



## COMMUNICATION OF TEACHERS AND PARENTS OF STUDENTS IN OPTIMIZING LEARNING DURING THE PANDEMIC ERA AT MIN 6 JEMBRANA BALI

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Received: 24 July, 2022, Revised: 26 October, 2022, Published: 30 September, 2022

### ABSTRACT

*Communication between instructors and parents of kids is crucial for the effective implementation of the educational process during the Covid-19 epidemic. Lack of communication will generate problems since elementary school pupils still need parental and teacher direction. The aim of this study was to describe the interaction between teachers and parents of students at MIN 6 Jembrana Bali in order to enhance learning during the epidemic. A phenomenological qualitative approach is used in this study. utilizing the interview method to gather data for this investigation. Researchers employed a triangulation of data sources and triangulation of methodologies to examine the validity of the data they had collected. spending because of buying requirements and network/internet signal availability. The study's findings include: 1) How teachers and parents of students at SDI Al-Itihad communicated during the Covid-19 pandemic in order to carry out the teaching and learning process using the Sambang teacher program, specifically visiting student homes to carry out the learning process. Additionally, a Whatsapp group for each class will be created to facilitate communication between teachers and parents. 2) Teachers and parents who are dealing with the Covid 19 pandemic may encounter restrictions on using cellphones, increased spending because of having to purchase quotas, and network or internet signal availability.*

**Keywords:** Teacher, Communication, Parent, Pandemic

### ABSTRAK

Komunikasi antara instruktur dan orang tua anak sangat penting untuk pelaksanaan proses pendidikan yang efektif selama wabah Covid-19. Kurangnya komunikasi akan menimbulkan masalah karena siswa sekolah dasar masih membutuhkan arahan orang tua dan guru. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan interaksi antara guru dan orang tua siswa di MIN 6 Jembrana Bali dalam rangka peningkatan pembelajaran di masa wabah. Pendekatan kualitatif fenomenologis digunakan dalam penelitian ini. menggunakan metode wawancara untuk mengumpulkan data untuk penyelidikan ini. Peneliti menggunakan triangulasi sumber data dan triangulasi metodologi untuk menguji keabsahan data yang telah dikumpulkannya. pengeluaran karena persyaratan pembelian dan ketersediaan sinyal jaringan/internet. Temuan penelitian antara lain: 1) Bagaimana komunikasi guru dan orang tua siswa di MIN 6 Jembrana Bali di masa pandemi Covid-19 dalam rangka melaksanakan proses belajar mengajar dengan program guru Sambang khususnya berkunjung ke rumah siswa untuk melaksanakan pembelajaran proses. Selain itu, akan dibuat grup Whatsapp di setiap kelas untuk memudahkan komunikasi antara guru dan orang tua. 2) Guru dan orang tua yang sedang menghadapi pandemi Covid 19 mungkin akan mengalami pembatasan penggunaan ponsel, peningkatan pengeluaran karena harus membeli kuota, dan ketersediaan jaringan atau sinyal internet.

**Kata Kunci:** Guru, Komunikasi, Orang Tua, Pandemi

## 1. Introduction

The Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) outbreak, which has affected 219 nations worldwide, has an influence on many sectors, including educational institutions, particularly primary schools. The public has been urged to keep a safe physical and social distance, use masks, and always wash their hands in order to combat Covid-19. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has advised educational institutions to use online learning instead of face-to-face instruction in the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Putri et al., 2021).

Due to this, there may be less direct connection between students and teachers, as well as between students themselves, when learning online. The achievement of learning objectives during the teaching and learning process may be hampered by this lack of engagement. The teacher and even the pupils themselves feel that the current learning environment is a new atmosphere in the learning process (Putri et al., 2021).

This situation can be said to be a big challenge in the world of education in order to prepare students through learning activities for their role in the future. "Learning based on lexical meaning means the process, method, act of learning". In the learning process a success will be achieved by students not only depending on the learning process, but also depending on the factors of the students themselves. Because good results are influenced by various components, and especially how student learning activities are as learning subjects (Kusumawati, 2017).

The development of education and society has a significant impact on the results of the educational process. The beginning of education starts from the family before entering the formal education path. When students have entered the formal education path, it does not mean that the responsibility for education completely shifts to the hands of teachers/educators. The role of parents also greatly determines the level of children's development in education (Megawati & Kahar, 2017).

This research was conducted at MIN 6 Jembrana Bali. In this study the author will describe the communication efforts of teachers and parents of students in the context of optimizing learning during the covid-19 pandemic. With the online learning model, intensive communication between parents and teachers is one of the keys to the successful implementation of the learning process. Because without intensive communication of course the success of learning will be very constrained, considering that psychologically elementary school students really need guidance and assistance from both teachers and parents.

One of the key elements in defining how an individual develops is interpersonal communication, and successful communication is what is anticipated between parents and children in the family. It is hoped that effective communication between parents and children will be encouraged, so that a harmonious connection will arise. Effective communication can lead to understanding, pleasure, influence on attitudes, improved relationships and activities as well as in the environment. The role of parents in the family is very important for the physical development, intelligence, attitudes, behavior and physical children of children. The development of children in the family depends on the role of both parents in guiding, loving, loving and caring for their children to grow up. Newborn children are like white paper without ink. This is where the role of parents in directing children to have better abilities. This is as confirmed in the hadith that "children are born in a state of fitrah. It was his parents who made him a Jew, a Christian and a Magian...". That is, it is the parents who shape the identity of the child to become an Islamic person in accordance with the demands of syar`i (Baharuddin, 2019).

The following are examples of educational duties that both parents should be aware of and encourage for their children (Nazarudin, 2018) :

1. Because the child needs to eat, drink, and be cared for in order to live sustainably, it comes naturally to carry out this responsibility.
2. Guard and safeguard their physical and spiritual well-being against various diseases and potentially harmful environmental factors.
3. Provide him with a variety of life-enhancing knowledge and skills so that as an adult, he will be able to support himself and others.
4. To make children happy in this life and the next by providing them with religious instruction in conformity with Allah SWT's rules as the ultimate goal of Muslim life.

If every student actively participates in the learning process on all levels—mentally, physically, and socially—it is said to be successful and of high quality. Additionally, kids exhibit high levels of excitement for learning as well as confidence. In contrast, the learning process is deemed successful in terms of outcomes if all students' behavior changes for the better. If the input is evenly distributed to result in a significant amount of high-quality output and in accordance with the needs, community growth, and development, the learning process is said to be successful and of high quality (Kulsum, 2015).

Online learning is education that takes place over a computer network with connectivity, accessibility, flexibility, and the ability to set up different kinds of learning exchanges. According to one study, using the internet and multimedia technologies can modify how knowledge is transmitted and serve as an alternative to traditional classroom instruction.

Online learning is education that uses the internet to connect students and instructors for collaborative learning activities. Online learning must be supported by mobile devices that can be used to access information whenever and wherever they are, including smartphones, Android phones, laptops, PCs, tablets, and iPhones. In the last few years, there has been an increase in demand for online learning. In the era of the fourth industrial revolution, online education is essential (Sadikin & Hamidah, 2020).

The study's findings also revealed that many students had trouble comprehending the online course material. Readings that are difficult for pupils to understand are typically used as teaching resources. They believe that the readings and assignments are insufficient and that they require a lecturer-direct explanation. According to Garrison and Cleveland-Innes, classes with frequent lectures and explanations result in better learning than ones with infrequent lectures and explanations (Sadikin & Hamidah, 2020).

#### Literature Review

##### A. Teacher and Parent Communication

The term communication is often used by many different disciplines, so that various terms can be found, for example in electronic engineering, communication is defined as a relationship between two points through the use of electric tools (Budi, 2017). In line with its creative nature, human communication is a process that continues to evolve. It means that the content and character of communication and the social realities it creates are constantly evolving and changing over time. When people talk to each other from the moment they meet to a more intimate level, the communication continues to change, and it is these changes that give the relationship its own shape. Thus, communication is a continuous process that constantly changes ourselves and our social world (Malik, 2014).

Hafied Cangara (Baharuddin, 2019) said in his book entitled *Introduction to Communication Science*, that to fulfill the communication function we need to first

understand the type of communication, because it can distinguish the functions of each of them, namely :

1. The type of communication with oneself that serves to develop creativity, imagination, understanding and self-control, and increasing the maturity of thinking before making decisions.
2. The type of interpersonal communication that serves to try to improve human relations, avoid and resolve personal conflicts, reduce the uncertainty of something as well as knowledge and experience with others.
3. The type of public communication that serves to foster a spirit of togetherness (solidarity), influence others, provide information, educate and entertain.
4. The type of mass communication that serves to disseminate information, distribute education, stimulate economic growth and create joy in one's life.

Then there is another opinion which says that, to foster smooth communication, it is necessary to pay attention to things that are quite influential, among others (Baharuddin, 2019) :

1. Easy to understand, meaning that every message or information that will be conveyed by the communicator (parent) to the communicant (child) should be easily accepted so that the communicant himself understands, understands or can clearly accept what has been conveyed by the communicator.
2. Right on target and time, meaning that in communicating (interaction) communicators (parents) or communicants (children) must be smart in choosing the right time and place, for example, parents when giving advice or scolding children should see the situation or condition of the child in circumstances that allow parents to do this or not, so that children do not feel annoyed, forced or angry in accepting what their parents have done and vice versa between children and parents.
3. Mutual trust, meaning that in a relationship, especially between parents and children, they should put more trust in both parties, because with mutual trust the relationship (communication) between parents and children will create a more effective and effective relationship. efficient. Of course, it cannot be separated from the directions, supervision, guidance, and attention from parents for their children.
4. Knowing the situation and conditions, means that the communicator (parents) must know the right circumstances to convey messages or information to communicators (children).

Zakia Daradjat as quoted by Candra & Sakban said several factors, among others: first, it creates understanding, meaning careful acceptance of the stimulus as intended by the communicator. Second, it creates pleasure, that is, it creates pleasure for both parties because of the common understanding and similarity of interests. The third influences attitudes, namely attitudes that are by applicable norms, namely positive attitudes. Fourth, creating good social relations, namely the existence of a good relationship between communicators and communicants. Fifth, good actions, namely the act of persuasion as one of the goals of communication are none other than an effort to influence others to act as desired (Candra & Sakban, 2017).

The teaching and learning process between teachers and students will increasingly have a good weight by itself if there is good communication between the two, in this case, the activity of transferring knowledge to students. These activities will be carried out well through the implementation of discipline in the teaching and learning process with the method of giving theory in the room and practical guidance in the field. The teacher's delivery method uses language that is easily understood by students, making the

communication run effectively. Using learning patterns outside the classroom (practice) makes students relaxed and engrossed in receiving lessons well (Malik, 2014).

The relationship between teachers and parents is connected in a dynamic communication process, as in Osgood and Schramm's Circular theory, these two human variables in the interpersonal communication process are interrelated to form a reciprocal relationship between the communicator and the communicant which is transmitted through the encoding and decoding process using social media as a channel of interpersonal communication. In the communication process that takes place dynamically, there is a response in the feedback between the communicator and the communicant, so that interpersonal communication relationships are well and dynamically established. The relationship between teachers and parents is more emphasized in cooperative relationships, both regarding the provision of information needed by both parties, supervision, and others in an effort to improve student achievement (Siolemba, 2016).

Briggs & Potter on (Kartika et al., 2019) explained that the cooperation between schools and parents is grouped into two, namely parent involvement and participation. Involvement is the minimum level of cooperation, for example parents come and help the school if invited in the form of a parent's meeting. Participation is a broader and higher level of cooperation. Parents and schools sit together to discuss various programs and activities for children. According to Epstein, there are six types of collaboration with parents, namely: parenting, communication, volunteering, parental involvement in children's learning at home, decision making, and collaboration with community groups. Parenting is an activity involving the family in increasing the knowledge and skills of parenting to create a home environment that supports child development. Communication is an effective form of school to home and home to school to inform about school programs and children's development progress. Communication is carried out to exchange information between schools and parents (Siolemba, 2016).

In addition to having a positive impact on children, parental involvement in learning also benefits schools. In a study it was reported that parental involvement in learning can increase teacher morale and self-confidence, increase family support, higher teacher evaluation results by parents, increase student success and ultimately improve the school's reputation in the educational community. Teachers will also have a good view of parents so that communication between teachers and parents goes well (Puspitaningtyas, 2017).

One of the factors that influence student learning motivation is teacher-student communication. (Rahardja & Tjandralila, 2004) stated, communication is the delivery of thoughts or feelings by a person (communicator) to people who are able to communicate all messages regarding the subject matter to be delivered using language that is easily understood by students of course. Because the main purpose of communication is to understand and understand what is conveyed by the communicator to the communicant (Sari et al., 2013).

There is an example of collaboration between teachers and parents at MIN 6 Jembrana which can be mapped as follows, the results of the study show that the role of teachers at MIN 6 Jembrana is to provide motivation or advice. Motivation is given so that students continue to have enthusiasm for good behavior, while advice is given to guide students to act how they should. Good teacher behavior will make students motivated by what they are doing. One form of parental cooperation in improving character is parents as an example or model. Parents as good examples of actions, speech, and behavior will be imitated by children. Behavior that is imitated by children is behavior that is seen, experienced, and felt, therefore parents must be careful in behaving in front of children. At a certain age children

have not been able to learn to determine which actions are good and which actions are bad to imitate, so when parents act carefully in front of children. The factors that influence learning according to Purwanto are maturity/growth, intelligence/intelligence, training/rehearsal, motivation, personal traits of a person, family circumstances, teachers and teaching methods, learning tools, social motivation, and environment/opportunities (Prayoga et al., 2017).

## B. Learning Optimization Strategy

Language optimization is an effort to continuously improve existing activities or programs. While optimization in learning is the process, method, act of optimizing learning so that it is better and optimal (National, 2008). A learning process is said to be successful if the specific instructional objectives can be achieved. As for the indicators of the success of the learning process are as follows: First, the absorption of the teaching materials that are taught to achieve high achievements either in groups or individually. Second, the behavior outlined in the specific learning or instructional objectives that have been achieved by students either in groups or individually (Ma'arif, n.d.).

The passage of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System marks a turning point in the importance of education because it is a component of people that cannot be separated, allowing them to continuously work to realize their full potential through the process of learning and/or in other ways that are acknowledged and accepted by the general public. According to Permendiknas No. 16 of 2007 on academic credentials and teacher competences in performing their tasks, instructors are required to possess the following four main competencies: (1) The capacity for managing student learning is known as pedagogic competence. (2) The capacity for managing student learning is known as personality competency, having a good character and serving as an example for kids, Professional competence is the capacity to master learning material broadly and deeply so as to be able to guide students to meet the competency standards set in the National Education Standards in order to improve the quality of school education. Social competence is the ability of educators as members of the community to communicate and interact effectively with students, fellow educators, education staff, parents/guardians of students, and the surrounding community (Zaini, 2013).

Today's learning leads to a reorientation from the teaching model to the student-centered learning model. This model places students as learning subjects who must actively develop themselves. Learning activities need to be directed to help students master at least a minimum level of competence so that they can achieve the goals set. In accordance with the principle of thorough learning and talent development, each student must be given the opportunity to achieve goals according to their respective abilities and learning speeds (Syukri Fathudin Achmad Widodo, 1970).

To be able to expedite the teaching and learning process of students, teachers need to pay attention to several factors, both those contained within students and environmental factors that need to be manipulated. Factors outside of students that need to be considered because they will affect the learning process are (1) learning conditions, (2) learning objectives, and (3) providing feedback (Matondang, 2010).

Atkinson quoted by Baharuddin proposed four criteria that must be considered in learning (Ma'arif, n.d.):

1. Learning process model
2. Specifications for acceptable learning models
3. Specification of learning objectives
4. The measuring scale marked on each learning objective.

Quoting Muhammad Anas Ma`arif, there are several ways for school/madrasah residents to optimize the learning process, including the following (Ma`arif, n.d.):

1. Internalization of religious values in schools/madrasah This is what we often hear about the efforts of school/madrasah residents in shaping students to become fully human, insan kamil, ulul albab human. The internalization of religious values can be applied either in schools, madrasahs, Islamic boarding schools or at home. Therefore there are efforts made to instill these values into students.
2. Optimizing and developing the design of the learning system. Based on several researches and findings as well as expert trials, there are several components in the learning model that must be considered in determining the learning model strategy. These components can be stated below: 1) Setting the goals of change that become the expectations of madrasah/schools. Determining the approach in the 2013 curriculum the approach used is a scientific learning process model, which is a model developed based on a scientific approach. Approach can also be interpreted as an analytical framework that is created and applied to understand the problem and become a benchmark for a scientific discipline. Determination of method play an important role in creating a conducive atmosphere in learning. Accuracy in choosing a method that suits the intelligence of students here is very necessary.
3. Improving teacher professionalism in learning Education is a productive activity. Thus, the success of the learning process is influenced by several factors. One of them is an educator or teacher. Because the teacher is a human figure who plays an important role in learning activities.

To quote Wagiran, (although in his writings he discusses the role of lecturers but can be implemented in elementary school teachers), effective learning according to lecturers is in accordance with the heterogeneity of student characteristics, among others (Syukri Fathudin Achmad Widodo, 1970):

1. Placing students/students as learning subjects
2. Learning methods are adapted to the substance of learning and pay attention to the characteristics of students/students. These methods include heterogeneous small group discussions, the use of modules, and enrichment, deepening of material and remedial
3. Using media that is able to stimulate creativity, student/student activities, and be up to date
4. The function of the lecturer/teacher is a facilitator, motivator and inspiration so that students/students are active
5. Relationships with students/students as partners and no longer placing lecturers/teachers as the only source of knowledge, relationships must be more open, intimate and interactive without forgetting their respective positions, and
6. Assessment thoroughly, objectively, referring to minimum competency standards, direct feedback, and regular (programmed).

Efforts to maximize meaningful learning, teachers should be able to design learning by optimizing the use of learning media. when the teacher makes decisions in Lesson Plan, then he needs to consider the sequence of learning events that will occur, where the learning events take place, the amount of time used, and "optimizing the learning resources or media used and the materials used". Media is an intermediary from the sender of the message (a source) to the recipient of the message (a receiver). In general, the media is divided into two elements, namely elements of equipment or hardware (hardware) and elements of the message it carries (message/software). Likewise, learning media is a set of tools prepared by the teacher to be used in the learning process. In choosing this learning media, an important

element that must be prepared by the teacher is equipment that is able to strengthen students' understanding of the knowledge received as well as being able to change behavior or strengthen character (Sardjiyo, 2016).

Optimizing the problem-based learning model is one of the triggers for an increase in student learning activities. The implementation of learning activities that relate to everyday problems makes students aware that what they learn is very meaningful for their lives. This creates interest and pleasure in learning a lesson. Activities carried out because of the pleasure of doing these activities will reduce the fear of making a change and continue to try to improve the activities that have been carried out previously. Learning activities will increase if balanced with giving attention and appreciation for the best work that has been done by the student. So the role of the teacher as a motivator greatly determines the increase in student learning activities (Kusumawati, 2017).

Student learning motivation tends to be influenced by external factors, one of which is the family environment, so that children who get positive communication have good learning achievements. External influences contribute greatly to students, as explained by Mudjiono (2014) that learning motivation is influenced by several factors including culture as the basis or reference held by each individual to behave in their environment, the family where the individual interacts with other family members, thus giving an influence either among their own families, in schools or institutions where the learning process and personality of the individual takes place (Candra & Sakban, 2017).

In addition to teacher-student communication, a factor that influences learning motivation is parental guidance. Giving motivation is not only the task of the teacher, but parental guidance plays an important role in providing motivation to learn. With the guidance, it is hoped that it can foster a child's enthusiasm for learning. The parental guidance provided can be in the form of providing supervision in association, directing children in learning, assisting children in doing school assignments, assisting in solving problems encountered. Parents who care about their children's education will definitely provide the best possible guidance for their children to get maximum achievement in learning. Children who receive guidance and affection from parents will make children feel cared for so that it fosters a spirit of learning to gain achievement in learning. Vice versa. In addition, parents should try to create a conducive learning atmosphere in the family environment, because the family environment is very influential on the spirit of children's learning at home (Sari et al., 2013).

Each student, of course, has individual differences, for example in the level of intelligence, hobbies, talents, family background, traits, and habits. Teachers should not treat students as if all students are the same. If the individual differences of students are studied and used appropriately, the speed and success of student learning for the sake of students can be developed (Matondang, 2010).

## **2. Method**

This type of research is empirical research (field research) with a phenomenological qualitative approach, with data collection techniques using interviews and documentation. Checking the validity of the data in this study using triangulation of data sources and triangulation of methods. This research is located at MIN 6 Jembrana Bali.

## **3. Results and Discussions**

### **3.1 Communication between Teachers and Parents in Optimizing Learning During the Pandemic**

The role of parents at home and teachers at school is very important for children's education. So good communication between parents and teachers is a must in order to achieve synergy between the two. Djamarah as quoted in Hidayat stated that in the process of educating children at school, there are many factors that influence or relate to the achievement of student learning achievements, such as teachers, environment, infrastructure and even parent-teacher collaboration. A similar opinion was expressed by Mc. Carty, Brennan and Vecchiarello who stated that one of the most important factors is the good cooperation between parents and schools (Puspitaningtyas, 2017).

The Head of MIN 6 Jembrana School Fathurrahman explained, during the covid-19 pandemic, MIN 6 Jembrana still held teaching and learning activities, of course online. There are at least two programs implemented to deal with activity restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the programs implemented by MIN 6 Jembrana is the *sambang* teacher program, where teachers pro-actively visit students' homes to carry out supervision and assistance in completing school assignments that are distributed online.

Mukarromah, one of the teachers at MIN 6 Jembrana, explained that the teacher visit program is practically implemented with two models, first, the teacher visits the homes of students in their class alternately for a week. Second, sometimes for efficiency the teacher holds small study groups (2-3 children per group) which are held in turns also in students' homes to then receive assistance from their respective class teachers. This is done in addition to assisting the learning process, as well as to establish interaction and communication between teachers and students as well as with parents. The function of interpersonal communication is trying to improve human relations (human relations), avoiding and overcoming personal conflicts, reducing uncertainty about something, and sharing knowledge and experiences with others (Malik, 2014).

Marhamah, one of the teachers of MIN 6 Jembrana explained, in addition to carrying out the teacher talk program, MIN 6 Jembrana also formed a student guardian association per class, and created a Whatsapp Group as a forum for friendship and communication between the school and parents. This is done to facilitate and bridge communication and socialization related to learning programs, school assignments for students and other needs. The public communication model through Whatsapp Group is seen as very effective in establishing communication between class teachers and guardians of students at MIN 6 Jembrana.

Public communication serves to foster a spirit of togetherness (solidarity), influence others, provide information, educate and entertain. For people who are involved in the process of public communication, it is easy to classify themselves with large groups of people. He tries to be part of the group so he is often carried away by the influence of the group. Then mass communication serves to disseminate information, level education, stimulate economic growth and create joy in one's life. But in the rapid development of communication technology, especially in the field of broadcasting and viewing media (audio-visual), the function of the mass media has undergone many changes (Malik, 2014).

### 3.2 The Challenge of Optimizing Learning During a Pandemic

The development of science and technology, the rapid flow of information, discoveries in theory and learning methods indicate that the old paradigm in teacher-centered learning is time to be abandoned towards a new paradigm that is more empowering for students. The new paradigm leads to constructivism learning (Syukri Fathudin Achmad Widodo, 1970).

Qoyyum, one of the parents, explained that in carrying out online learning, the biggest challenge faced by MIN 6 Jembrana teachers was the limitations and weaknesses of parents in operating gadgets when accompanying their children during online school. Mentoring

must always be done by parents, because the unstable age of elementary school children requires them to always be accompanied to stay focused in participating in online learning. The same complaint was conveyed by Idayani, one of the parents of students who stated that the biggest obstacle with changing the online learning system was that parents were divided between taking care of their children's school and taking care of their work. Coupled with the increasing spending to buy cellular credit during this online school.

The issue of online learning, according to Sadikin & Hamidah's research, is the accessibility of internet services. Some students use Wi-Fi services, while others use cell phone connections to access the internet. The Jambi University's online learning policy was put into place, and the students left for home. Even with a very poor connection, they have trouble using their phones in their respective zones. This presents a unique difficulty for Jambi University's use of online learning. When internet connectivity is bad and students don't understand the lecturer's instructions, online learning has flaws. The problem of financing online education is another issue. Students admitted that they had to pay a sizable sum of money to purchase internet data quota in order to participate in online learning. They claim that while online chats conducted through instant messaging programs do not use a lot of data quota, learning conducted via video conferencing does. Depending on the cellphone service utilized, the average student spends between Rp 100,000 and Rp 200,000 each week. The cost of employing video conferencing for online learning is high (Sadikin & Hamidah, 2020).

In their study, Sadikin & Hamidah also noted that there are unique difficulties with online learning because lecturers are unable to immediately monitor student actions because of the distance between them when they are working. There is no assurance that students will pay attention to reviews from professors. According to Szpunar, Moulton, and Schacter's research, students fantasize more frequently in online lectures than in-person lectures. Because online lectures lasting longer than an hour make it difficult for students to concentrate, it is advised that online learning be conducted in a short amount of time (Sadikin & Hamidah, 2020).

Many of the parents' obstacles in dealing with online learning have complained about some of the problems faced while students are studying at home, one of which is that the teacher gives a lot of given tasks, the teacher does not master IT, and the ineffectiveness of learning at home, children often play games on gadgets all the time. In addition, in Nugraha's opinion, online learning also has advantages such as minimizing time and energy. This means that the remaining time and energy can be used to carry out other activities outside of school hours (Putri et al., 2021).

On the one hand, there are disadvantages to online learning in addition to the challenges. One benefit of online learning is that it can be done at any time and in any location. For instance, learning can be done in a room, living room, or other appropriate location at any time of day, including morning, afternoon, evening, or night. Additionally, even though it is far away, online learning can be accessed, just as kids do not need to attend school in order to learn because they can do it from any location. Online learning has advantages, but it also has drawbacks (Putri et al., 2021). In children's education, parents serve as instructors' primary collaborative partners. To align the perspectives of both parties on what is required for children's education, effective communication between parents and teachers is required. Both must support one another and be knowledgeable about how to deal with issues that arise in schools, such as those related to student participation in the teaching and learning process, interaction and communication patterns, and child development activities. Conversely, the school is aware of what is going on at home, particularly in

relation to children's extracurricular activities, academic pursuits, interactions with other family members, and issues that may develop at home (Puspitaningtyas, 2017).

In other places, there are also almost the same, namely the results of research at SMA Negeri 2 Sukamaju it is known that there is a communication pattern or form of cooperation between parents and teachers in the process of fostering the morals of students, such as when the school reports are distributed, the school does not provide the report cards directly to students. students, but the school makes a letter in order to invite parents or guardians of students to distribute report cards and at the same time convey some of the daily characteristics of students while in the scope of the school. This activity is routinely carried out at the end of each semester to establish a cooperative relationship between the school and parents in fostering the morals of students at SMA Negeri 2 Sukamaju when there are problems or violations committed by students (Lestari, 2018).

As a comparison in terms of implementing learning through online media, Fitria Novita Sarie's research results show that the results of the evaluation of learning through WA for half a semester, online learning through WA is considered boring by students because it is not supported by complete features. Students are less enthusiastic because they are only limited to being able to read messages and use voice notes, discussions between friends also feel less than optimal as a result only a few students are active when online learning takes place. Dewi's research (2020) shows that the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly impacted the implementation of online learning in schools. Lack of mobile phone facilities and internet quota is one of the causes of delays in online learning. The results of Sari's research (2019) explain that the use of Edmodo-Based E-Learning has proven to be effective in improving Mathematical Communication Skills. These two studies underlie researchers to choose Edmodo in online learning in elementary schools (Sarie, 2020).

Communication in the family environment certainly has different meanings and ways from communication in the wider social environment, and vice versa occurs in the family environment, because one family group with another family group is certainly different in the way of communication built within the scope of each family. There is a significant positive effect between the intensity of communication between children and parents with students' learning motivation. Children in principle depend on how the conditions of the family environment are, because after all the family is the first and foremost education owned by the child (Candra & Sakban, 2017).

In this pandemic era, teachers need to have social competence in order to support the effectiveness of the implementation of the learning process. Through this capability, the relationship between the school and the community will run harmoniously, so that mutually beneficial relationships between the school and the community can run synergistically. Social competence needs to be built in tandem with the teacher's ability to communicate, cooperate, get along sympathetically, and have a pleasant soul. Thus, the essence of social competence lies in communication, but the communication in question is effective communication. Communication can be interpreted as a process of mutual influence between humans. Communication is also the whole of feelings, attitudes, and expectations that are conveyed either directly or indirectly, whether consciously or unconsciously because communication is an integral part of the change process (Fauzi, 2019).

#### **4. Conclusions**

The role of parents at home and teachers at school is very important for children's education. There are two programs carried out by MIN 6 Jembrana to deal with activity restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the programs is the teacher visitation

program, where teachers visit students' homes to supervise and assist them in completing school assignments that are distributed online. The visitation teacher program is practically implemented with two models: first, the teacher visits the students' homes in turns during the week. Second, sometimes for efficiency the teacher holds small study groups (2-3 children per group). MIN 6 Jembrana also formed a student guardian association per class, and a Whatsapp Group was created as a form of communication between the school and parents.

The public communication model through Whatsapp Group is seen as very effective in establishing communication between class teachers and parents. There are also challenges that teachers and parents have to face, the biggest being the limitations and weaknesses of parents in operating gadgets when accompanying their children during online schooling. Mentoring must always be done by parents, because the unstable age of elementary school children requires them to always be accompanied to stay focused in participating in online learning. Many of the parents' obstacles in dealing with online learning have complained about some of the problems faced while students are studying at home, one of which is that the teacher gives a lot of given tasks, the teacher does not master IT, and the ineffectiveness of learning at home, children often play games on gadgets all the time. Coupled with the increasing spending to buy credit and quota during this online school.

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