

## APPLICATION OF FACE-TO-FACE LEARNING IN THE NEW NORMAL ERA (Case Study: SDN 25 Pondok Hutan)

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**Abstract:** *This research entitled Application of Face-to-Face Learning in the New Normal Era (Case study: SDN 25 Pondok Hutan) aims to analyze an application of face-to-face learning in the new normal era at SDN 25 pondok Hutan. The problem that arises is that the ineffective face-to-face learning which is carried out only once a week face-to-face reduces the effectiveness of learning at school. Face-to-face learning during the pandemic in the new normal era was not very effective and made these elementary students less serious about attending face-to-face learning only once a week and wearing casual clothes. The purpose of this research is to find out how effective the application of face-to-face learning is in the new normal era today. The method used is descriptive method. It was found that the application of face-to-face learning in the new normal era during the pandemic was less effective and prevented the achievement of learning objectives.*

**Keywords:** *Application of learning, effectiveness, new normal*

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### Introduction

Ideally, a good learning process takes place face-to-face. Because the face-to-face learning process allows direct interaction to occur in classrooms. The teacher as a source of information can follow the child's development in absorbing the material to the final evaluation. Face-to-face can also allow the use of learning models according to the characteristics of the material and students' circumstances so that information delivery can be done in many creative ways. Direct interaction and the use of group learning models in classrooms can pose a risk of transmission of the corona virus if there are no prevention efforts. Because interactions in the school environment can occur both between students and students, students and teachers, and teachers and fellow teachers. Based on the above problems and seeing the transmission mechanism of the corona virus, the following opinions can be applied to face-to-face processes in the new era of normality as prevention of transmission during a pandemic; first, the use of a mask or face shield is the main requirement for students and teachers to be allowed into the school environment. Need support from parents and firmness from teachers in curbing the use

of masks. What matters in green and yellow zone areas with the number of cases that are still minimal is the use of masks that are still not obedient. In the yellow and green zones, indifference and lack of sympathy that result in disobedience are still practiced because a person has not directly experienced the same or nearly the same incident.

The process of using technology in learning is usually called electronic learning or e-learning. Some students feel that using the face-to-face learning model is too old-fashioned so that applying e-learning to the learning process will not be out of date and produce results that are in line with expectations and are more effective. However, the learning process that only utilizes technology or that only applies e-learning cannot be fully successful. This is because each student's learning style is different.

Blended learning is a learning model that combines face-to-face learning (face-to-face) with e-learning. Blended learning is a new concept in learning where material delivery can be done in class and online (Bielawski and Metcalf in Husamah 2014). A combination that is done well between face-to-face teaching where teachers and students meet directly and through online media that can be accessed at any time.

## Literature Review

In the New Normal era, various shopping centers, recreation areas, and others have started operating again, although not all of them. With various activities that have returned to operation being able to gradually improve the community's economy that has decreased 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, many students in the class narrow classroom so it is not possible to do social distancing in the classroom.

Therefore face-to-face learning is eliminated and replaced with online learning. Making ourselves as human learners is one key to successful learning in the pandemic era because we have a lot to learn about information technology (Syaharuddin, S. 2020).

In general, the response of parents of students when the corona virus was detected in Indonesia was to support school closings as an effort to prevent transmission. In this period, children's health is a priority that must be prioritized. Parents are of the opinion that learning can still be done from their homes. However, as time went on and the pandemic had not yet ended, the response of parents who initially supported BDR turned to suggest that face-to-face learning should be carried out again. This response was the result of the very ineffective BDR method. In areas with unreached electricity and internet networks, the essence of the BDR learning process is actually missing. During the pandemic, many teachers gave assignments to children only in the form of summarizing and answering questions but answers could be obtained by googling. BDR model like this greatly reduces the role of the teacher as a source of information. If there is any, the role of the teacher is felt to be very limited. So that the suggestion to reopen classrooms so that face-to-face learning can be resumed has emerged.

That is why the government, through a joint decree (SKB) of 4 ministers, issued a guide for implementing advance learning in special zones (green and yellow) while strictly adhering to health protocols. Therefore, schools began to improve by implementing health protocols. Providing hand washing facilities in classrooms, enforcing shifts for students (18 students per shift), mandatory use of masks in the school environment and others are part of health protocols and will become a new normal in teacher and student activities in schools.

The new normality in the face-to-face process should keep in mind the main mechanisms of transmission of the corona virus, which according to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Covid-19 Acceleration Handling Task Force as follows; first, droplets of saliva (droplets) from the mouths or nose (when sneezing, coughing and talking) from an infected

person to another person. Second, small particles in the air (airborne) in dense, closed and poorly ventilated environments trigger the transmission of aerosols that a person inhales. Third, objects contaminated with pathogens can function as vehicles for transmitting disease. This is because the liquid that comes out of the sneeze, cough, saliva of a person infected with the corona virus then falls on the object or surface touched by another person so that it is infected. Virus on objects or surfaces can last about 3 hours.

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Technical Implementation of Learning in the Covid-19 Period face-to-face activities using the on-off system unless there are less than 20 students in one group, the system is on. After one week of implementing face-to-face activities using the above system, madrasahs can use a system other than the above by submitting it to the education office. Face-to-face activities from Monday to Saturday. Learning activities begin at 07.30 (gradually), one learning hour is 30 minutes long, the number of learning hours per day is 4 JP, the canteen is not allowed to be opened, there are no breaks and sports activities that are practical in the field are eliminated. " M. Khairum explained.

The following is the Health Protocol for Education Units that carry out face-to-face meetings during the Covid-19 Pandemic as conveyed by Kasi Pendis, M. Khairum.

The Health Protocol for Madrasah Education Institutions prior to learning must disinfect facilities and infrastructure, ensure adequate disinfection fluids, hand washing soap and clean water, ensure the availability of masks, ensure thermogun function properly and monitor the health of residents. Furthermore, after learning, the madrasah must disinfect the facilities and infrastructure, check the availability of remaining disinfection liquid, hand washing soap and hand sanitizer, ensure the availability of remaining masks, ensure the thermogun is functioning properly and report the results of monitoring to the education office through the school supervisor.

Furthermore, the Health Protocol for Madrasah Residents (Teachers and Students) before leaving, must have breakfast / eat a balanced diet, ensure that they are in good health, use a mask, bring hand sanitizers, bring food and eating / drinking utensils and carry learning tools, worship, tools. sports and personal equipment.

"During Teaching and Learning activities teachers and students must always wear masks and keep a minimum distance of 1.5 meters, use learning tools, musical instruments, and personal eating and drinking utensils, are prohibited from borrowing and borrowing equipment,

giving intensive announcements regarding the use of masks, hand-washing with soap. , and keep your distance and make observations, if anyone has symptoms of health problems, then they must be taken to the puskesmas. " Add M. Finish Teaching and Learning Activities, both teachers and students continue to use masks and CTPS before leaving the classroom, leave the classroom and school by lining up and keep the distance and pick up waiting at the location provided and keep a distance according to the seat / queue distance already marked. And on the way home, keep using a mask and maintain a minimum distance of 1.5 meters, avoid touching objects, not touching your nose, eyes and mouth and applying the etiquette of coughing and sneezing every time and cleaning your hands before and after using public transportation / shuttle .

After arriving at home, immediately take off your footwear, put your belongings outside the room and disinfect these items, for example shoes, bags, jackets, and others. Then take a shower and change clothes before interacting with the family in the house. Keep doing PHBS, especially CTPS with running water regularly, then if you experience health problems, please immediately report to the health team of the education unit, Khairum.

After Teaching and Learning Activities, both teachers and students continue to use masks and hand-held handhels before leaving the classroom, leave the classroom and school by lining up and keep the distance and pick up waiting at the location provided and keep the distance according to the seat / queue distance that has been marked And on the way home, keep using a mask and maintain a minimum distance of 1.5 meters, avoid touching objects, not touching your nose, eyes and mouth and applying the etiquette of coughing and sneezing every time and cleaning your hands before and after using public transportation / shuttle .

The COVID-19 pandemic should not be an obstacle to continuing to carry out learning so that students' rights are fulfilled, even though it must be through online learning. The Minister of Education and Culture on July 16, 2020 announced that green zones or areas with low potential for the spread of the coronavirus are allowed face-to-face learning while still paying attention to health protocols. The time for teaching and learning activities is reduced and the number of students per class is a maximum of 18 students. This policy will affect the methods used by teachers to carry out teaching and learning activities.

Learning cannot be done face-to-face in full because of the limited time and number of students. Teachers can apply collaborative learning between face-to-face learning and online learning. Collaborative learning between face-to-face and online learning is called blended learning (Anggraini et al, 2016. The rapidly developing technological sophistication can be utilized by students and teachers in the learning process.

The COVID-19 pandemic has "forced" all education components in Indonesia to implement PJJ. The implementation of PJJ has introduced online and offline learning. Online learning is the learning of students and teachers connected to an internet network (online). Meanwhile offline learning does not take advantage of the internet network (offline).

In line with Thorne, Dziubal et al (2018) state that blended learning has configured in the new normal. Blended learning offers the potential to improve the teaching and learning process in an educational environment that is more careful about the student's lifestyle. Meanwhile, Brian and Volchenkova (2016 countries) stated that technological innovation prepares solutions for solutions. Making learning more likely, increasing access and frequency, or the cost of studying costs.

Mixed learning systems will and compete between face-to-face and computermediated experiences. From the above, it can be concluded that blended learning is again a combination of face-to-face learning and online learning which can improve systemity, access, and acceptability in developing individual student potential. According to Chaeruman and Maudiarti (2018), the learning space in blended learning is synchronous. direct (live ynchronous), virtual

synchronous (virtual asynchronous), asynchronous standalone (independently asynchronous), and asynchronous collaborative (collaborative asynchronous). Self-directed asynchronous so you know what to do independently whenever and where.

## **Method**

The research method used is descriptive method or literature review method. Where the main data source obtained is in the form of a collection of data that has been obtained from school data and from a collection of document sources, both from various online media and journal and article sources.

## **Result and Discussion**

Research that has been conducted at SDN 25 Pondok Hutan school regarding the application of face-to-face learning, where face-to-face learning is still being carried out at the school, but unlike in the pre-Covid-19 period. In these schools, learning is only carried out once a week or three times and wearing ordinary, polite clothes, learning hours are reduced and can make face-to-face learning unstable. And as told by one of the teachers, in the 2021 school year the teacher must make an online absence and go home again.

The unstable application of face-to-face learning makes it difficult for students to understand the material taught by the educators, especially students who have just entered SD are definitely very confused and do not understand where there are students who certainly cannot read and count. In fact, some don't even recognize letters. Where here the role of the teacher is really extra in educating in this new normal period even though the face-to-face time is very drinking. The method used must be completely adjusted to this new normal period.

Where students are given assignments online, and surely there are those who do their assignments, not the students but their parents, many parents also complain about the learning system during this pandemic, instead of understanding it, it makes the students confused. In general, the response of parents of students when the corona virus was detected in Indonesia was to support school closings as an effort to prevent transmission. In this period, children's health is a priority that must be prioritized. Parents are of the opinion that learning can still be done from their homes. However, as time went on and the pandemic had not yet ended, the response of parents who initially supported BDR turned to suggest that face-to-face learning should be carried out again. This response was the result of the very ineffective BDR method.

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During the trip, both teachers and students must wear masks and maintain a minimum distance of 1.5 meters, avoid touching objects, do not touch the nose, eyes and mouth and apply the etiquette of coughing and sneezing at all times and cleaning hands before and after using public / transport transportation. -pick-up. Before entering the gate at the madrasah, the provision is that the delivery is carried out at a predetermined location, a health check is carried out, conducts CTPS before entering the school gate and for guests who come to the Madrasah must follow the health protocol in the education unit.

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## **Conclusion**

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