Online Guru, Dukungan Orang Tua Belajar, Minat Belajar

## ABSTRACT

Education is an inseparable part of the whole of human life. Because the means to obtain a decent human survival as well as part of human rights in the process of preparing oneself for a better future is through education itself. This study aims to find and analyze the relationship between teacher skills in managing online learning and the ability to innovate with students' interest in learning through parental support as an intervening variable for fifth grade students at SDN Karangjati 04. This type of research uses quantitative research, with a sample of 30 students. While the method of collecting data is through a questionnaire, then the data is analyzed using statistical analysis with multiple regression analysis, path analysis and Sobel test. Based on the results of research at SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang shows that there is no significant relationship between teacher skills in managing online learning and the ability to innovate on students' interest in learning with parental support as an intervening variable. This is because the value of the direct relationship between the teacher's ability to manage online learning is 0.039 and the indirect relationship through mediation of parental support is 0.0380 which means that the value of the indirect relationship is smaller than the value of the direct relationship and the significance value is 0.862 more than 0.050.

**Keywords:** Teachers Online Management, Parental Support Learning, Learning Interest

### A. INTRODUCTION

Education is an integral part of human life. Because the means to obtain a decent human survival and also part of human rights in the process of preparing oneself for a better future is through education itself. Especially at this time where the corona virus (covid-19) outbreak has hit more than 200 countries in the world which has provided its own challenges and obstacles for teachers or educators (Jannah & Pratiwi, 2021; Sari & Latief, 2021; Nurina & Khamid, 2021). In anticipating the spread of the outbreak, the government has issued various policies such as isolation, clean and healthy lifestyle behavior by always washing hands after activities, *social and physical distancing*, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) or the Enforcement of Community Social Restrictions (PPKM) for all students to order. new normal life (*new normal*). This condition requires residents including students and educators to *stay at*

*home*, work, worship and study at home (Jamaluddin, Ratnasih, Gunawan, & Paujiah, 2021; Rahimah et al., 2020). The extraordinary impact of this pandemic includes the declining interest in learning of students as in the research journal of Marwah et al (2020: 2016) which concludes that students feel there is a compulsion to study remotely without the existence of adequate facilities and infrastructure such as the lack of *cellphones* or laptop that can be used for studying.

This pandemic condition also pecks parents to be able to use technology and of course also have to provide a quota which are at their own expense. It's the same with teachers, a pandemic with conditions new conditions make teachers have to re-adapt to distance learning conditions, This adaptation process certainly has an impact on interest in learning and learning outcomes declining students.

Such conditions of course require educational institutions to innovate in the learning process. One form of innovation is to do learning *online* or online (in the network). This was then responded by the Ministry of Education and Culture by issuing several Circulars (SE) related to the prevention and handling of Covid-19. *First*, Circular Number 2 of 2021 concerning the prevention and handling of Covid-19 in the Ministry of Education and Culture. *Second*, Circular Number 3 of 2021 concerning Prevention of Covid-19 in Education Units. *Third*, Circular Number 4 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of *Coronavirus Disease* (Covid-19), which among other things contains directions on the learning and teaching process from home or often called PJJ (Arifa, 2021).

Distance Learning (PJJ) is now the main choice because of this pandemic. One form is the *e-learning* method which is an internet-based learning method. But in reality online learning activities or known as PJJ (Distance Learning) have not been maximally successful, as evidenced by the data obtained from SD Negeri Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang which shows that the PAI student learning outcomes of the number of students who have not completed the KKM are higher than the number of students who have completed the KKM set by the school, which is 75%.

There are various factors that influence student learning. This is what causes student learning outcomes to differ from one another. Slameto (2010:54-71) reveals that

the factors that influence learning are classified into two, namely:

1. Internal factors, including: physical factors, psychological factors (intelligence, attention, interests, talents, motives, maturity, readiness), and factors fatigue.
2. External factors, including: family factors, school factors and community factors or environmental factors.

Innovative and competent teachers are one of the most important factors in the world of education. Because this can provide encouragement or motivation for students so that their interest in learning increases. Based on the results of observations and interviews, information was obtained from PAI teachers and the principal of SDN Karangjati 04. That the teachers at the SD can be categorized as having been able to innovate and proficient in conducting online learning in this pandemic era. However, if viewed from the student's point of view, the lack of enthusiasm of students in participating in online learning is evident in the attendance record of only 57% of students who are disciplined and the lack of discipline in doing the assignments given by the teacher through *Google Classroom* is also low, it is proven that only 45% are disciplined.

The success of students in learning does not completely arise from themselves, but also comes from external factors. One of the factors that come from outside the student (external) is the family environment, especially in this case is the attention of parents. Based on the results of observations and interviews with teachers and several students, it was obtained information that

students of SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang, not all of them get the maximum attention from their parents. Some of them are even less noticed by their parents in learning, both in learning assistance, parents don't understand the learning material and so on. Often PAI teachers encounter students who do not do their homework online either via *WhatsApp* or *Google Classroom* because they forget or are lazy to study. Those application was essential as alternative media to utilize learning online since pandemic time (Dewi, Utami, & Suhono, 2022). Unfortunately, the parents of students reasoned because they were busy working in the factory and after work they were tired, this is also natural because most of the parents are factory employees.

It is suspected that parents' attention also influences students' interest in learning at SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas Kab. Semarang. "The level of parental education, the size of the income, sufficient or lack of parental attention and guidance, whether or not both parents get along with the children, whether or not the situation in the household is calm, all of which affect children's learning interest" (Dalyono, 2009: 59). ).

With various rational arguments and the results of the initial observations that have been stated above, it is interesting to examine how the relationship between teachers' online management skills, ability to innovate and parental support with interest in learning for fifth graders at SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang in 2021”

There are several previous studies related to the relationship between teacher

skills in managing online, the ability to innovate and parental support with students' interest in learning include; Kartilawati and Mawaddatan Warohmah; *Professionalism of Islamic Religious Education Teachers In the Age of Information and Communication Technology* (2014), Poncojari Wahyono, Husamah and Anton Setia Budi; *Professional teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic: Review of online learning implementation, challenges, and solutions* (2020), Ika Yuliarti TSU; *The Relationship Between Teacher Competence and Student Interest in Learning with the Level of Student Achievement in Class XI Social Studies SMA Negeri 2 Sukoharjo Academic Year 2011/2012* (2012), Ari Eka Astuti; *The Relationship Between the Role of Parents and Learning Motivation with Learning Achievement in Sociology Subjects in Class Xi Students of SMA Negeri 1 Karangdowo, Klaten, 2009/2010 Academic Year* (Thesis in 2010).

The difference between this study and previous research is that this study focuses on the relationship between teacher skills in managing online and their ability to innovate by taking parental support as an intervening variable on student PAI learning achievement.

This research aims to; 1) Finding and analyzing the relationship between online management skills of teachers and students' learning interest in PAI subjects for class V at SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang in 2021. 2) Finding and analyzing the relationship between the teacher's innovation ability and students' interest in learning in the fifth grade PAI subject at SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab.

Semarang in 2021. 3) Finding and analyzing the relationship between parental support and student interest in learning in PAI subjects for class V at SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang in 2021.4) Finding and analyzing the relationship between teacher skills in managing online and the ability to innovate with interest in learning PAI through parental support as an variable *interveningfor* fifth grade students at SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang in 2021.

In order to achieve this goal, the researchers made several hypotheses as follows: 1) Ho: There is no significant relationship between the ability of teachers to manage online and students' interest in learning. Ha : There is a significant relationship between the ability of teachers to manage online on students' interest in learning. 2) Ho: There is no significant relationship between the ability to innovate on students' interest in learning. Ha : There is a significant relationship between the ability to innovate on students' interest in learning. 3) Ho: There is no significant relationship between parental support and student interest in learning. Ha : There is a significant relationship between parental support and student interest in learning. 4) Ho: There is no significant relationship between teachers' skills in managing online learning and the ability to innovate on students' interest in learning with parental support as an intervening variable. Ha : There is a significant relationship between teacher skills in managing online learning and the ability to innovate with students ' interest in learning with parental support as an intervening variable.

## B. METHOD

In this study, researchers used a quantitative approach, in which the processing of the data obtained was measured using statistics in its presentation. Thus , this research is a type of quantitative research, namely developing and using mathematical models, theories and/or hypotheses related to phenomena. Which aims to investigate the possible influence between variables. And this research is designed in the form of survey research. Survey research is a field research conducted on several samples from a certain population whose data collection is carried out using a questionnaire (Zainal, 2007). The data used in this study is primary data. That is data obtained directly from the object under study (Sugiyono, 2013: 137).

The population of this research is the students of SDN Karangjati 04 Kec. Bergas, Kab. Semarang. The total population in this study amounted to 298 students consisting of 2 large class groups. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher uses the type of sample which is included in non- *probability sampling*, namely incidental sampling technique. (Sugiyono, 2013: 67). Researchers will use students from class 5 B as samples in this study. The data collection in this study the researchers used a *questionnaire* (questionnaire) as a technique to collect data from respondents. Questionnaire (questionnaire) is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2013: 142). In this study, a questionnaire or questionnaire was used as a research

instrument. Research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that their work is easier and the results are better, in the sense of being more accurate, complete and systematic so that they are easier to process. The scale used in this instrument is a Likert scale of 1-5, which is a scale used to measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. (Sugiyono, 2013: 93)

Before the instrument is given to the sample, the instrument is first tested to test the feasibility of the instrument and whether it can be continued as an instrument in research. The first is the validity test used for the validity of a questionnaire distributed to respondents. The questionnaire can be said to be valid if it is able to reveal the value of the variable under study. According to Sugiyono (2013: 348) the instrument can be used to measure what is to be measured, so it can be said that the instrument is valid. As for the results of the validity test through the help of *SPSS software* which can take 30 respondents outside the sample, namely from SD N Karangjati 02, it is found that  $r$  Count  $>$   $r$  Table of all items in the questionnaire where the value of  $r$  Table with  $N$  (respondent 10) in 5% significance is 0.632. And it can also be seen with Sig value  $<$  0.05 at 5% significance or Sig value  $<$  0.05 at 1% significance. Thus the instrument used in this study is valid.

Furthermore, the instrument was tested for reliability to determine whether the questionnaire remained consistent when used repeatedly with the same symptoms and with the same measuring instrument. While statistical tests *Cronbach Alpha* ( $\alpha$ ) is

useful for testing than the level of reliable variable. If the value *Cronbach Alpha*  $>$  0.60 then the variable can be said to be reliable. The reliability of the data is more reliable when the *alpha* is close to one (Ghozali, 2009). *software is SPSS* used to test the reliability of each variable using the *Cronbach Alpha Coefficient*. The results of the analysis of the reliability of the instrument on the researcher using *SPPS* were declared reliable because the value was *Cronbach Alpha*  $>$  0.60, thus the instrument in this study was reliable.

The data analysis technique is the first is hypothesis testing, this is used to test the effect of the mediating variable (variable *intervening*) and to test the hypothesis that has been proposed in mediating the independent variable with the dependent variable, the researcher uses several statistical analyzes, namely from the Regression Correlation Analysis analysis, namely data analysis that serves to determine the level of closeness of the relationship between the dependent variable (X) and the independent variable (Y). Which can be seen from the significance value in the table *coefficients*, then multiple regression analysis is tested which is used to predict how the condition of the dependent variable will be if two or more independent variables as predictor factors are manipulated (increase in value). Because with this technique researchers can find out a significant relationship more than two independent variables. Where in this study there are three independent variables and one dependent variable. The multiple regression analysis is used to test fourth hypothesis Sugiyono's (2017: 275).

Furthermore, the path regression test is used to determine the structure or pattern of the relationship between three or more variables and cannot be used to confirm or reject the existing hypothesis with imaginary causality. And the last is the Sobel test in this study used to test the hypothesis that has been proposed and to test the effect of the variable *intervening* in mediating the independent variable with the dependent variable. The path analysis is a development rather than multiple regression analysis in which the use of this regression analysis is to calculate the level of causality between variables that have been determined based on the previous theory (Ghozali, 2011: 249).

### C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data from the questionnaire distributed to the sample which was then statistically processed using *SPSS software*, we can know the results of this research as follows: 1) The Relationship between Teacher Skills in Managing Online with Class V Students' Learning Interest in Islamic Education Subjects in SDN Karangjati 04. Based on the results of the correlation test, it can be said that there is no significant relationship between the ability of teachers to manage online with the learning interest of class V students in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. This is because it is known that there is a correlation between the variable of teacher's ability to manage online and the variable of interest. student learning has a smaller t arithmetic value with a t table value ( $0.175 < 1.697$ ) or a Sig value. (2-tailed) of  $0.862 > 0.05$ . Thus  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_o$  is accepted. 2) The relationship between the

ability to innovate and the learning interest of grade 5 students in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. Based on the results of the correlation test, it can be said that there is no significant relationship between the ability to innovate and the learning interest of grade 5 students in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. This is because it is known that the correlation between the variable of ability to innovate and the variable of student interest in learning has a smaller t-count value with a t-table value ( $0.813 < 1.697$ ) or the value of Sig. (2-tailed) of  $0.424 > 0.05$ . Thus  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_o$  is accepted. 3) The relationship between parental support and interest in learning for fifth grade students in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. Based on the results of the correlation test, it can be said that there is no significant relationship between parental support and interest in learning for fifth grade students in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. This is because it is known that the correlation between the parental support variable and the learning interest variable has a smaller t-count value with a t-table value ( $1.494 < 1.697$ ) or the value of Sig. (2-tailed) of  $0.147 > 0.05$ . Thus  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_o$  is accepted. 4) The relationship between the ability of teachers to manage online, the ability to innovate on students' interest in learning with parental support as a mediator/variable *intervening*. Based on the results of the SPSS output, the data obtained are as follows:

a. Based on the results of calculations through SPSS the value of a direct relationship is 0.039 and an indirect relationship is 0.0380 which means that the value of the indirect relationship is

smaller than the value of a direct relationship and the significance value is 0.862, these results shows that indirectly the ability of teachers to manage online through parental support does not have a significant relationship with interest in learning. This is also reinforced by the results of the Sobel test that the parental support variable does not significantly mediate the relationship between the teacher's ability to manage online variables and students' interest in learning in PAI subjects. This is because the result of the Sobel test value is 0.283 and it is greater than 0.05.

- b. Based on the results of the calculation above, the direct relationship value is 0.222 and the indirect relationship is 0.233 which means that the indirect relationship value is greater than the direct relationship value with a significance value of 0.424, this result indicates that indirectly the ability to innovate through parental support does not have There is a significant relationship with fifth grade students' learning interest in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. This is reinforced by the Sobel test that the parental support variable does not significantly mediate the relationship between the teacher's ability to manage online learning and student interest in PAI subjects. This is because the result of the Sobel test value is 0.283 and it is greater than 0.05.

Looking at the above phenomenon, all of the independent variables, namely the ability of teachers to manage online, the ability to innovate and parental support, do not have a significant relationship with the

dependent variable, namely the interest in learning of fifth grade students in PAI subjects at SD Negeri Karangjati 04. In the

researcher's opinion, there are at least three possible possibilities. occurred during the research process. The first possibility is an error in taking the theory that is used as a guide for making the instrument. Then the second possibility is an instrument that is not valid and or not reliable. The third possibility is that there is an element of origin of the respondent or sample in working on the instrument.

However, looking at the theory used in the process of making the instrument, which can be seen in table 3.3, the indicators of the research questionnaire are strong enough so that the first possibility is rejected. Then look at the validity value of all items on the questionnaire with the help of SPSS is valid because the value of  $r_{\text{Count}} > r_{\text{Table}}$  of all items in the questionnaire where the value of  $r_{\text{Table}}$  with N (respondent 10) at 5% significance is 0.632. And it can also be seen with Sig value  $< 0.05$  at 5% significance or Sig value  $< 0.05$  at 1% significance. Likewise, in the analysis of the instrument reliability test, researchers using SPSS were declared reliable because the value was  $Cronbach\ Alpha > 0.60$ . So with these facts it shows that the second possibility is also rejected.

Thus, the biggest possible result of all the independent variables, namely the ability of teachers to manage online, the ability to innovate and parental support, do not have a significant relationship with the dependent variable, namely the interest in learning of fifth grade students in PAI subjects at SD Negeri Karangjati 04 is the element of origin



of the respondents in fill in and answer each item on the questionnaire distributed.

#### D. CONCLUSION

.Based on the results of data analysis through proving the four hypotheses proposed in this study, it can be concluded as follows: 1) There is no significant relationship between skills in managing online learning and learning interest of fifth grade students in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. This is because it is known that the correlation between the KG variable and the MB variable has a smaller t value with the t table value ( $0.175 < 1.697$ ) or the Sig value. (2-tailed) of  $0.862 > 0.05$ . 2) There is no significant relationship between the ability to innovate and the learning interest of class V students in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. This is because it is known that the correlation between the family planning variable and the MB variable has a smaller t-count value with a t-table value ( $0.813 < 1.697$ ) or the value of Sig. (2-tailed) of  $0.424 > 0.05$ . 3) There is no significant relationship between parental support and learning interest of grade 5 students in PAI subjects at SDN Karangjati 04. This is because it is known that the correlation between the DO variable and the MB variable has a smaller t-count value with a t-table value ( $1.494 < 1.697$ ) or the value of Sig. (2-tailed) of  $0.147 > 0.05$ . 4) There is no significant relationship between teacher skills in managing online learning and the ability to innovate on students' interest in learning with parental support as an intervening variable. This is because the value of the direct relationship between the teacher's ability to manage online learning is

0.039 and the indirect relationship through mediation of parental support is 0.038 which means that the value of the indirect relationship is smaller than the value of the direct relationship and the significance value is 0.862 more than 0.05. . 5). The existence of an element of respondent origin in filling out and answering each question item on the questionnaire that was distributed as the biggest possible cause of all independent variables, namely the ability of teachers to manage online, the ability to innovate and parental support did not have a significant relationship with the dependent variable, namely the interest in learning of fifth grade students in the eyes PAI lessons at SD Negeri Karangjati 04.

#### E. REFERENCES

- Adijaya, N., & Santosa, LP (2018). Student Perception in Online Learning. *Wanastra Journal*, 10(2), 105–110. <https://doi.org/2579-3438>
- Arifa, FN (2020). Challenges of Implementing Learning From Home Policies During the Covid-19 Emergency *Brief; Brief Study of Actual and Strategic Issues*, XII(7/I), 6. Retrieved from Information [http://berkas.dpr.go.id/puslit/files/info\\_singkat/Info Brief-XII-7-I-P3DI -April-2020-1953.pdf](http://berkas.dpr.go.id/puslit/files/info_singkat/Info%20Brief-XII-7-I-P3DI%20-%20April-2020-1953.pdf)
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. (2013). *Research Procedures: A Practical Approach*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Astuti, Ari Eka.2010.The Relationship Between the Role of Parents and Learning Motivation with Learning Achievement in Sociology Subjects in Class Xi Students of Sma Negeri 1 Karangdowo, Klaten, 2009/2010 Academic Year. Unpublished Thesis.UNS.

- Bakar Abu (2011). *Supervision of Islamic Religious Education (Madrasah / School Religious Teacher Development)*. Socio-Cultural Journal, Vol. 8 No. January 01 – June 2011.
- Bentley, Y., Selassie, H., & Shegunshi, A. (2012). Design and Evaluation of Student-Focused eLearning. *Electronic Journal of E-Learning*, 10(1), 1–2.
- Cahyani, Adhetya et al (2020). *High School Students' Learning Motivation in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period* IQ (Al-qur'an Science):Journal of Islamic Education Postgraduate, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta Volume 3 No.01 2020, p. 123-140 ISSN: 2338-413 (Print) 2715-4793 (Online) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37542/iq.v3i01.57>
- Dewi, N. A. K., Utami, B. H. S., & Suhono, S. (2022). Analisis pemanfaatan google classroom sebagai kelas maya dalam pembelajaran selama pandemi covid-19 ditinjau dari berbagai perspektif. *At-Tajdid: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pemikiran Islam*, 5(2), 78-86.
- Hamalik Oemar. *Teacher Education Based on Competency Approach*. Jakarta, Earth Literacy: 2004.
- Please, Samsul Rivai. *Counseling: Student Study Habits During the Pandemic Covid-19* Journal of Education and Counseling Vol. 10, No. 1, Edition January-June 2020 <http://jurnal.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/al-irsyad> ISSN 2686-2859 (online) ISSN 2088-8341 (print)
- Ishartiwi (2003). *Balancing Life Skills Through Learning in Schools*. Cope teacher scientific journal no. 01/year vii/ February 2003.
- Jannah, N. R., & Pratiwi, W. (2021). Pendampingan Kegiatan Belajar Siswa dengan Memanfaatkan Barang Bekas untuk Meningkatkan Minat dan Kreativitas Belajar Siswa pada Era Covid-19. *Bulletin of Community Engagement*, 1(2), 61-70.
- Jamil, Syarifah Hikmah (2020). *The Effect of Online Learning on Students' Interest in Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic* BAJ (Behavioral Accounting Journal) Vol. 3, No. 1, June 2020
- Kartilawati and Mawaddatan Warohmah. (2014). *Professionalism of Islamic Religious Education Teachers In the Age of Information and Communication Technology*. Journal of TA'DIB, Vol. XIX, No. 01, June 2014 Edition.
- Nurhasanah Siti, and A. Sobandi (2016). *Learning Interest as a Determinant of Student Learning Outcomes*. Journal of Office Management Education, Faculty of Economics and Business Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia Vol. 1, No. 1, August 2016.
- Nurina, A. I., & Khamid, A. (2021). Parenting for Mother's Careers for Children during Covid-19 in Islamic Education. *Bulletin of Science Education*, 1(1), 76-82
- Poncojari Wahyono a, H. Husamah and Anton Setia Budi (2020). *Professional teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic: A review of online learning implementations, challenges, and solutions*. Journal of Teacher Professional Education, University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Vol 1 (No 1).
- Prayogi, Rayinda Dwi and Rio Aesthetics (2019). *21st Century Skills: Digital Competencies Future Educators* Journal of Educational Management Postgraduate School, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta - Vol. 14, No. 2, December 2019: 144-151
- Rahimah, R., Juriah, N., Karimah, N., Hilmattunnisa, H., & Sandra, T. (2020). The Problems and

- Solutions for Learning Activities during Covid-19 Pandemic Disruption in Hidayatul Insan Pondok School. *Bulletin of Community Engagement*, 1(1), 13-20.
- Sari, Y. A., & Latief, S. (2021). Economic Empowerment through Making Hand Sanitizer and Implementing Healthy Lifestyles in Covid-19 Pandemic. *International Journal of Community Engagement Payungi*, 1(1), 32-38
- Slameto. 2002. *Learning and the Factors Affecting It*. Jakarta : PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Soetjipto. *Teaching Profession*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2004
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Statistics for Research*. Bandung : CV. Alfabeta
- \_\_\_\_\_ (2013). *Qualitative Quantitative Research Methods and R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Simamora, Henry. 2004. *Human Resource Management*. Yogyakarta: SIEYKPN.
- Marihot (2002).
- Thoha, Miftah. (2011). *Organizational Behavior*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Usman M. Uzer, *Becoming a Professional Teacher*, (Bandung: Teen Rosdakarya, 2008), Print-22
- Wachidah, Nurul (2019) *The Effect of Innovative Attitudes, Discipline and Work Motivation on Teacher Performance at SMP Negeri 01 Sleman*. *Journal of Educational Evaluation Studies (JEES)*, 1 (1), 2019. Available online at: <http://jurnal.ustjogja.ac.id/index.php/JEES>
- Wahyono, P. & Husamah, H. (2020) . *Professional teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic: Review of online learning implementations, challenges, and solutions*. *Journal of Teacher Professional Education*. Vol 1 (No. 1), 51-65. doi:<https://doi.org/10.22219/jppg.v1i1.12462>.
- Yuliarti TSU, Eka. 2012. *The Relationship Between Teacher Competence And Student Interest In Learning With The Level Of Student Achievement In Class XI Social SMA Negeri 2 Sukoharjo Academic Year 2011/2012*. *Sciences Journal articles without publication*.
- Yulia (2019). *The Relationship Between Parental Support With Learning Motivation In Teenagers At SMP Negeri 9 Filial Loa Kulu*. *PSIKOBORNEO Journal*, Volume 7, Number 2, 2019 : 291-300
- Yunitasari, and Umi Hanifah (2020). *The Effect of Online Learning on Students' Interest in Learning During the COVID-19 Period*. *Educational: Journal of Educational Science, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training UIN Sunan Ampel* Volume 2 Number 3 of 2020 Pages 232 – 243
- Research & Learning in Education*<https://edukatif.org/index.php/edukatif/index>
- Zainal A Hasibuan. (2007). "Research Methods in the Field of Computer Science and Information Technology." *E-books*. University of Indonesia
- Yazid, Muh. And Aluh Ernawati (2020). *Student Learning Outcomes at Mi Nw Pancor Kopong During the Covid-19 Pandemic*. *Prima Magistra: Scientific Journal of Education* Volume 1 – Number 2, October 2020, 205-209 ISSN 2721-8112 (print) ISSN 2722-4899 (online) Available online at: <http://www.uniflor.ac.id/e-journal/index.php/JPM>