

Analysis Of Limited Face-To-Face Learning in Kindergarten Kuntum Bumi Rantauprapat Due to Covid-19

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Abstract

This study was conducted to identify and analyze the limited face-to-face learning at Kuntum Bumi Rantauprapat Kindergarten due to COVID-19. The research method used in writing this article is a normative juridical research method by reviewing the joint decree of 4 ministers No.440-771 Year 2021. Data collection techniques were obtained from journals, observations, documentation, and documents related to face-to-face learning analysis. Limited advances at Kuntum Bumi Rantauprapat Kindergarten. The results of this study are limited face-to-face learning at Kuntum Bumi Rantauprapat Kindergarten due to covid-19, namely, Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten implements applicable regulations such as asking for Dangen's approval using a statement signed by the student's parents using 6000 stamp duty. carry out complete vaccinations, continue to comply with Health protocols by providing hygiene facilities such as places for washing hands, soap and running water.

Keywords

Learning; limited face-to-face; covid-19



I. Introduction

Learning is an educational system that uses interactions including students, educators, teaching resources/materials with a learning environment that supports the process in order to achieve the objectives of learning. (Powa et al., 2021) . Face-to-face learning is a learning process that is carried out directly / face to face between students and teachers in schools. While limited PTM is face-to-face learning carried out in schools with certain limitations such as the number of students and teachers, and also the length of study in school. (Nita, 2022)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 or better known as Covid-19 is a virus that causes disease in humans and animals. Covid-19 usually causes respiratory tract infections ranging from the common cold to serious illnesses. The outbreak of this virus has an impact of a nation and Globally (Ningrum et al, 2020). The presence of Covid-19 as a pandemic certainly has an economic, social and psychological impact on society (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Covid 19 pandemic caused all efforts not to be as maximal as expected (Sihombing and Nasib, 2020).

The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic that hit Indonesia and even hit all parts of the world has made changes in human activities in various sectors of life. As a result of Covid-19, many sectors are affected, such as the economic sector, industry, and even education. The World Health Organization (WHO), has stated that the current Covid-19 virus outbreak is a world pandemic (Novitasarii, 2021)

Considering the increasing number of viruses that are pushing the government to decide policies and regulations for the community to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 virus by issuing PP. Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), namely by doing social distancing , namely managing distance, avoiding direct physical contact,

working and worshipping at home, doing online learning , namely online learning, and implementing restrictions on activities outside the home. (Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, nd)

Kuntum Bumi TK is one of the private schools in Rantauprapat and was established in 2009 under the auspices of Drs.H. Sutan Napsan Nasution, MM.

The education sector is one of the sectors affected by this pandemic. Many schools and universities were closed to reduce the spread of this virus, one of which was the Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten. Although the impact of Covid-19 has made schools closed, the government still thinks about children's rights and child development, namely by conducting distance learning or online learning. Distance learning has also been implemented since the issuance of Decree No. 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19). (MENDIKUD, 2020)

Although efforts have been made to maximize online learning or online learning using varied learning methods, online learning has not been able to be implemented properly. In online learning, there are many complaints from parents of students. Parents find it difficult to guide their children when learning online.

This problem led the government to issue a decision to reopen schools with limited face-to-face learning. This is stated in the Joint Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Religion, the Minister of Health, and the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 03/KB/ 2021, No. 384/2021, No.HK.01.07/MENKES/4242/2021, No.440-717/2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Face-to-face Learning During the Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic, with the terms and conditions stipulated in the decision. Although the teaching and learning process is limited, this method is more effective than online learning. (Government of Indonesia, 2021)

For this reason, based on the above background, the author has drawn an article entitled: Analysis of Limited Face-to-Face Learning at Kuntum Bumi Rantauprapat Kindergarten Due to COVID-19.

The formulation of the problem that can be put forward by the author in this writing is how face-to-face learning is limited at Kuntum Bumi Rantauprapat Kindergarten due to COVID-19 based on a joint decision of the minister of education and culture, the minister of religion, the minister of health, and the minister of home affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 440 -717 Year 2021.

II. Research Method

The research method used in writing this article is the normative juridical research method by reviewing the Joint Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Religion, the Minister of Health, and the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No.03/KB/2021, No.384 Tahun 2021, No. HK.01.07/MENKES/4242/2021, No.440-717 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Face-to-Face Learning During the Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic,

The author also conducted direct research to the Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten school as the research subject of writing this article, as a reinforcement for writing this article the author also collected data using analysis based on factual data found in the field. The writing of this article was taken from journals, observations, documentation, and documents related to the writing of this article.

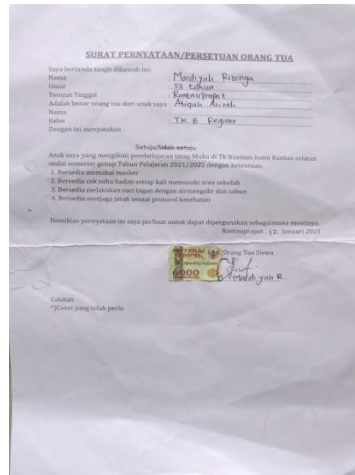
III. Result and Discussion

After almost 2 years the school was closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and activities were replaced with online learning, of course it was not easy for children who were still in kindergarten. Many parents complain that online learning is considered less effective in carrying out the teaching and learning process. Considering the many obstacles that occur in online learning, the government finally decided to reopen schools with limited face-to-face learning (PTMT).

In limited face-to-face learning (PTMT) there are several provisions and requirements that must be met to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus and aim at limited face-to-face learning to run well.

Based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Religion, the Minister of Health, and the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 440-717 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Face-to-face Learning During the Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic, Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten implements face-to-face learning is limited to the provisions contained in the joint decree (SKB). Some of the requirements that must be met by educational units in the implementation of face-to-face learning are limited, including the following:

1. Education units must fulfill the checklist before starting the implementation of learning.
The head of the education unit in early childhood education (PAUD), basic education and secondary education is required to fill out and/or update the checklist on the Ministry of Education and Culture 's Data Principal Education (DAPODIK) page and the Ministry of Religion's Education Management Information System (EMIS) to determine readiness education units hold limited face-to-face learning.
2. Teachers and school staff must have vaccinated according to what is stated in the Joint Decision Letter, namely In the event that educators and education personnel in education units have been completely vaccinated against COVID-19, the central government, regional governments, provincial offices of the Ministry of Religion, The district/municipality Ministry of Religion office in accordance with its authority requires early childhood education units, basic education, secondary education, and higher education in its territory to provide limited face-to-face learning and distance learning
3. Even if the education unit starts to conduct limited face-to-face learning, parents/guardians may decide for their child to continue learning remotely. Parents/guardians have an important role in the education of every child where the participation of parents/guardians is highly expected to maintain the continuity of the limited face-to-face teaching and learning process. (Powa et al., 2021) . In this case, parents/guardians are required to sign a statement stamped with 6000 stamps as proof of agreement and requirements to carry out face-to-face learning at Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten with applicable provisions. Seen in Figure 1, a statement letter that has been signed by the parents of the students as evidence of approval to conduct face-to-face learning.



The function of the stamp duty 6000 gives legal force to a subject or party who makes an agreement document, with a stamp duty, the document is considered an important document and makes the document have valid legal force. (Fakhriyan, 2021)

4. Limited face-to-face learning in education units must be carried out with strict health protocols and monitored by local governments, provincial offices of the Ministry of Religion, and /or district/city Ministry of Religion offices according to their authority by cultivating a clean and healthy lifestyle in the context of prevention and COVID-19 control.

The results of the author's survey of limited face-to-face learning in Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten with the facilities and infrastructure in implementing Health protocols in Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten are as follows:

3.1 Availability of health protocol facilities

Table 1 . Health protocol facilities at Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten

MEANS	DESCRIPTION
Hand Washing Facilities	Facilities include: - Hand washing facilities -Clean running water for each facility Wash hands -Hand soap - <i>hand sanitizer</i> , namely hand sanitizer
Mask	-Availability of masks for each child
Vitamin	-Providing vitamins to maintain children's immunity
Disinfection	-Spraying disinfectants in all school areas, especially classrooms
Cleaning facilities	-Availability of cleaning tools such as brooms, mops, buckets, rags, and tissues in each class
Temperature gauge (<i>Thermo gun</i>)	-The temperature gauge works well



Figure 2. Children washing their hands **Figure 3.** Checking the temperature **Figure 4.** Giving hand sanitizer

It can be seen in Table 1 and Figure 2-4 that the Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten school has implemented health protocols well, such as providing a place for washing hands, measuring the child's body temperature before entering school with a temperature measuring device that has been provided by the Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten school. And provide *hand sanitizer* before and after the teaching and learning process is carried out.

3.2 Arrangement of school facilities and infrastructure

Table 2 . Arrangement of facilities and infrastructure at Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten

Facilities and infrastructure	DESCRIPTION
Class condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a seating distance of 1.5 meters each -There is a regulation on the number of students -The maximum teaching and learning process is only 2 hours -There is good ventilation for air circulation -There are tissues in each class -There are trash cans and other cleaning tools in each class -There are hand washing facilities and clean water - Carry out routine cleaning activities
Toilet condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are toilets in each class -Toilet is clean -There is clean running water

3.3 Learning Activities

Table 3. Learning activities at Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten

ACTIVITY N	DESCRIPTION
Before learning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct health checks on teachers, school staff and students with a temperature check device every time they enter the school area and ensure that there are no symptoms of illness such as coughs, colds and other diseases that can spread the virus -Wash hands with soap and use hand sanitizer - Wearing a mask
During learning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Using <i>hand sanitizer</i> before and after handling items -Wear a mask -Keep a distance of 1.5 meters -Using personal stationery -Bring personal lunch
After learning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Keep wearing masks -using <i>hand sanitizer</i> or washing hands with soap -No crowding while waiting for the child to pick up



Figure 5. Children keep their distance and wear masks

It can be seen in Figure 5 when doing face-to-face learning students keep their distance and use masks. Masks are also mandatory for teachers to use during the teaching and learning process.

Educators in implementing face-to-face learning must pay attention to the distance between students. In addition, facilities must follow standard guidelines to prevent the spread of the virus, such as recommended seating arrangements, hand washing facilities and keeping all equipment used by children clean. Doing *social/physical distancing* in kindergarten. What can be done is to limit the number of children to a maximum of 10 children per group in one class. Organize classrooms, set a minimum distance of six feet in each child's activity center, children's tables and chairs (Shaleh & Anhusadar, 2021)

5. The central government, regional governments, provincial offices of the Ministry of Religion, offices of the Ministry of Religion of districts/cities in accordance with their respective authorities are obliged to supervise the implementation of learning. In the attachment to the Ministerial Decree 4 concerning guidelines for the implementation of learning in the academic year and the new academic year during the COVID-19 pandemic, it is stated that the duties and responsibilities of the heads of provincial and district/city Health Offices include: (a) ensuring that local health centers carry out supervision and guidance regarding prevention and control of covid-19 to all education in its working area; (b) inform the district-city covid-19 handling task units and local health centers if any Education units in their working areas are confirmed to have COVID-19; (c) ensure that the Public Health Center together with the Education unit are proactive in checking the health condition of the residents of the Education unit; (d) conduct a close-box history search from a member of the Education unit who is confirmed to be positive; (e) provide recommendations to the local Covid-19 handling task force regarding education units that are appropriate to carry out face-to-face learning in the education unit or which must be closed if a positive confirmed case of covid-19 is found (Novitasarii, 2021)

If based on the results of supervision and/or confirmed cases of COVID-19, then the central and regional governments are obliged to handle the case and stop face-to-face learning in the education unit.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) said sanctions would be given to education units that violated the application of health protocols (prokes) during limited face-to-face learning (PTM).

The Director General of PAUD Dikdasmen Kemendikbudristek said that those who were proven to have violated the health procedures were given sanctions, administrative sanctions and fostered by the Covid-19 Task Force or the local UKS coaching team. (Indra, 2022) . If the central government has a policy to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19, limited face-to-face learning can be temporarily suspended according to the policy period.

IV. Conclusion

The analysis of limited face-to-face learning in Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten is based on a Joint Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture, Minister of Religion, Minister of Health, and Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No.03/KB/2021, No.384 of 2020, No.HK. 01.07/MENKES/4242/2021, No.440-717 of 2021 Regarding Guidelines for the Implementation of Face-to-Face Learning During the Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic, Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten implements applicable provisions such as requesting dangan approval using a statement signed by the person parents of students use 6000 stamps, every teacher and school staff has carried out complete vaccinations, still complying with health protocols by providing hygiene facilities such as places to wash hands, soap and running water. Kuntum Bumi Kindergarten also has good facilities and infrastructure arrangements and a teaching and learning process that is in accordance with the provisions.

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