PREPARATION FOR LEARNING TOWARDS NORMAL ERA

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Abstract

This paper is devoted to the Preparation for Learning Towards Normal Era. It's been 18 months during the COVID-19 pandemic, there are many ways that educational institutions have done to keep learning going, such as implementing online learning and offline learning. Now it's no longer about thinking about the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of learning both online and offline, everyone has to think about how to prepare for normal learning to return to the way it was before covid 19. This research is a literature study with a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The results of the study found that the implementation of the normal era in Indonesia reaped many pros and cons how not many people urged that the implementation of the normal era be carried out immediately but in its implementation it needed a mature plan. The joint decision of the four ministers provides a bright spot and hope for educational institutions to implement normal learning. Of course, there are many considerations and policies that must be taken in carrying out normal learning again. Because the conditions of one area with other areas are different. If the condition of the area is included in the green zone, it can carry out learning activities in the classroom. The government gives time for schools to prepare health protocol facilities at schools, such as hand washing stations, hand sanitizers, classroom arrangements, spraying disinfectants, as well as scheduling teaching and learning activities.

Keywords: Preparation, Learning, Towards Normal Era.

A. INTRODUCTION

Based on Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of Indonesia, Nadiem Anwar Makarim There are two reasons why the face-to-face learning policy is implemented,

first is that educators and education personnel have been vaccinated and the second is to prevent lost of learning because education in Indonesia has lagged behind other countries during the pandemic (Pattanang et al., 2021).

Education will provide learning experiences in formal, non-formal or informal education programs in schools. As mandated in the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003 article 3 states that the purpose of national education is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have good morals, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent and become democratic and responsible citizens (Pratama & Mulyati, 2020; Murkatik et al., 2020; Abdullah, 2020; Apriani et al., 2020; Amalia, 2019).

Learning is an activity of educators or educators programmatically in instructional design to make students learn actively which emphasizes the provision of teaching materials and learning resources. Face-to-face learning is an activity of the interaction process between students and educators with learning resources that occur directly at the same time and the same place. The characteristics of face-to-face learning are planned activities oriented to the place, as well as social interaction in the classroom (Pattanang et al., 2021)

It's been 18 months during the Covid-19 pandemic, there are many ways educational institutions have done to keep learning going, such as implementing online learning and offline learning. Although sometimes the learning objectives to be conveyed have not been achieved properly, it is hoped that from the process students are expected to be able to accept learning both online learning and offline learning. Including the efforts made by schools to educate their students (Pratama & Mulyati, 2020).

Furthermore, in thin situation is no longer about thinking about the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of learning both online and offline, everyone has to think about how to prepare for normal learning to return to the way it was before covid 19. So the writing of this article is devoted to the Preparation for Learning Towards Normal Era.

B. METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods, with the research design using a descriptive approach research design. This descriptive research is intended to describe and provide an overview of the existing phenomena (Budijanto & Rahmanto, 2021), both those that occur naturally and are made by humans, which prioritize the characteristics, quality, and linkages to activities (Sawitri, 2020). Data analysis was carried out using qualitative analysis methods with descriptive decomposition (Moleong, 2009). In this study, the author conducts library research, then describes and sees the condition of the object of research and analyzes by comparison or comparison of various journals and data related to 'Preparation For Learning Towards Normal Era".

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Covid-19 has had an impact on all sectors of human life, including the education sector (Shaleh & Anhusadar, 2021). The sectors most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic include education (Siagian, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic that has hit the world, including Indonesia, has had an impact on various aspects of life, one of which is education. Thus, educational institutions require that the process of learning activities be carried out remotely,

namely that students learn and teaching educators must continue to run even though students are at home. As a result, educators are required to design learning by utilizing online media (online). This is in accordance with the decision of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Education Policies in the Emergency Period for the Spread of Covid-19. Various initiatives were taken to ensure that learning activities continued even in the absence of face-to-face sessions. Technology, more specifically the internet, smartphones, and laptops are now widely used to support distance learning (Basar, 2021).

The implementation of the normal era in Indonesia reaps many pros and cons, how not many people are pressing for the implementation of the normal era to be carried out immediately, but in its implementation it requires a mature plan. If the implementation fails, it will have an impact on the potential for the spread of the Covid 19 Virus to be greater, therefore the government urges the public to continue to implement health protocols so that people can carry out socio-economic activities as usual but also the potential for the spread of the Covid 19 Virus is getting smaller. In the New Normal era, various shopping centers, recreation areas, and others are now starting to operate again, although not all. With various activities that are back in operation, they are able to improve little by little the community's economy which has declined due to the impact of the Covid 19 Virus. However, schools and campuses are still not open because the spread of the Covid 19 Virus is very risky, the number of students in the class is not comparable to the classroom which is narrow so it is not possible to do Social Distancing in the classroom. Therefore, face-to-face learning is abolished and replaced with online learning. Making yourself a human learner is one key to successful learning in the pandemic era because we have a lot to learn about information technology (Fatimah, 2020).

Distance learning has become a challenge for the world of education. Important aspects in improving distance learning skills must be improved, including by training programs for educators in the use of information and communication technology. For smooth distance learning, it is not enough for educators to have basic technology skills (such as using a computer and being connected to the internet), but also the knowledge to use recording devices and software, as well as methods to deliver lessons without face-to-face interaction (interesting learning videos). These skills will be required when using online learning platforms. More importantly, the gap between training scenarios and on-the-ground execution needs to be minimized (Basar, 2021; Azzahra, 2020).

Research from Pratama & Mulyati (2020), Since cases of covid-19 began to increase, schools or universities no longer carry out activities as usual, because the government enforces a system at home, one of the right steps to overcome this problem is to use network and information technology for the learning system, especially in schools, in the process. there are so many obstacles faced by educators where online learning is for the first time such as being constrained by signals and others, but these obstacles are not a barrier to educating students, over time the government allows schools to open Back to school learning, offline learning is created. Every lesson sometimes has advantages and disadvantages, including online and offline learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, but from the online and offline learning system, educators are expected to be creative in educating students. So that learning success can be achieved properly or effectively (Pratama & Mulyati, 2020).

Further research results from Basar (2021) mentioned that the educational process related to distance learning has not been maximized. The direction from the education office to schools regarding home learning is not yet clear. The circular letter of the head of the education office is considered to be still lacking in detail and specifically explaining the duties of educators, parents, and students so that it affects the readiness of the implementation of learning. In terms of access, the challenge for the government is when Distance Learning is implemented in areas where accessibility, infrastructure, and digital literacy are still low (Basar, 2021).

The implementation of new normal learning in Indonesia is certainly a lot of pros and cons where the community continuously urges the government to immediately implement new normal learning, but to get to new normal learning requires very careful planning. If the implementation is successful, it will greatly affect the level of intelligence of students, but if it fails, it will have more of an impact on the spread of the Covid-19 virus which will get worse. Thus, the government itself appeals to the public, even though new normal learning will be applied, don't forget to adhere to strict health protocols (Adawiyah et al., 2021).

Starting in March 2021, after a year of the Covid-19 pandemic, several educational institutions have tried to start doing Face-to-face Learning (PTM). This is done, of course, by implementing strict health protocols which have become the new normal. Some have even started in January 2021. This is based on the statement from the Minister of Education and Culture that schools are allowed to conduct PTM Face-to-face Learning but not yet mandatory. This policy is the result of a Joint Decree (SKB) of 4 Ministers, namely the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Religion, the Minister of Health, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Number 04/KB/2020, Number 737 of 2020. However, the decision to implement face-to-face learning (PTM) authority is fully delegated to the local government (Pemda), schools, and parents. These three components are the key to holding face-to-face learning (PTM) or not (Supriyanto et al., 2021).

The joint decision of the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Religion, the Minister of Health, and the Minister of Home Affairs concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic, stipulates:

First, the implementation of learning during the Covid-19 pandemic is carried out with limited face-to-face learning while still applying the distance learning health protocol.

Second, in the event that educators and education personnel in educational units have been vaccinated against Covid-19 completely, then 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 require that the early childhood education unit, basic education , secondary education, and higher education in the region provide limited face-to-face learning and distance learning.

Third, parents/guardians of students can choose limited face-to-face learning or distance learning for their children.

Fourth, the provision of learning services as referred to in the second dictum is carried out no later than the academic year and the academic year 2021/2022.

Fifth, 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 as referred to in the First Dictum.

Sixth, in the event that based on the results of the supervision as referred to in the Fifth Dictum and/or a confirmed case of Covid-19 is found in the education unit, the central government, regional government, provincial office of the Ministry of Religion, the office of the Regency/City Ministry of Religion, and the head of the education unit, obliged to handle the necessary cases and may temporarily suspend limited face-to-face learning in the education unit.

Seventh, in the event that the education unit has not been able to meet the provisions as referred to in the Second Dictum, then the implementation of learning in the education unit refers to the Joint Decree of the Minister of Education and Culture, Minister of Religion, Minister of Health, Minister of Home Affairs, Number 04 IKBl2020, Number 737 of 2020, Number HK.O1.O8/Menkesl7O93l2020, Number 420-3987 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Learning in the 2020l2O2l Academic Year and the 2020l2O2l Academic Year during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic Period.

Eighth, in the event that there is a policy issued by the central government to prevent and control the spread of Covid-19 in a certain area, limited face-to-face learning can be suspended temporarily according to the time period specified in the policy.

Ninth, the provisions regarding Guidelines for the Implementation of Learning during the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic are listed in the Appendix which is an integral part of this Joint Decree.

Tenth, this Joint Decree shall come into force on the date of stipulation.

The joint decision of the four ministers above provides a bright spot and hope for educational institutions to implement normal learning. Of course, there are many considerations and policies that must be taken in carrying out normal learning again.

Regarding preparation for the normal era, in research (Murdianto & Santoso, 2021) states that the conditions of an area are different from other regions. If the condition of the area is included in the green zone, it can carry out learning activities in the classroom. The government gives time for schools to prepare health protocol facilities at schools, such as hand washing stations, hand sanitizers, classroom arrangements, spraying disinfectants, as well as scheduling teaching and learning activities and lesson hours. This preparation will certainly cause its own pros and cons or difficulties, both among parents and educators or education staff as school administrators. Education that is prepared for offline learning, educators in implementing face-to-face learning must pay attention to the distance between students (Shaleh & Anhusadar, 2021). From among parents, their concern about the health of students while at school is understandable. However, by providing masks, hand sanitizers, bringing supplies from home, always washing hands, and keeping a distance from fellow students at school will keep them from contracting the pandemic (Murdianto & Santoso, 2021).

The role of an educator in classroom management is very important in creating an orderly and conducive classroom environment and maintaining the rules during the new normal (Sanjaya, 2020). Classroom management is an action that refers to activities that create and maintain optimal conditions for the teaching and learning process to occur. The optimal

action taken by educators in carrying out classroom management activities is not just a sporadic action, but requires systematic activities based on the steps of how the activity should be carried out (Murdianto & Santoso, 2021).

Furthermore, the preparations that must be done in preparing normal learning again are; first, updating the school readiness data in the regions carrying out health protocols in the new normal era. To be able to do this, the government must coordinate with local governments. Second, the government must conduct rapid tests for educators and school officials. This step is taken to ensure that there is no transmission of the corona virus from the school. Third, the government must ensure the readiness of school infrastructure. This is because there is a need to adjust learning patterns in accordance with the Covid-19 health protocol during the new normal era (Huda, 2021).

Furthermore, in research Huda (2021) stated that the normal implementation of schools cannot be carried out if there is no government support in the following areas: First, concrete and impartial government policies as a manifestation of the government's seriousness in protecting schools from the risk of the spread of the covid 19 virus. Second, support for health facilities to fulfill the implementation of health protocols, such as rapid tests, hand sanitizers, access to treatment and health experts. Third, support for educational facilities and facilities including online learning facilities for students who have not been able to return to school and education costs for students who are economically affected (Huda, 2021).

D. CONCLUSIONS

In the author's view, it is time to think about how to prepare in order to return to normal learning like the period before covid 19. The implementation of new normal learning in Indonesia, of course, has many pros and cons where the community continuously urges the government to immediately implement new normal learning, but to get to the new normal learning requires very careful planning. The joint decision of the four ministers on face-to-face learning provides a bright spot and hope for educational institutions to implement normal learning. Of course, there are many considerations and policies that must be taken in carrying out normal learning again.

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