

THE MANAGEMENT OF RA GEM HEART, CILACAP MOUNTAIN IN THE PANDEMIC

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Abstract. Teaching and learning activities must still be carried out at RA Permata Hati even during the pandemic. Education is the main key in preparing the nation's future generations of superior human resources to compete at the global level. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the order of education from the original face-to-face in class, to the process of learning from home by online or offline. Teaching and learning activities during the pandemic require every teacher, education observer and educational institution to formulate appropriate learning models and methods so that the teaching and learning process can run effectively. This study aims to examine the management of RA Permata Hati during the pandemic. The research method uses qualitative, descriptive methods with resources obtained from documentation studies and literature studies. The results showed that the management of RA Permata Hati Gunungsimping Cilacap during the pandemic could be implemented using online learning methods and offline learning methods.

Keywords: management, education, pandemic period.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the right of every citizen that must be implemented by the government under any conditions so that the goals of national education can be achieved. As mandated by Law No. 20 of 2003 article 3, it is stated that the goals of national education are: The development of students so that they become human beings who believe and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become citizens. a democratic and responsible state. Ideally, the formulation of our national education goals already reflects three domains, which include the affective, psychomotor, and cognitive domains (Datuk, 2020; Fajrussalam, et al., 2021; Mispani et al., 2021). As citizens of the nation, of course, we all feel fortunate that normatively educational development has balanced between the three domains (Tajuddin Noor, 2018; Ponidi, et al., 2020). educate. Education personnel must ensure that students can get learning as they should. The learning process must continue even though the country and even the world are being hit by a pandemic. Education is a continuous and never ending process, so that it can produce sustainable quality, which is aimed at the realization of a future human figure, and is rooted in the nation's cultural values (Imanuddin, 2020; I Wayan Cong Sujana, 2019). With the pandemic disaster, the learning process cannot be carried out as usual. Schools must be temporarily closed from teaching and learning activities so that many students and teachers are still confused by the conditions and situation of the pandemic. Teachers and students as well as among students can no longer interact directly in connection with a pandemic outbreak (Rahimah et al., 2020; Ilyasa, et al., 2020; Khadijah, 2021). Schools no longer function as a place for learning to interact with students, because the process of teaching and learning activities is carried out from home (Said & Muslimah, 2021; Maheasy, et al., 2021). Schools can improve students' social skills and social class awareness. The school as a whole is a medium of interaction between students and teachers to improve their intelligence, skills and affection. But now the activities called schools have stopped suddenly due to the disruption of Covid-19. Disruption of the learning process due to the

pandemic outbreak can cause a decline in the quality of human resources in the future, both in cognitive, affective and conative aspects. For this reason, efforts are needed from various parties, especially the government so that the learning process can run effectively even in the midst of the covid 19 pandemic. The process of teaching and learning activities must continue and students do not lose their right to learn. Schools as educational institutions must respond quickly to the phenomenon of the COVID-19 outbreak by always trying so that the learning process can be carried out effectively. The government, in this case the minister of education, has established an education policy in the midst of a pandemic by issuing circular letter No. 15 of 2020 regarding guidelines for implementing learning from home (BDR) during an emergency period for the spread of Corona Virus Disease (Covid 19). In order to fulfill the rights of students to obtain educational services during the emergency spread of the corona virus, (Surani, D., & Hamidah, 2020). the implementation of education is carried out through a distance learning program (PJJ). Learning methods developed during the distance learning process can be carried out using online, offline and combined learning methods (Nurina & Khamid, 2021). The .Learning .from .Home .process .is .carried .out .with .the .following .conditions: .(SE .Medikbud, .2020)

- a. .Learning from home through online/distance learning is carried out to provide a .meaningful learning experience for students, without being burdened with the demands of completing all curriculum achievements for grade promotion and graduation;
- b. .Learning from home can be focused on life skills education, .including regarding the Covid-19 pandemic.
- c. .Learning from home learning activities.and tasks may vary between students, according to their individual interests and conditions, including considering the gap in access/learning facilities at home;
- d. The evidence or product of the learning from home activity is provided with qualitative and useful feedback from the teacher, without being required to give a score/quantitative value.

RESEARCH METHOD

The qualitative descriptive approach is prioritized by looking for existing indicators. In looking for existing information and indicators, data collection is more on data collection methods in the form of interviews, documentation, with analysis focused on listening, seeing, interacting, asking, talking, exploring, noting things related to empowering community participation in education financing in Indonesia RA Permata Hati. In this study, the data collection method was carried out directly in the field using observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. The data analysis stage uses interactive analysis by describing the results of the research conducted. The steps in this analysis are: a) data reduction, b) data presentation, c) drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

In the interview process with one of the teachers at RA Permata Hati, namely Mrs. meiryana hapsari S.Pd.I the author can conclude the results of the study as follows:

1. The role of parents is very helpful in the online learning process, because when children carry out learning at home. The teacher provides information via messages via WhatsApp to parents and takes daily assignments once a week which will then be collected the next week.
2. Learning from school is added by means of a home visit or the teacher visits students twice a week by dividing the children into two or three groups on condition that the parents sign a statement.
3. There are several obstacles in online learning at RA Permata Hati, such as
 - a. unstable internet/signal network, because there are some children who live in coastal areas so that signals often arise and sink.

- b. the economic condition of parents is limited, because parents have difficulty in purchasing internet quota because the economy is unstable due to many parents who work as laborers so they work erratically.
- c. Due to the limited human resources of parents, they are not optimal in accompanying online learning.
- d. The readiness of children in online learning, such as children who do not want to do assignments with their parents, only want to be with the teacher.
- e. Home visit learning also encountered problems because there were some parents who did not want their children to take part in learning for fear of contracting the covid 19 virus. In the learning process at home or (online) during the corona pandemic, teachers faced many problems, especially at RA Permata Hati Gunungsimping, Cilacap, Central Cilacap Regencyso that it affects the learning process.

Usefulness of Research This research is expected to obtain research results, the authors conclude that the benefits taken from this research are as follows:

1. Online learning Online learning is learning that is carried out using the internet as a place to channel the knowledge of a teacher to students. This form of learning can be done anytime and anywhere without being bound by time. When entering this era of sophisticated development, the use of the internet is very important and without face to face. In fact, this kind of learning is often used by a teacher or educator when a disaster or global pandemic occurs. Therefore, online learning is the only learning option made by educators to improve the quality of education in Indonesia (Amirudin, 2019: 181).
2. Distance learning is a play activity that supports children in the learning process at home during a pandemic or in situations where it is not possible to carry out normal learning. The implementation of learning arranged by teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic is designed to be very simple, in contrast to the implementation of learning designed for normal situations when children come to school or RA. In the implementation of learning must be systematically started from determining the Core Competencies (KI) and Basic Competencies (KD). Determination of KD includes all aspects of the development of Religious and Moral Values (NAM), Physical-Motoric (FM), Cognitive (KOG), Language (BHS), Social-Emotional (SOSEM), and Art (SN). Learning materials must also be adapted to the conditions in the school. So the learning implementation plan for each school institution is different and teachers can innovate with the learning methods that will be taught (Kemendigbud. 2020: 7).
3. Minister Nadiem Anwar Makarim issued Circular Letter Number 3 of 2020 on Education Units and Number 36962/MPK.A/HK/2020 concerning Implementation of Education in the Covid-19 Period on Implementation of Online Learning in Elementary Schools (Minister of Education, 2020). With the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic, teaching and learning activities that were originally carried out in schools have now become learning at home via online. Online learning is carried out according to the abilities of each school. Online online learning can use digital technology such as google classroom, study house, zoom, video conference, telephone or live chat and others. However, what must be done is to give assignments through monitoring mentoring by teachers through whatsapp groups so that children really learn. Then teachers also work from home in coordination with parents, either through video calls or photos of children's learning activities at home to ensure there is interaction between teachers and parents (Dewi, Wahyu AF 2020: 55).
4. Problems According to Susiana (2017:74) problems are problems in learning that are faced and often these problems become obstacles to achieving goals optimally.problems consist of various aspects that become problems in learning. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), problematic is something that still causes problems and cannot be solved. So, the problem of online learning is a problem that cannot be solved in the learning process.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion is: The role of parents is very helpful in the online learning process, because when children carry out learning at home. The teacher provides information via messages via WhatsApp to parents and takes daily assignments once a week which will then be collected the next week. Learning from school is added by means of a home visit or the teacher visits students twice a week by dividing the children into two or three groups on condition that the parents sign a statement: unstable internet/signal network, the economic condition of parents is limited, Due to the limited human resources of parents, they are not optimal in accompanying online learning, The readiness of children in online learning, Home visit learning also encountered problems because there were some parents who did not want their children to take part in learning for fear of contracting the covid 19 virus. In the learning process at home or (online) during the corona pandemic, teachers.

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