

The Relationship Between Parental Attention and the use Of Audio-Visual Media Online Learning with Economic Learning Outcomes at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School¹Leni Yolandari, ¹Endang Sri Estimurti¹[Universitas Muhammadiyah Palangkaraya, Central Borneo, Indonesia.](https://doi.org/10.33084/ijue.v3i1.6895)**Research Article****Citation Information:**

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ABSTRACT

Background: class used by parents for work, also during the online learning process using audio-visual media in economics subjects, many students are less enthusiastic in carrying out the teaching and learning process, many students do not pay attention and rarely ask questions when after the teacher explains they also ask students cannot answer and just keep quiet. **Aim:** This study aims to determine the relationship between parental attention and the use of audio-visual media for online learning and economic learning outcomes at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School. **Method:** The research method used is quantitative methodology. The population in this study are students of classes X Natural science 1, X Social science 1, and X Social science 2 at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School, which is as many as 69 students. And data collection techniques using questionnaire and test and analysis techniques using product moment correlation and multiple correlation. **Results and Discussion:** From the results of the study, it can be concluded that: (1) There is a positive relationship between the attention of parents of students and economic learning outcomes in class X at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in 2022/2023 with a correlation coefficient $r_{xy} = 0.665$. This relationship includes a strong relationship, (2) There is a positive relationship between the use of audio-visual media for online learning by students and the learning outcomes of class X economics at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in 2022/2023, with a correlation coefficient of $r_{xy} = 0.574$. The relationship includes a moderate relationship, (3) There is a relationship between parental attention and the use of audio-visual media and the learning outcomes of grade X economics at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in 2022/2023, with a correlation coefficient of $r_{xy} = 0.685$. The relationship includes a strong relationship.

Keywords: Parental Attention, Audio Visual Media, Learning Outcomes

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a necessity that must be fulfilled in the life of society, nation and homeland. The complexity of life's problems demands reliable and competent human resources, besides that education is a forum for activities that can be seen as a creator of high-quality human resources. Every parent must be careful in choosing an institution that has a level that can provide useful information for the child's future. Schools are one of the educational institutions that play an important role in promoting learning.

To go to a higher level of education, basic education is needed which will underlie children's education. Senior High School is one of the institutions that equip students with knowledge, skills and attitudes to continue to a higher level. With learning activities in Senior High School, it is hoped that it can shape the character of students who are noble, innovative and creative. In the learning process, we must pay attention to students' backgrounds, abilities, and social conditions, so that we can understand the characteristics of students so that they can understand the material presented by the teacher.

Parents are father and mother figures who give examples to children, parental attention plays a role in educating children at home so as to maximize the potential of children. Students as the object of attention because at their age they still need direction from more mature people and know everything they don't know. Attention by parents is all activities or activities

carried out to support the child's learning process. Attention by parents can be in the form of guiding, meeting needs, supervision and providing protection.

Guidance is the process of providing assistance carried out by an expert to those who do not understand. Guidance provided by parents can be in the form of training children's independence, directing learning, working on norms that will be useful for life in society and helping to develop children's ideas so that children become critical thinkers. A teaching and learning process will not be achieved if only the attention of parents, but teachers also have an important role in using teaching methods and teaching media. The choice of one teaching method will affect the type of teaching media that is appropriate, although there are still other aspects that must be considered in choosing media.

One of the main functions of teaching media is as a teaching aid that contributes to the climate, conditions, and learning environment arranged and created by the teacher. Many teachers realize that the existence of a media that supports the learning process will be difficult for a student to understand in the realization that each subject in the class has a different level of success. The use of media in the teaching and learning process can arouse new desires and interests, arouse motivation and stimulation of learning activities and even have physical effects on students. Audio-visual teaching is the production and use of materials whose application is through sight and hearing and does not entirely depend on understanding words or similar symbols so that students are able to be motivated in following lessons.

Based on observations made by researchers on students of class X Economics subjects at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School which shows that when giving assignments many students do not collect assignments, when asked why they do not collect assignments or are late in collecting many argued that they forgot and some even argued that gadgets that are usually used for learning are used by parents to work, also during the online learning process using audio-visual media in economic subjects many students are less enthusiastic when carrying out the teaching and learning process many students do not pay attention and rarely ask when after the teacher explains also asked students cannot answer and only silent.

METHOD

In a study, a researcher must use the right type of research. This is so that researchers can get a clear picture of the problems faced and the steps used in overcoming these problems. The type of research used in this study is a quantitative approach method. According to Diplan "The quantitative approach emphasizes the existence of variables as objects that are used as research material and these variables must be defined in the form of operational definitions and each variable involved in the study".

The method is very important in research because without a method, research cannot be scientifically accounted for. The research method used is the correlational method. Population is the entire number of subjects to be studied by a researcher. Population can also be interpreted as a value obtained from the measurement or calculation of a certain group of objects.

According to Sukardi, population is all members of a group of people, animals, events, or objects that live together in one place and are planned to be the target of conclusions from the final results of a study. Research sample According to Sugiyono, "Part of the number and also the characteristics possessed by the population". Meanwhile, according to Deni Darmawan, the sample is part of the population members. That is, there will be no sample if there is no population. According to Sugiyono, research variables are also basically anything in the form of anything that is determined by the researcher to study so that information about it will be obtained, and then conclusions are drawn. So from the above definition, the author can conclude that variables are attributes of individuals or organizations that have been determined by researchers to be studied, measured, and also observed which will produce categorical data or continuum data.

A test is a tool or procedure used to find out or measure something in an atmosphere, with predetermined methods and rules. A learning outcome test is a group of questions or tasks that must be answered or completed by students with the aim of measuring students' willingness to learn. Muri Yusuf said "if the researcher wants to reveal a person's ability to learn". In this case, the researcher will use a written test to obtain data on the learning outcomes of Economics subjects by giving a number of questions about the Economics material that has been taught previously. To obtain data on parental attention and the use of audio-visual media during online learning with economic learning outcomes, researchers used a questionnaire.

Table I. Data regarding parental attention and use of audio-visual media during online learning

No	Variables	Indicator	No item
1	Parental attention	1. Encourage children to learn (learning motivation) 2. Taking time to talk with your child 3. Provide a comfortable and conducive place for children to learn	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30
2	Use of audio-visual media	1. Make lessons more interesting 2. Make the lesson easy to understand 3. Learners' responses with or without using audio-visual media in learning activities	1, 2, 3, 4,5,6 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30

Amount**60**

In collecting data about parental attention and the use of audio-visual media for online learning, a Likert Scale questionnaire was used. And this scale is the most widely used in research. The use of appropriate data collection techniques and tools may obtain objective data.

Table II. The use of appropriate data collection techniques

Strongly agree/always/very positive	5
Agree/often/positive	4
Undecided/sometimes/neutral	3
Disagree/rarely/negative	2
Strongly disagree/never/very negative	1

In this study, the type of questionnaire used is a closed questionnaire so that research is easy to score because alternative answers have been provided. Test a test is a tool or procedure used to find out or measure something in an atmosphere, in a way and also predetermined rules. Written tests are questions and answers given in writing, it is hoped that with this written test students can provide answers in the form of sentences or give signs and so on. To measure student learning outcomes, researchers use written test techniques related to Economics subjects. Which where the question items amount to 30 multiple choice questions, where the alternative answer is that students can click the correct answer on the google form. The assessment of learning outcomes is based on cognitive aspects.

Content validation test. Content validity is a measure to determine the extent to which the contents of the measuring instrument represent all aspects. Content validity relates to the ability of an instrument to measure the content to be measured. This means that a measuring instrument is able to reveal the contents of a concept or variable to be measured. Content validity refers to the accuracy of measurement based on the content of the instrument to ensure that the scale items used have fulfilled the overall content of the concept or suitability of the item.

In order to obtain valid data, the instrument or evaluation tool must be valid.

The criteria for validation of a statement if: $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$, then the question posed is valid. $r_{hitung} < r_{tabel}$, then the question posed is invalid. To measure the level of validity, it was tested using the SPSS Version 25 For Windows program so that valid and invalid questions were known.

The magnitude of the Alpha value coefficient obtained from the formula above shows the reliability of the instrument. If the instrument has a high instrument reliability, the instrument can be trusted and relied on. The level of difficulty of this item can affect the shape of the distribution of the total test score. For tests that are very difficult. The differentiating power of a question is the ability of a question to distinguish between students who are good at it and students who are less good at it. The logic is that clever learners will certainly be more able to answer than less clever learners.

The higher this proportion, the better the question distinguishes between clever learners and less clever learners.

If Cronbach alpha can be used for question items with more than 2 answer choices, then the KR 20 formula is only for question items with 2 kinds of answer choices or what is called dichotomy. Experts state that the value of Kuder Richardson-20 > 0.90 can be declared that the question is reliable.

Prerequisite Test Analysis This research is included in parametric statistical analysis, namely statistical science that considers the type of data distribution or data distribution, namely whether the data spreads normally or not. A good regression model is normal or near normal distributed data.

Normality Test

Normality calculations are used to determine whether a data distribution is normal. The normality test in this study was calculated using the product moment correlation formula with the help of SPSS 25. If the sig value > 0.05 then the data is normally distributed, whereas if the sig value < 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed. The calculation of the normality test results can be seen in the table below:

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test				
		X1	X2	Y
N		69	69	69
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	83.09	81.38	72.90
	Std. Deviation	6.767	6.691	8.983
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.118	.113	.119
	Positive	.118	.113	.119
	Negative	-.075	-.052	-.119
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.983	.942	.991
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.288	.337	.280

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Figure I. Calculation of normality test results

Based on the table above, it shows that the significance value at Asymp Sig (2-tailed) for the parental attention variable (X1) is $0.288 > 0.005$, for the audio visual media variable (X2) is $0.337 > 0.05$ and for learning outcomes (Y) $0.280 > 0.05$. With the significance value of the intensity of the use of parental attention (X1), audio visual media (X2), and learning outcomes (Y) greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the intensity of the use of parental attention (X1), audio visual media (X2) and economic learning outcomes (Y) are normally distributed. Because the data is normally distributed, it uses parametric. Parametric is one of the data testing methods in inferential statistics, which will be used to test the hypothesis that has been made.

Hypothesis Testing

Before testing the hypothesis, the hypothesis of this study is first put into a statistical hypothesis. The results of the parental attention questionnaire with economic learning outcomes were analyzed using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula with the help of the SPSS Version 25 For Windows application so that the results were as follows:

Correlations		
		Y
X1	Pearson Correlation	.665 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	69
Y	Pearson Correlation	.665 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	69

^{**}. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Figure II. The results of the parental attention questionnaire with economic learning outcomes were analyzed using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula with the help of the SPSS Version 25 For Windows application

Based on the results of the above calculations using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula with the help of the SPSS Version 25 for Windows application, the coefficient is obtained, namely, 0.665 while $r_{table} 5\% = 0.235$ so that $r_{xy} > r_{table}$ or $0.396 > 0.235$ H_0 is rejected (H_a is accepted) Thus it can be concluded that in the population there is a relationship between parental attention and class X economic learning outcomes at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School. The percentage of parental attention variables with economic learning outcomes is $0.6652 \times 100\% = 44.22\%$ and the remaining 55.78% is influenced by the variable use of audio visual media online learning. Before testing the hypothesis, the hypothesis of

this study is first put into a statistical hypothesis. The results of the questionnaire on the use of online learning audio visual media for students with economic learning outcomes were analyzed using the Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula with the help of the SPSS Version 25 For Windows application. Based on the results of the Pearson product moment multiple correlation analysis with the help of spss 25 obtained a correlation coefficient of 0.685, this indicates a relationship with a strong category. The percentage of parental attention variables and the use of audio-visual media with economic learning outcomes is $0.685 \times 100\% = 46.92\%$ and the remaining 53.8% is influenced by other variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion of the results of this study focuses more on discussing the results of hypothesis testing in data analysis. In this study, researchers wanted to know whether or not there was a relationship between parental attention and the use of audio-visual media with economic learning outcomes in students at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya high school. The relationship between parental attention and the economic learning outcomes of class X students at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School was analyzed using the product moment correlation formula with the help of the SPSS Version 25 for Windows application, the coefficient of 0.665 was obtained. While $r_{table} = 0,235$ at the 5% significance level so that $r_{xly} > r_{table}$ or $0.665 > 0.235$, it is concluded that H_0 is rejected (H_a is accepted). So it is concluded that there is a correlation between the variables of the relationship between parental attention and economic learning outcomes. In this case the relationship between parental attention and economic learning outcomes shows a relationship (moderate) according to the interpretation of the correlation coefficient. This relationship is moderate because class X students at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in answering questionnaires are still careless so that the concentration of students is still lacking. This is in the attention of parents of students need to be considered again so that the economic learning outcomes of students can increase.

The relationship between the use of audio-visual media and the economic learning outcomes of class X students at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School was analyzed using the product moment correlation formula with the help of the SPSS Version 25 for Windows application, the coefficient of 0.574 was obtained. While $r_{table} = 0.235$ at the 5% significance level so that $r_{xly} > r_{table}$ or $0.574 > 0.235$, it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected (H_a is accepted). So it is concluded that there is a correlation between the variables of the relationship between the use of audio-visual media and economic learning outcomes. In this case the relationship between the use of audio visual media and economic learning outcomes shows a relationship (moderate) according to the interpretation of the correlation coefficient. This relationship is moderate because class X students at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in answering questionnaires are still less disciplined to answer questions/surveys that have been given, so that the use of audio-visual media students need to be improved so that the economic learning outcomes of students increase.

The relationship between Parental Attention and Use of Audio Visual Media with the economic learning outcomes of class X students at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School was analyzed using the multiple correlation formula with the help of the SPSS Version 25 for Windows application, the coefficient of 0.685 was obtained. While $r_{table} = 0.235$ at the 5% significance level so that $r_{xly} > r_{table}$ or $0.685 > 0.235$, it is concluded that H_0 is rejected (H_a is accepted). So it is concluded that there is a correlation between the variables of parental attention and the use of audio-visual media with economic learning outcomes. In this case the relationship between parental attention and the use of audio-visual media with economic learning outcomes shows a relationship (strong). This relationship is strong because class X students at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in parental attention and the use of audio-visual media are closely related to economic learning outcomes, this means that if parental attention and the use of audio-visual media students increase, then economic learning outcomes will also increase, and vice versa if parental attention and the use of audio-visual media students decrease then economic learning outcomes will also decrease.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of statistical analysis that has been carried out by researchers, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1) There is a positive relationship between parental attention during the pandemic of students and the learning outcomes of class X economics at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in 2022/2023 with a correlation coefficient of $r_{xly} = 0.665$. The relationship includes a strong relationship. Significance test with a significant level of 5%.
- 2) There is a positive relationship between the use of audio-visual media for students' online learning and the learning outcomes of class X economics at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in 2022/2023 with a correlation coefficient of $r_{xly} = 0.574$. The relationship includes a moderate relationship. Significance test with a significant level of 5%.
- 3) There is a relationship between parental attention during the pandemic and the use of online learning audio-visual media with class X economic learning outcomes at Muhammadiyah I Palangkaraya High School in 2022/2023 with a correlation coefficient of $r_{xly} = 0.685$. The relationship is included strong relationship. Significance test with 5% significant level.

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