Technology Education for Children in the Vuca Era

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ABSTRACT

The development of industry and technology is very important, especially during the Covid19 pandemic that hit Indonesia and even the whole world, because the improvement of everything based on new technology shows that science and technology will be very important in the future. The speed of technology and information affects not only lifestyles or economic development, but also how we educate our children. To survive in the VUCA era where almost everything is digital, children must adapt to the ever-changing VUCA era. Therefore, the role of parents in supervising children is very important along with advances in technology and parental supervision is needed when children use technology.

Keywords: Era Vuca, Technology Education

Introduction

Today's society has seen extraordinary technological advances in the digital era. Humans cannot live without technology. As a result, the contribution of parents to the family environment has a significant impact on the values that children learn. Parents play an important role in raising their children in a family environment. Every innovation is created to help people, for better or for worse, and to offer new ways to participate in human activity.

According to Wawan Setiawan's article, children are very close to electronic goods. The right parenting system is the Immune Selfer Parenting Model. The role of parents as child companions aims to prevent children from becoming dependent on digital goods (Setiawan, 2017).

The problems faced by parents have been described above, namely about raising their children in the digital world which is currently unresolved. (Hasnawati, 2013). Therefore, the author wants to examine in more detail the role of parents in relation to children's growth in the digital era. Even though this research only uses outdated techniques, I contribute as a writer based on the author's experience, based on the author's observations of children living in the digital age.

Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with the type of library research where researchers collect data from library sources. Data collection techniques are carried out through collecting library data consisting of sources such as literature, books, and journals that are relevant to the topics discussed. Data analysis uses content analysis, which is defined as an in-depth analysis of the contents of written or printed information from various sources.

Results and Discussion

Parents must play an active role in protecting their child. Previously, they only protected their children from things their parents found disturbing. However, in today's growth, parents are adding more and more tasks as a result of the rapid advancement of technology. In this age of technological advances, parents are preoccupied with various things, one of which is supervising the use of modern technology for their children. There are children who use technology for positive purposes and there are also children who use it for negative purposes. This is where the role of parents is to oversee the use of technology by their children.

Therefore, the role of parents in the formation of children's character is very important, a role that cannot be separated from the exemplary environment of parents. In addition, parenting styles for their children have changed due to developments in the economy, technology and gender equality (Youromi, 2004). For parents who do not know the development of their children, the child's personality is also unknown, so parents never know how to care for or educate their children (Murdoko, E.W.H., 2017; Rahman, Mardhiah, & Azmidar, 2015). According to Hurlock, Anticipating Children In today's digital era, the role of parents is the most important thing. This education system also shows good example from parents to their children (Tridonanto, 2014). In addition, parents who live in this digital era not only master current technology but also know the development of their children (Muhammad Hayyumas, 2016; Singgih D. Gunarsa & Yulia Singgih D. Gunarsa, 2008).

Research on parenting has been carried out since the mid-20th century by Baumrind. From this study, Baumrind divided three different parenting styles, including Authoritarian, Permissive and Democracy (Hasnawati, 2013). These three types of parenting include: First, authoritarian parenting is parents who try to "shape, control, and evaluate children's behavior and attitudes" based on the will of the parents. The willingness of parents of this type, always wants good for their children, but instead children actually misperceive parents, so that children feel pressured or stressed and can even cause depression. Second, permissive parenting is accepting by opening the child's will, but to positive things, what children do. Also of this type, parents are very lax towards children so that children are given freedom at will. Third, democratic or authoritative parenting style is directing children rationally and always being open to children, and guiding children to always live independently. Democratic type parenting style, children are more inclined to see the negative impact of something they do, so that children are more distant if something is considered harmful to them, for example fights between students (Afiif & Kaharuddin, 2015; Faisal, 2016; Fellasari & Lestari, 2017; Marini & Andriani, 2005; Rahman et al., 2015; Susanto, 2015; Widyarini, 2009).

According to several sources, every parent has a different personality and the parenting style they instill in their child is different, which is reflected not only in the parents' educational level but also in the parents' personal background. Because each parent's experience is unique, parents choose to improve their lives through their children based on these experiences, especially the painful experiences experienced by parents. Because of this experience, parents started to take parental responsibility for their children.

Therefore, the role of education must play a role in this. This article argues that of the various parenting styles studied so far, parenting alone is not enough, because research shows that

communication patterns are also very important for children. , including (Muhammad Hayyumas, 2016):

First, there is a consensual model where parents like to talk to their children. Even though the parents' decision differs from the child's wishes, it is still explained in detail why the parents did not accept the child's will, so that the child can better understand and understand why the parents did not accept their wishes. Second, parents often communicate with their children because this communication is more open in a pluralistic model. In fact, the choice is left to all young people; The important one good conclusion. Children have more freedom of thought. Third, the protective model or communication between parents and their children is very rare, but the nature or standards of obedience in the family are very high, so that when children are upset it is easier to persuade them. Fourth, the laissez-faire model that is rarely followed by parents often causes communication failure between parents and children. However, according to some of the author's observations, the three parenting styles must be synchronous depending on the situation and situation of the child's behavior. Because as a parent, you don't just value one parenting style, you have to apply all three parenting styles.

Conclusion

The way parents raise their children has changed in the modern digital age due to many technological advances. By observing the parenting system, one can identify parenting styles which include authoritarian, democratic, and permissive styles. the diverse items that parents give their children help them develop diverse personalities as well. Therefore, the current parenting style cannot be equated with the parenting style of the past. There needs to be an introduction to the world of children who have blended in with technology, and understanding and assistance so that the child does not abuse the developing technology.

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