

## Education Effectiveness: The Essence of Home Visits in Improving Student Achievement

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### ABSTRACT

*Keywords:*

*Home Visit,  
Learning Innovation,  
Organizational  
Effectiveness.*

Every educational institution has a focus on organizing effective educational programs. The core of the educational process is learning. Educational innovation demands flexibility in terms of time and has an impact on the development of learning models, one of which is the home visit model. This study is of a qualitative nature with a literature review technique. Primary data is collected from 40 references with the theme of home visits and educational effectiveness. Many educational institutions organize home visit programs, especially during the time of COVID. Nevertheless, the home visit program plays a crucial role in improving student achievement to attain effective education.

### ABSTRAK

*Keywords:*

*Indonesia,  
Islam,  
Toleransi.*



Setiap lembaga pendidikan memiliki orientasi menyelenggarakan program pendidikan yang efektif. Inti dari proses pendidikan adalah pembelajaran. Inovasi pendidikan menuntut fleksibilitas waktu dan berdampak kepada pengembangan model pembelajaran salah satunya model home visit. Penelitian ini berjenis kualitatif dengan teknik kepustakaan. Data primer dikumpulkan dari 40 rujukan dengan tema home visit dan efektivitas pendidikan. Banyak lembaga pendidikan menyelenggarakan program home visit, khususnya pada waktu covid. Meski demikian program home visit berperan penting dalam meningkatkan prestasi siswa untuk mencapai pendidikan yang efektif.

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## INTRODUCTION

Every educational institution has the desire to be able to carry out all programs of educational activities well. This desire has implications for the school's efforts, namely how to create a conducive internal and external atmosphere (Deng & Gopinathan, 2016). Among the school's efforts to create an externally conducive atmosphere is to establish a relationship between the school and parents, and the community. Schools can't escape from communicating and relating to the parents of students. Because communication and relationships with the parents of students are very important to create a harmonious atmosphere between the two (Skica & Rodzinka, 2021).

The purpose and objective of the school in establishing a harmonious relationship with the parents of students is to instill a good understanding in the parents of students and the community in the practice of school life. Efforts to instill a good understanding in parents of students can be realized through various forms of real activities. Forms of real activities that include holding a home visit. Home visit is one of the school programs that has a big influence in launching school programs (Fiske, 2018).

*Home visit* is one of several methods schools use to establish and familiarize the relationship between the school/madrasah and the parents of students. There are several methods to involve and familiarize the parents of students in schools/madrasahs, among others, teacher and parent meetings, written communication between teachers and parents, asking parents to check and sign homework, support the growth of parent-student forums that parents actively follow (Purwanto, 2021).

Home activities involving parents and children are combined with teacher visits to homes. Keep open communication links (phone, sms, e-mail, interactive portal etc.). Encouragement for parents to actively communicate with children. Some of the familiarization methods above were deliberately chosen, one of which was at point "5", namely the school/madrasah held a home visit to establish a harmonious relationship between the school and the parents of students (Parahita et al., 2022).

An essential factor in the success of any educational program is the high caliber of its instructors, in addition to the effectiveness of their methods of lesson planning and delivery. For what reason does the standard of instruction also matter in the classroom? Because the effectiveness of instruction can influence student outcomes. When it comes to educating students, "the quality of teaching is always tied to the application of teaching methods or models that

suit the needs of achieving the intended results under specified teaching situations," as stated by Barbara (Ischinger, 2009).

Thus, in the 21st century, when most students prefer face-to-face learning in class, teachers need to have the right strategy for organizing, teaching, delivering, teaching, and teaching quality if they want to achieve results that are following the expectations of both students and teachers (face-to-face) (Brasher et al., 2022). Technology advancements have made it possible to conduct the entire learning process online, replacing the traditional face-to-face method, but some students prefer to stick with it (Fitria et al., 2021). This is possible because each student has a unique approach to learning. Communication and engagement between students and between students and teachers that is carried out regularly or continuously both in and out of school will establish a positive social spirit (Frymier, 2005). However, kinesthetic learning techniques may not produce the anticipated effects. To get around these issues, educators need methods of organizing and instructing that don't abandon traditional classroom settings but take advantage of technological advances. In this approach, the learning process can become more engaging, and teachers and students can achieve their desired outcomes (ten Bruggencate et al., 2012).

## **METHODS**

This research is qualitative with a descriptive survey technique. The research process is carried out by searching for, processing, and analyzing data. At each stage, the researchers start with the latest phenomenon about professional competence. The description of the underlying scientific problem, in this case, is the teacher's professional competence. Data analysis in this study used interactive model descriptive qualitative data analysis techniques (Huberman & J, 2014; Menter & Assunção Flores, 2021). The research data was then transcribed, and a data reduction process consisted of coding, keyword choice, and categorization (Alwasilah, 2002).

Furthermore, the reduced data will be presented as a narrative. To make conclusions from the data that has been presented, concluding each formulation of the research problem is carried out by evaluating teachers' competency to improve teachers professionalism in Islamic boarding schools. The next stage presents several examples of significant indicative research on the professionalism of Islamic boarding school teachers demonstrated through the implementation of routine pesantren activities. So, evaluation is systemic, with feedback in the form of efforts to establish organizational values in

shaping teacher professionalism to evaluate sustainable quality.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This home visit activity aims to build synergy / cooperative relationships between schools, students, and prospective students by gaining a thorough grasp of student problems and identifying acceptable and wise solutions to these problems. Situations and academic achievement facilities at home (can't use the internet, costly quota difficulties, don't have gadgets), student connections with parents and family members, and student attitudes and behaviors while in school, as they pertain to the strategy of implementing home visits. The home and the commitment of parents and other relatives in their children's development.

The mix of face-to-face instruction, where teachers and students meet in person, and online media that can be accessed at any time is effective. Due to time constraints, face-to-face learning and e-learning are combined. It was simple to swiftly tire students with the learning process and the objectives of ever-expanding technical innovations.

### Various Method in Learning

According to Indrafachrudi, there are several methods for establishing relationships between schools and parents of students. Some of these methods include;

1. Group meeting. This group meeting technique consists of:
  - a. *Fact meeting*. This technique is carried out at the beginning of the school year through lectures, symposia, committee reports on children's progress, etc. The purpose of this fact meeting is to see the development and growth of children in terms of psychology and the problems children face in learning.
  - b. *Meeting and Discussion*. This technique is carried out at a meeting that is preceded by a form of activity that can arouse the interest of parents of students, including; screenings of films, dramas, spontaneous dramas, puppet shows, and so on. This is intended to arouse students' parents' interest to motivate them at the next meeting. The goal is to solve children's problems at school and home.

- c. *Work while playing*. This meeting is recreational in the form of a family gathering. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss light and fun issues, for example, about students, teachers, employees, etc.
2. Face to Face Meeting. These face-to-face techniques include:
    - a. *Home visit* (home visit). Through these home visits, the teacher can find out the problems faced by students at home. Knowing the totality of children's problems, will be very helpful for schools in planning programs that follow students' interests.
    - b. *Report to Parents*. The conventional way is usually by reporting to the parents of students. Usually, parents of students have difficulty with the terms in the report book. To reduce this misunderstanding, combining it with a private meeting is necessary. The purpose of this technique is to invite parents to participate and, as much as possible, pay attention to and meet the needs of children.

The mix of face-to-face instruction, where teachers and students meet in person, and online media that can be accessed at any time is effective. Due to time constraints, face-to-face learning and e-learning are combined. It was simple to swiftly tire students with the learning process and the objectives of ever-expanding technical innovations.

In addition to the various learning styles, communication between students and teachers is essential. Why is communication so important? Because through communicating, both students and teachers will be aware of the amount to which learning outcomes are achieved.

3. Observation and Participation. Observation and participation techniques consist of:
  - a. *Parents as Observers*. The purpose of this activity is for parents to observe the development of children's education at school. With this parental review, he can compare with other children. He will know his shortcomings and generate new steps to increase parents' understanding of children.
  - b. *Parents as participants*. This technique is a continuation of home visits and observations which are then enhanced in school activities. Parents who have certain skills are used as resource persons for specific subjects. With this participation technique, the responsibility for education is not only on

the shoulders of the teacher, but the parents of the students are also responsible.

- c. Classroom maid. *Classroom Maid* is one of the parents of the students (mother) who represents a group of parents whose job is to assist teachers in teaching children. For example, representatives of parent groups in certain classes in SD or MI volunteer to assist in the learning process. This technique will greatly assist schools in disseminating educational information from one mother to another.
- d. Speaks on paper. This technique has advantages compared to the above techniques. There are three advantages contained in the written word: easy implementation, can be used at any time and place, and cost-effective. If there is a misunderstanding, it can be corrected immediately. This technique is one of the collaborative tools between the school and the parents of students in the form of report cards. In subsequent developments, this technique was not in the form of report cards but became various, for example, happy news notes, news in letters, small school beginning books, small pamphlets, and some materials about children (Indrafachrudi; 1994:66-72).

In mapping the relationship between the parents of students and the school above, home visits are part of a face-to-face technique that uses face-to-face meetings to establish a harmonious relationship between the school and the parents of students.

School programs will run smoothly if there is a good relationship between each component, including the role of parents of students and the community. In fact, if communication can be established, it will help schools solve various problems, especially problems that occur in students. As stated by Indrafachrudi that the relationship between school and community essentially functions to guide the maximum growth and development of children towards achieving the aspired goals (Indrafachrudi; 1994:1).

The purpose of the desired direction is the success of the educational process of students through these educational institutions. Students' success in responding to lessons is different, some are fast, moderate, and some are even slower. If students have difficulty learning, it will have implications for a decrease in academic achievement. Learning difficulties can occur due to several factors, including incorrect learning strategies, students' internal problems, and others (Mulyono; 1999:13). Learning difficulties that occur in

students will immediately be detected if the harmonious relationship between schools and parents is harmonious and the community can be well established.

### **The Purpose and Scope of Home Visit**

The purpose of home visits is to collect the information or data necessary for understanding the environment and the students, as well as for resolving the challenges of students who encounter learning difficulties when Studying From Home. In order to gather more full and accurate information on student difficulties, BP/BK instructors or homeroom teachers may be using home visits as one of their data collection methods for students. These teachers visit the houses of certain students in order to collect this information.

What needs to be the concern of the teacher, is the task of educating. This task is very difficult, because educating students is not only from being unable to being able, but is accompanied by efforts to make students who previously behaved not commendably, turn into students who behave well.

### ***Home Visit Essential For Schools / Madrasas***

Every school wants its students to be the best graduates. Achieving these goals is more challenging than turning the palm. Certain things become problems and obstacles in realizing these ideals. Establishing a relationship or communication with the parents of students and the community is one of the efforts to overcome these problems and obstacles.

In the introduction, it has been mentioned that home visits are one method of bridging communication between schools and parents of students and the community. The existence of a home visit will help schools in solving various problems related to students at school. The participation of parents of students is very important for schools to overcome various problems that occur between schools and students. Therefore, home visits have a function in solving problems that occur in students. Then the problem is communicated to the parents of students at home. This communication will be very helpful in monitoring students' progress toward the educational process at school.

In addition to home visits, it will help schools in solving various problems related to students at school. Home visits also have routine activity programs, both annual and semester programs that also require the participation of parents of students. Examples of school activities that involve parents of students include; The school provides opportunities for parents of students (in school/madrasah committee meetings) to provide suggestions and input on school programs that will be implemented. Such as the addition of local school

buildings, optimization of school infrastructure, quality of school/madrasah performance, religious activities in schools involving parents of students to lead events or reading prayers and others.

Homeschooling is a great alternative that is gaining popularity. For several children and families, homeschooling is preferable to traditional learning. The decision to homeschool typically stems from a parent's desire to provide a better education and spending more time with their children.

There are a number of advantages to homeschooling. These advantages are why many believe homeschooling is better than conventional education. This article discusses the advantages of homeschooling and how to determine if homeschooling is the correct choice for your family.

In essence, this home visit activity is one of the efforts to create a conducive, harmonious educational atmosphere between the school and the parents of students. With this home visit, educational actions for students will have the same direction between education at school and the daily lives of students at home. This same direction of education will make education in schools always supported by the conditions of students at home. If education at school is not in line with the life habits of students at home, then education will be "one-sided".

For example, they are taught how to dress a good Muslim woman in school. However, after students return home, what they have learned at school does not match the reality at home. For example, parents buy clothes for their daughters according to the current model, which can be said to be "you can see" or clothes for parents who do not support what has been taught in school. If this kind of education (not unidirectional) occurs, then what will happen is inequality in the world of education.

Home visit activities will lead to cooperation between the school and the parents of students in the education process. The existence of cooperation between the school and the parents of students follows the Behaviorism learning theory, which views learning is solely to train reflexes in such a way that it becomes a habit that individuals control, (Sudrajat; 2008:1). Bandura views individual behavior as not merely an automatic reflex to the stimulus (SR Bond), but also as a result of reactions that arise as a result of the interaction between the environment and the individual's cognitive schema.

According to this theory, the basic principle of learning indicates that what individuals learn, especially in social and moral learning, occurs through imitation and presenting examples of behavior (modeling). This theory still considers the importance of conditioning. Through the provision of rewards



and punishments, an individual will think and decide which social behavior needs to be done (Sudrajat; 2008:2).

In addition, home visits can also be used as facilitators to establish good cooperation in various ways. This collaboration can be in the form of utilizing the abilities of the parents of students to benefit the development of education in schools. The utilization is adjusted to the ability of the parents of each student. Another term according to Gorton is a valuable approach to parental involvement for improvement in education (Gorton; 1976: 348).

Gorton's opinion shows that parents of students have an essential role in the learning process at school. As researchers note that parental involvement in children's education in schools has a positive effect on the following:

- (1) Helping to build self-confidence and self-esteem
- (2) Improving academic achievement
- (3) Improve parent-child relationship
- (4) Helping parents have a positive attitude towards school
- (5) Making parents have a better understanding of the learning process at school, (Mustofa 2008:3).

In addition to the role of parents of home visit students, teachers also need the participation of teachers to establish a harmonious relationship between the school and parents of students. The teacher's roles include:

- (1) Communicate regularly with the family, namely: parents or guardians, about their child's progress in learning and achievement.
- (2) Collaborate with the community to capture children who are not in school, invite them and send them to school.
- (3) Explain the benefits and objectives of the school program to parents of students.
- (4) Preparing children to dare to interact with the community as part of the curriculum, such as visiting museums, and commemorating religious and national holidays.
- (5) Inviting parents and community members to be involved in the class.
- (6) Communicating the program to parents or guardians of students, school committees, and community leaders and members.
- (7) Collaborating with parents to become extension agents for school programs in the school and community environment (Alister et al., 2005)(Khine & Liu, 2022).

### Home Visit and Role of Parents

Active involvement of parents in education is a very positive thing. This involvement implies the maximum outpouring of family resources for children's education, materially and psychologically, which is very much needed for child development. This trend is better than the current indifference of parents who depend on the future of children's education, teachers, and the school system. The family's willingness to be involved and responsible in the educational process is a significant capital for improving the world of education (Berkowitz et al., 2021).

School/madrasah harmonization and parents will be able to overcome the problems of learning difficulties for students. One of the solutions is to make home visits to students as an alternative approach to the school. Even, in reality, the Home visit is not only limited to dealing with problems of learning difficulties or success of students but also serves as an offering of school programs that require the participation or involvement of parents of students and the community. Therefore, in the following discussion, several topics regarding home visits will be described to support the various elements included in the school program. The discussions included: the essence of home visits for schools, the purpose of home visits, the benefits of home visits, and techniques for conducting home visits (Gallagher et al., 2019).

Ibrahim added that: in establishing a harmonious relationship, schools need the role of parents as well as the community. School relations with the community will greatly help schools in terms of schools being able to easily optimize community participation in advancing educational programs as in the following forms (Butcher, 2004; Ibrahim, 2012):

- (a) Communities help provide educational facilities needed by schools
- (b) Parents provide information to teachers about the potential of their children.
- (c) Parents create a home environment that provides education to their children.

With a harmonious relationship between the school and the community, the community, especially parents, will always get information related to their children's education. With this information, parents can further provide an appropriate education for their children in the future (Sanjaya & Budimanjaya, 2017).

There are three main reasons for involving parents of students in the development of education in schools. First, through the involvement of parents, they will have more knowledge about school matters. Second, through the involvement of parents of students, schools will get ideas of expertise, all of which will help the school to be better. Third, with the involvement of parents, students will be in a much better position to evaluate schools fairly and effectively (Habibi et al., 2018).

To find out the potential involvement of parents in the development of education, it is better to know more about the parents of students, including by visiting the homes of the parents of the students as one of the principal forms of school-community relations (Elsbach & Stigliani, 2018).

### **Home Visit Goals and Implementation Stages**

At first, this home visit was interpreted only as a school visit to the parents of students. In another sense, it was only used for friendship, such as the meaning of family visits in a religious context. In subsequent developments, home visits do not only mean friendship but more than friendship, namely having various goals that are included in efforts to improve the quality of schools both in terms of improving the quality of their students and parental involvement in their support for various school program activities (Purwanto, 2021).

The explanation of the school program in the form of a home visit above, it can be seen that there are several objectives of a home visit, namely:

- (1) Improve the harmonious relationship between the school and the parents of students.
- (2) Introducing school programs to parents
- (3) Resolving student problems at school.
- (4) Empowering or involving parents of students in school development.

Indrafachrudi added that the purpose of the relationship between the school and the parents of students is:

- (1) Cultivate understanding and knowledge about children's personal growth and development.

- (2) Cultivating understanding and good ways of educating children, so that children gain rich experience and appropriate guidance so that children can develop optimally (Indrafacru di, 2010).
- (3) In line with this home visit, which is to familiarize the school with parents of students, Leslie formulated five goals to be achieved from school familiarization activities, namely:
  - (4) Develop parents' understanding of educational goals and activities at school.
  - (5) Shows that home and school work together to achieve children's educational goals at school.
  - (6) Providing facilities for the exchange of information between parents and teachers then has an impact on solving children's education.
  - (7) Obtaining public opinion is used as planning meetings with parents to meet the needs of students
  - (8) Helping children's personal growth and development.

The overall purpose of holding a home visit above, in general, is to familiarize the school with the parents of students and the community. Active parental involvement in schools primarily aims to empower schools, not dictating school management (Fullan, 2012; Jannah et al., 2022). This effort to involve parents of students is to align the vision with the expectations of parents of students towards the school.

### **Benefit *home visit* for school**

Some of the goals of home visits above contain various benefits that can be taken to overcome problems that arise in schools. Those benefits include:

- (1) The emergence of a shared vision of parents of students toward the school
- (2) The existence of parental support for school programs
- (3) There is a cooperation between the school and parents in solving the problems of students at school
- (4) The emergence of parental participation of students in school
- (5) The emergence of a sense of belonging in the success of educational programs
- (6) Launching school programs, both now and in the future

In addition to the six benefits that can be found from the purpose of holding a home visit above, in Indonesian educational activities, *Socio-Culture* It also mentioned some of the benefits of holding a home visit, including:

- (a) Can get to know students one by one, the environment in which he lives,
- (b) In the short visit, between 20-30 minutes, some problems concerning children and living in the classroom/school can be discussed again.
- (c) Although the visit was very short, it was effective in "taking a picture" of the real life of the students.
- (d) The results of the visit will bring up more concrete references to family backgrounds for the teacher's understanding of students.
- (e) A sense of mutual trust will arise from these relationships that may be barrier but effective and systematic (Saniroy; 2007) (Bush, 2018).

Some of the benefits obtained from school visits to students' homes have a positive influence on the development of students' learning processes at school. In addition, schools will receive input and suggestions from parents of students on programs that have been created and implemented by the school for improvement and satisfactory service to parents of students.

### *HomeVisit Technique*

This is part of public relations activities. Public relations or public relations is a planned effort to influence opinions and activities through responsible implementation in society based on mutually satisfying two-way communication (Setyodarmodjo; 2003:16). This definition of public relations has an indication that public relations activities are essential activities of communicating with various kinds of communication symbols, verbal and non-verbal.

Activities that exist in the verbal form include press conferences, open houses, home visits, and others (Kustumastuti; 2002:27). Because home visits have been mentioned as part of public relations activities, public relations activities can also be applied in the implementation of education. According to De Roche, there are twenty-five ideas for school-community relations, including; education week, awards day, home visits, and others, (De Roche; 1957:189-191). Everything that De Roshe mentions are the techniques of public relations in the world of education.

Before visiting a student's home, the teacher/school must first adhere to the principles of the school's relationship with the parents of students. These principles include;

- (1) Get to know the best aspects of the student's personality.
- (2) Get to know the best about student growth and development
- (3) Understand the various approaches to children's education and be able to use them.

- (4) Recognize various relationship techniques with parents and be able to use them.
- (5) Get to know the background of the student's parents and communicate fluently with parents, both verbally and in writing.
- (6) Friendly and open communication with parents
- (7) The relationship with the parents of students is continuous.
- (8) Ask people for financial assistance only after being preceded by the desire and sincerity of the student's parents.
- (9) Increase the growth of the teaching profession.
- (10) In-depth study of the teacher's code of ethics and practice it.

In addition to these principles must be held and implemented by a teacher, the teacher must also have complete knowledge of the parents of students. Because there are several problems that arise in establishing relationships with the parents of students. Among others are; the heterogeneity of parents of students in terms of education, economy, politics, and culture, which directly requires the existence of public relations management that can regulate harmonious relationships between schools, parents of students, and the community. Therefore, schools must have complete parental data of students. The completeness of this data will greatly assist the school in knowing, recognizing, and personally reading the parents of students as school partners.

Several stages must be passed to make visits to students' homes including;

*First;* Before the school visits the student's home, the school should first look and identify the parents of the students to be visited and what profession the parents students have. Therefore, before visiting, the school must first determine the parents of the students to be visited.

*Second;* To make it easier for schools to carry out visiting activities, knowledge of parental data is very much needed. The data will be very useful and help smooth the meeting between the school and the parents of students. This problem arises because there are several parents of students who are busy with their work so they cannot be found at home but in other places such as; in the office, in the field, in the factory, in the hotel and other places according to their respective professions.

*Third;* After the data on the parents of the students can be identified, the next step is how the school can contact the parents of the students. Where, when and at what time can the school meet the parents of students? Therefore, notification of schools that will visit students' homes can be by telephone or verbally to students to be conveyed to their parents.

This submission ensures a meeting between the school and the parents of students at home.

*Fourth,* After they can inevitably meet with the parents of students at home, the school needs to prepare any material for discussion that will be carried out at the students' homes. For example, problems with children's achievement in school or problems with plans or educational programs that are being implemented. Submission of this problem is usually done by using the direct interview method. This method requires skills in conducting interviews. In addition to requiring extra patience and thoroughness, questions should be prepared to be asked or discussed with the parents of students. There are procedures for conveying student problems/problems to parents. Among them; the school may not express in front of the problems that exist in the school but first mention the success of students in school or the success of school programs that have been implemented. After finishing expressing the successes that have been achieved, the school will state the shortcomings that require support from the parents of students.

*Fifth,* The last part of the home visit implementation technique is that the school provides opportunities for parents of students to provide feedback and expectations to the school. This input (suggestion) from the parents of students is very much needed in the context of future school development. Then the school screens all the responses that have been expressed by the parents of students so that they can be used to improve school activities or programs to meet the parents' expectations.

By visiting homes or conducting home visits, students will collect data and information on a variety of issues pertaining to the problems faced by students, including: (1) Student learning conditions and facilities; (2) students' learning difficulties at home; (3) student's relationship with parents and family members; (4) Attitudes and habits of students at home; and (5) parental and family commitment to student problems. Home visits foster emotional closeness between homeroom teachers and their students. Home visits are capable of fostering healthy connections that are reciprocal and enduring. The implementation of this home visit has an effect not only on pupils but also on their families. Families will receive perspectives, comprehension, directions, motivations, attitudes, and methods that student families must execute.

This home visit activity is a public relations activity that can provide feedback from the parents of students to the school. This home visit activity

directly involves parents of students participating in developing and improving the quality of school education. Regarding the form, it can be in the form of morals, energy assistance, thoughts or material assistance which is of course adapted to the abilities of each parent of students.

Thus, the school's goals with its home visit program will be achieved properly. Through this home visit, educators will fully know the activities of students when they are at home. If students know the totality of their personality aspects, educational programs will be easy to implement, and students' learning difficulties can overcome (Glewwe et al., 2020).

## CONCLUSION

Every educational institution has the desire to be able to carry out all programs of educational activities well. This desire has implications for school/madrasah efforts, namely how to create a conducive atmosphere between schools and parents of students. The purpose and objective of the school/madrasah in establishing a harmonious relationship with the parents of students are to instill a good understanding in the parents of students in the practice of school life. The home visit is one of the school programs that significantly influence efforts to launch school programs. *Home visit* not only deals with problems of learning difficulties or the success of students alone but also serves as an offering of school programs that require the participation or involvement of parents of students and the community for the smooth implementation of school/madrasah programs. Home visits or home visits are also one of the ways carried out by schools/madrasahs to establish good communication between parents of students and schools. This communication will create good cooperation to improve the quality of schools both from the perspective of improving the quality of students and improving the quality of the educational process.



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