

PARENTING TRAINING TO BUILD CHILDREN'S CHARACTER THROUGH WEB LEARNING

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Abstract

Character building can be done early in the family. Parents need a special formula in educating children's character in an era of disorder. In the digital age, parents can attend childcare training or courses through web learning. This training is to overcome the limitations of place, time, and costs for parents. The purpose of this paper is to explain as an alternative to building the character of children from families through web learning. The method in this paper uses in-depth literature studies. The results of this study that character development can be started from the family as the first pillar of education. Parents can get knowledge about children's character through web learning.

Keywords: parenting, character, web learning

Introduction

Family is the main foundation in shaping a child's personality. As the first environment where children interact, develop a pattern of creativity, then parents have an important role in giving life, responsibility and are obliged to strive for the development of healthy children, both physically and spiritually [1]. Family education will have an impact on the personal and social aspects of the child. Interaction that occurs through parenting will give children the opportunity to show that they are part of the surrounding community. However, in reality the implementation of family education in Java, especially in care, has so far received little attention. Parents tend to be satisfied if their children have gone to school. But all the educational needs of children cannot be met through formal education. Therefore, the family environment as part of informal education can overcome this problem [2]. Character education is seen as an urgent need in Indonesia. In general, character education is needed since early childhood. If someone's character has been formed from an early age, later when adults will not be easily tempted by things that damage the character.

Parents need a special formula in educating children's character. In the digital age, changes in teaching and learning are not limited to the same place. According to [3]

allows a person to learn on their own because they are able to find information on their own, determine what they will learn on their own, according to a schedule determined by themselves. As a knowledge consumer, he does not have to register with a single source of learning, but can choose learning resources and is not limited to communities, cities, and even countries. In learning itself does not limit a person's age to be able to study, even allowing lifelong learning.

Parents who work whatever their profession as employees, housewives or entrepreneurs can take part in childcare training / courses through the learning web. This training is in overcoming the limitations of place, time, and costs for parents.

Methodology

This research includes the type of literature study by looking for theoretical references that are relevant to cases or problems found. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The data obtained were analyzed by qualitative approach, the presentation was descriptive narrative.

Findings and Discussion

1. Overview of Children's Character
According to Simon Philips in [4], character is a collection of values that lead to a system

that underlies the thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors that are displayed. Child character education is plus character education, which involves aspects of knowledge, feelings, and actions on children. According to Thomas Lickona, without these three aspects, character education will not be effective. According to Suyanto [5] there are nine character pillars derived from universal noble values as follows: (1) God's love and all of His creations; (2) Independence and responsibility; (3) Honesty / trustworthiness; (4) Respect and courtesy; (5) Generous, helpful, and cooperative; (6) Confident and hard worker; (7) Leadership and justice; (8) Good and humble; (9) Tolerance, peace and unity. The nine pillars of character should be taught systematically in a holistic model of education.

The component of knowledge, awareness, and action to implement the values in character education is a unity in assessing whether the character education is successful or not. Indicators of the success of character education programs by participants include: (1) Practicing religious teachings that are adhered to in accordance with the stages of age development; (2) Understanding the weaknesses and strengths of oneself; (3) Demonstrate an attitude of confidence; (4) Understanding the social rules that apply in the wider environment; (5) Respecting the diversity of religions, cultures, ethnicities, races, and socio-economic groups within the national scope; (6) Search for and apply information from the surrounding environment and other sources logically, critically, and creatively; (7) Demonstrating the ability to think logically, critically, creatively and innovatively; (8) Demonstrate the ability to learn independently according to their potential; (9) Shows the ability to analyze and solve problems in daily life; (10) Describe natural and social symptoms; (11) Use the environment responsibly; (12) Applying togetherness values in the life of the community, nation, and state for the realization of unity in the country; (13) Respecting national art and culture; (14) Appreciating work assignments and the

ability to work; (15) Applying clean, healthy, fit, safe, and utilizing leisure time well; (16) Communicate and interact effectively and politely; (17) Understanding the rights and obligations of self and others in association in the community; (18) Respect for differences of opinion; (19) Demonstrates the hobby of reading and writing simple short texts; (20) Demonstrate listening, speaking, reading and writing skills in Indonesian and simple English; (21) Having an entrepreneurial spirit [5]

According to [4] there are six main characters in humans that can be used to measure and assess character and behavior in special matters. The six characters include: (1) Repect (respect); (2) responsibility (responsibility); (3) Citizenship-Civic Duty (3) awareness (fairness and honesty); (4) Caring (concern and willingness to share); (4) Trustworthiness.

The essence of respect is to show how we behave seriously and reverently to others and ourselves. There are several characteristics that show respect as follows: 1) tolerance; 2) Acceptance (acceptance); 3) autonomy (autonomy, independence, independence); 4) privacy: respecting others by giving them the opportunity to carry out their own business activities; 5) nonviolence (non-violence); 6) Courteous: respect by doing something; 7) Polite: the polite attitude shown to give respect; 7) Concerned: attitude of concern / care for things or people who are respected.

Responsibility requires us to recognize what we do because we are responsible for our choices. Terms relating to responsibility: 1) Duty (duty): what has been given to us as a task that must be done; 2) Laws (laws and laws); 3) Contracts: contracts that must be followed; 4) Promises: a stated agreement that must be followed; 5) Job Descriptions (division of labor); 6) Relationship Obligations (obligations in relationships); 7) Universal Ethical Principles; 8) Religious Convictions; 7) Accountability: a condition that can be held accountable and accountable.

Civic Duty-Citizenship (awareness and attitude of citizens) is a value that must be taught to individuals as citizens who have the

same status as other citizens. These values must be maintained so that a society in a country does not take action that violates the rights (especially human rights) of other citizens. Civil values refer to actions that are desirable and worthy of praise, but not a moral mandate. The principle of citizenship is the duty (obligation), rights, actions, and responsibilities of all citizens.

Justice is a condition of morally ideal truth about something, whether it concerns objects or people. Justice can refer to aspects of equality or give the rights of others equally. It can also be based on what he has done. Fairness is a moral obligation. We are expected to treat everyone fairly. We must listen to others and understand what they feel and think. According to Aristotle, justice is divided into two: (1) Distributive Justice; and (2) Corrective Justice.

Caring is the glue of society. Concern is the nature that makes the culprit feel what other people feel, knowing how it feels to be a cloth person, sometimes shown by the act of giving or engaging with other people. Concern equals goodness because it sees suffering and feeling hoping that the suffering of others will diminish.

Trustworthiness (trust) involves several elements of character, including: (1) integrity: is the personality and character that unites what is said and done. Integrity means overall, predictable, consistent in thoughts, words, and actions, not "double-faced". (2) Honesty: what is said is true according to reality. (3) Keeping promises: What was said to be done, actually done. (4) Loyalty: an attitude that maintains relationships with actions to show good relationships, openly only gives, but also receives positive things for the relationship to be established.

The development of a family character education parenting training model is expected to be a strategic solution to save the character of the young generation, including the poor families. There are several examples of parenting activities that are parent meetings facilitated by the school, involvement of parents in school activities of children, involvement of parents in school activities,

parent classes (parents are asked to position themselves as children so they can be more understand them), parents' day (parents are invited to play and join children's activities at school), parent guides (parents are guided to teach their children), training for child assistance is done by inviting parents, and several other activities that can be developed based on needs [6].

2. Overview of the Family as Child Care

Building a family is the beginning of the birth of future generations. The family as the smallest unit in society is a place to educate and shape the character of moral character and practice togetherness as a provision for community life.

Building a family requires careful planning, including: 1) Planning the age of marriage (20-30 years); 2) Establishing relationships between partners with other families, and social groups; 3) Planning the birth of the first child; 4) Setting the distance of birth using contraception; 5) Stop giving birth at the age of 35 years; 6) Take care and care for children aged under five by fulfilling the basic needs of children [7].

There are several steps that need to be taken to form a qualified family, namely: 1) Growing hopes in yourself and the family for a better life; 2) Give a good example; 3) Always give good advice; 4) Finding and forming a conducive environment; 5) Conduct habituation and repetition; 6) Give prizes in the form of praise [7].

The quality family that we create can be realized if each family has high family resilience and has family functions that are harmonious, harmonious and balanced. Eight family functions, among others: 1) Religious functions; 2) Socio-cultural functions; 3) The function of love; 4) Protection function; 5) Reproductive Function; 6) Information and education functions; 7) Economic functions; 8) Function of environmental guidance.

Educating children in the digital age requires adequate parenting skills and positive self-concepts in order to be able to communicate and apply discipline with compassion. Parents are expected to have

readiness to become parents and understand the purpose of correct care so as to produce strong and resilient children. This care aims to produce children who are devoted, knowledgeable, confident, healthy, have character, have a healthy and correct gender role.

Parenting is the process of educating and teaching character, self control, and forming desired behavior. The purpose of parenting to increase parental participation in care, fathers and mothers must set clear goals in caring for children so that children grow optimally. Parents discuss and agree on parenting goals according to the child's condition and parents' expectations.

Parenting is a behavior pattern that is applied by parents to children and is consistent (fixed) from time to time. Some types of parenting are used by parents in educating children, including: 1) authoritarian; 2) permissive; 3) Democratic; 4) Ignored [7]. Effective parenting that can be applied, among others: 1) Dynamic; 2) According to the child's needs and abilities; 3) Father and mother are consistent; 4) Positive examples; 5) Good communication; 6) Give praise; 7) Thinking ahead; 8) Involve children; 9) Patience; 10) Give an explanation; 11) Realistic; 12) Maintain togetherness [7].

The form of parenting applied to parents to their children greatly determines the success of children's education in the future. The task of parents is to minimize mistakes in caring for their children. Errors in parenting in the family will result in failure to shape the character of the child [8]. The impact caused by parents who do wrong care will result in children who have personality: (1) indifferent, do not need other people, and cannot accept friendship. That happens, because from childhood experience anger, distrust, and other negative emotional disturbances. When an adult will reject support, sympathy, love and other positive responses from those around him; (2) emotionally the child becomes unresponsive, indicated by the existence of the child being rejected because he or she is unable to give love to others; (3)

behave aggressively by hurting people both verbally and physically; (4) become insecure, feel themselves useless; (5) always having a negative outlook on the surrounding environment, such as insecurity, worry, suspicion of others, and feeling someone else is criticizing it; (6) emotional instability, which is feeling resistant to stress, irritability, anger, and traits that cannot be predicted by others; and (7) imbalance between emotional and intellectual development. Other negative impacts can be learning strikes, and can even trigger juvenile delinquency and brawl [8].

Conceptual framing of care, as theorized in Western literature, usually adopts (i) parenting 'Style' or (ii) 'dimension' parenting approaches. Baumrind's seminal work on the dynamic nature of parent-child interaction leads to typology 'parenting styles' based on 'warmth' and 'control' constructs and documents three main styles: authoritarian (low warmth, high control); authoritative (high warmth, high control) and permissive (high warmth, low control) [9]. With regard to the potential elements of such programs, the importance of unconditional respect from parents and support for children's autonomy and competence in the context of adolescent sports shows the potential benefits of supporting intervention behavior guidelines with the SDT Basic Psychological Needs theory. In addition, the inclusion of strategies to develop emotional regulation skills for parents who are most vulnerable to adverse behavior also seems relevant. Educating trainers and administrators about how they can help promote positive parenting behavior by encouraging BPN support during their interactions with parents can support parental education [10].

Baumrind (1966) revealed the theoretical model of parenting styles including the dimensions of care and control of childcare in the conceptualization of parenting style which is tied to an emphasis on the parent's belief system (Darling & Steinberg, 1993). For Baumrind, a key element of the role of parents is socializing children to suit the demands of others and maintaining a sense of personal integrity. He defines control as strict, the use

of physical punishment, consistency of punishment, use of explanation, etc. (Baumrind, 1966). In contrast, Baumrind argues that parents' willingness to socialize with their children is conceptually separate from parental limitations [11]. Forced care characterized by hostility and holding power over children through punishment or psychological control means can promote an open form of externalization of behavioral problems, such as non-compliance, anger, and verbal and physical aggression, which in turn is managed by negative encouragement from parents [12]. Other research shows that discrete parenting behavior is studied experimentally in various trials, especially time-out and neglect, and to a certain extent verbal reprimand, forming child obedience [13]. The results of different studies indicate that using group positive parenting training can have a positive effect on the dimensions of expectation and life satisfaction in mothers of children with autism spectrum disorders [14].

Important factors in parenting, namely 1) Discipline: forming habits or behaviors, and successfully carried out with love; 2) Communication: is very important in parenting, because it becomes the basis for parent and child relationships. When communicating, parents must pay attention to the feelings that are being felt by the child and the child's body language. In order for communication to go well parents need to understand the feelings of the child and convey words in a good way. Parents choose positive words so that children have a positive self-concept and understand the message conveyed by parents [7].

3. Overview of Learning Webs

Technological developments are very rapid, certainly makes it easy for humans to carry out various activities. One of the technological developments that is quite responded to in the world of education today is web-based education or e-learning. E-learning is a new innovation that has contributed to the paradigm shift through the learning process, where the learning process

is not only done indoors, but can be done outside the room virtually. E-learning as teaching and learning that uses electronic circuits (LAN, WAN, or internet) to convey the contents of learning, interaction, or guidance [15].

Through its role, E-learning contains an implementation plan like formal traditional learning that has been inserted through the curriculum, syllabus, subjects and tests that have been arranged and arranged based on a schedule agreed upon by related parties such as elearning managers and tutors. Teaching materials can be visualized in various forms and formats that are more innovative and interactive so that learners or students will be highlighted E-learning or electronic learning is essentially learning through the use of computer or internet technology. Learning technology like this can also be referred to as Web-based learning to engage further in the learning process.

Characteristics of E-learning according to [15: 135] include: a) Using teaching materials that are independent (self learning materials) which are then stored on the computer, so that it can be accessed by the doesen and students anytime and anywhere; b) Utilizing a learning schedule, curriculum, learning progress results, and things related to an educational administration can be seen on each computer; c) Utilizing an electronic technology service; d) Utilizing a superiority of computers (digital media as well as computer networks).

According to [17] explained that e-learning is learning using internet technology in delivering learning in a wide range. The e-learning criteria are as follows: a) E-learning is a network with the ability to renew, store, distribute, and share teaching material or information; b) Delivery to the last user via a computer using standard internet technology; c) Focus on the broadest view of learning behind traditional learning paradigms.

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4. Discussion

Some studies such as: (1) Research [18] Development of Web-Based Learning Media for Natural Sciences for Class VII Students. Results: increasing student learning outcomes based on data from the pretest and posttest evaluation results; (2) Research [19] Learning Web-Based Enhanced Physics Course: Developing Web-Logs Basic Physics Learning I results are obtained with the criteria of "very good" and get the value of the criteria "very good; (3) Research [20] Development of Web-Based Teaching Materials Based on Student Learning Styles for Physics Subjects. Research results (1) Web-based teaching materials have five learning features; (2) the product developed has been feasible to use (3) the results of student learning style tests show that learning using web-based teaching materials has been effective.

Character is a collection of values that lead to a system that underlies the thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors that are displayed. Child character education is plus character education, which involves aspects of knowledge, feelings, and actions on children. Educating children in the digital age requires adequate parenting skills and positive self-concepts in order to be able to communicate and apply discipline with compassion. Parents are expected to have readiness to become parents and understand the purpose of correct care so as to produce strong and resilient children. This care aims to produce children who are devoted, knowledgeable, confident, healthy, have character, have a healthy and correct gender role. Tax conscious character as an element of responsibility can be instilled through the attitudes and values of the examples given by parents. Giving examples is taken from simple ones, such as being invited to pay the UN. Provided knowledge about tax returns for people's welfare, for example guaranteed education, health and other services.

The study [21] stated that negligent parenting styles were used the most (35.3%), while the authoritarian style was the least (14.8%). There was no significant

relationship found between parenting style and level of physical activity (PA). Regarding screen sedentary time (SST), an authoritative parenting style was significantly associated with lower SST in boys while negligent parenting styles were significantly associated with higher SST in boys and girls. At that time the mother had a secondary education level, the authoritative parenting style was significantly associated with a lower SST while negligent care was significantly related to higher SST. Research says Taking into account gender stereotypes parents can uncover family subgroups where gender-differentiated controls stand out, but based on our systematic review of the large databases currently available, we conclude that in general the difference between caring for boys and girls is minimum [29]. The current study shows that mothers and fathers may be motivated by various factors when making decisions to participate in childcare programs. This finding can inform the strategy of future parental involvement intended to increase the level of mother and father participation in childcare programs [22]. Based on the research, how important the parenting role is.

Through its role, E-learning contains an implementation plan like formal traditional learning that has been inserted through the curriculum, syllabus, subjects and tests that have been arranged and arranged based on a schedule agreed upon by related parties such as elearning managers and tutors. Teaching materials can be visualized in various forms and formats that are more innovative and interactive so that learners or students will be highlighted E-learning or electronic learning is essentially learning through the use of computer or internet technology. Learning technology like this can also be referred to as Web-based learning to engage further in the learning process.

E-learning has many advantages, namely: 1) More easily absorbed, meaning using multimedia facilities in the form of images, text, animation, sound, video; 2) Much more effective in costs, meaning that there is no need for an instructor, does not need a minimum audience, can be anywhere, can at

any time, be cheap to multiply; 3) Much more concise, meaning there are not many class formalities, directly on the subject, subjects as needed; 4) Available 24 hours / day - 7 days / week, meaning that understanding the material depends on the enthusiasm and absorption of students, can be monitored, can be tested by e-test. From some of these advantages, it can answer the challenges in learning in the era of disruption.

Research [18] Development of Web-Based Learning Media for Natural Sciences for Class VII Students. Products in the form of web-based learning media on science subjects using Wordpress CMS (Content Management System) software. (2) Web-based learning media products in science subjects have been declared feasible as learning media (3) The effectiveness of web-based science learning media is proven by the increase in student learning outcomes based on data from the pretest and posttest evaluation results. Research [19] Learning Web-Based Enhanced Physics Course: Developing Basic Physics Learning Web-Logs The results of the WEC specifications developed emphasize the web that enables interactive communication between lecturers and students, both individually and in groups, and can be an alternative online learning . After being validated by instructional design experts, learning media experts, and website designer experts, we got the value of the criteria "very good" and got the value with the criteria "very good. Research [20] Development of Web-Based Teaching Materials Based on Student Learning Styles for Physics Subjects. Research results (1) Web-based teaching materials have 5 learning features; (2) the developed product has been feasible to use (3) the results of student learning style tests show there are 14 kinesthetic learners, 9 visual learners and 8 auditory learners; (4) there is an increase in the achievement of student learning outcomes after using web-based teaching materials of 31.87%. The average value of pretest is 52.03, and posttest is 83.90. The percentage of student learning completeness was 97% (30 out of 31 students), and the assessment of

student responses when using showed good categories. From the results of these studies, it can be concluded that learning using web-based teaching materials has been effective. From the results of the three studies, it can be concluded that the use of web-based learning media can increase the effectiveness of learning. It can be assumed that planting the character of children from the family through a web of learning can improve learning outcomes and effectiveness of learning.

The findings of this study will examine the design features that make effective web-based prevention programs and the extent to which parents can be involved and motivated to change through a minimally guided care program [23]. Parent education programs, especially those made by extension faculties with limited resources, can tend to be less evidence-based, and if they are evidence-based, they tend to be more expensive especially those serving special audiences such as court mandates and kinship caregivers such as grandparents. However, such programs can still be useful for extension educators, CFLE, and other parental educators [24]. Another study said, showing that, on average, parents in the treatment group reported higher levels of skills and knowledge after training compared to those in group control. While these results are promising, further research is needed to investigate inconsistencies in effect size in all studies [25]. Online self-management support for parents with bipolar disorder (BD) is feasible, with promising improvements in the results of child care and behavior. Clinical trials and cost effectiveness are definitely needed to confirm and expand these findings [26]. Automated web-based Partners in Parenting (PiP) interventions show promising short-term effects on childcare behaviors associated with adolescent risk for depression and anxiety. Long-term follow-up is needed to ascertain whether this effect translates into reduced adolescent depression and anxiety problems. Interventions can be useful as a low-cost universal public health program to improve parenting practices that are believed to be beneficial for adolescent mental health

[27]. Strongest Family Interventions Smart Websites to improve childcare skills, reduce children's disruptive behavior, reduce parental pressure and improve family function. These results will likely inform subsequent investigations, public policies, and early care for childhood disorder behavior problems [28].

Conclusions

Character education is plus character education, which involves aspects of knowledge, feelings, and actions. According to Thomas Lickona, without these three aspects, character education will not be effective. According to [4] there are six main characters in humans that can be used to measure and assess character and behavior in special matters. The six characters include: (1) Repect (respect); (2) responsibility (responsibility); (3) Citizenship-Civic Duty (3) awareness (fairness and honesty); (4) Caring (awareness and willingness to share; (4) Trustworthiness.

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