

ROLE OF SCHOOL HEADS IN IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION (STUDY OF MULTI SITE SDN SN PASAR LAMA 1 AND SDN SUNGAI MIAI 10 BANJARMASIN

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ROLE OF SCHOOL HEADS IN IMPROVING QUALITY OF EDUCATION

(STUDY OF MULTI SITE SDN SN PASAR LAMA 1 AND SDN SUNGAI MIAI 10 BANJARMASIN)

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Abstract: This research is based on researcher curiosity about how two different schools improved their quality of education through the role of the principal. One of school is a large school with a "National Standard", and the other is an ordinary core school, but both of them have the same capability in improvement good education quality in their schools. This research was purposed to determine (1) the role of principal in improving the quality of education in schools (2) supporting and inhibiting factors in improving the quality of education in schools. This research was carried out at SDN SN Pasar Lama 1 and SDN Sungai Miai 10 Banjarmasin. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Using the method used in this study to study definitions and meanings that are more specific to environmental conditions. For those of these are (1) principals (2) teachers and staff (3) school committees (3) parents of students. The results of this research are as follows: (1) the role of the principal as an educator, manager, administrator, supervisor, leader, innovator, motivator, each has its own functions and purposeful and has much impact on improving the quality of education in schools, professional principals are principals who are able to carry out all of these roles well and with high dedication so that improving the quality of education in schools can be achieved optimally. (2) supporting factors for improving the quality of education in schools are teachers who have the competence of professionalism in carrying out their duties, and the inhibiting factors in improving the quality of education is the lack discipline teachers in providing lessons to students so that the purposes of improving the quality of education cannot be carried out properly.

Index Terms: Principal Role, Quality of Education.

INTRUDUCTION

Education is the basis of the development of a country, therefore education is the foundation for progress in all aspects of life in society and state. Education is seen from the point of view of statesmen as an "instrument" that is very important for every country to increase its competitiveness in the world of law, economics, politics, culture, and also the defense of a whole world society. At this time it can be said that developed countries are countries that always improve their quality in the field of education, so it will also have an impact on their competitiveness.

Syafaruddin in his book (2002: 87) argues that in the national education system in Indonesia, schools have a very strategic role as an institution that organizes educational activities. Therefore, it can be said that the school carries a very heavy mandate in the progress and improvement of the quality of education, this is because the school will face various challenges and obstacles regarding the development of the times that will continue to grow rapidly along with the development of the world of Science and Technology (Science and Technology)

Education is currently faced with a variety of problems, as a result of people's expectations for quality education and produce their intelligent and character-bearing sons and daughters who have yet to be fulfilled by education providers Suriansyah et al (2015).

A problem that is experienced today in the world of education, especially in the country of Indonesia is the quality of education quality. The quality of education quality is related to every level of education in schools, especially at the level of primary education and secondary education. In the world of education, schools have a very important role as a place to provide educational services, so it can be concluded that schools are the most responsible and influential institution or place in the quality of education in a country.

The most important and main person and at the front line at the operational level of education in school is a school principal. the principal's figure has a very strategic role in advancing the quality of education of school. As a figure who is at the forefront of school, of course the role of the principal is very important for the advancement of the quality of education in the school in his school

The principal has an important role in determining and achieving success in a school, if the principal is able to manage all the resources in the school, the high quality of education can be achieved according to wishes and expectations, and vice versa if the principal does not have the ability to manage all the resources in the school, it is very likely that the school will be underdeveloped. Thus it can be concluded that the role of the principal is very important and has a big influence on the progress of the quality of education in his school, so it is very reasonable if the low quality of education in schools, one of the factors is the role of principals who do not meet the criteria of good and ideal.

In this study, researchers took the subject of research on the role of the principal in improving the quality of education in his school. Researchers conducted research in two schools, namely SDN SN Pasar lama 1 and SDN Sungai Miai 10 Banjarmasin, the difference in this school was; on the one hand, SN Pasar Lama 1 SDN is a large, advanced and high-achieving school that has become the "reference school" of education quality at the city level of Banjarmasin. On the other hand Sungai Miai 10 Elementary

School is a small school, but this school also able to provide good service in providing quality education in schools. This is where researchers want to explore more about the role of the principal in improving the quality of education in the school he leads.

The right relationship between the title of the thesis that the researcher raised about the role of the school principal with the selection of this school is that the school is entrusted by the City Education Office to become a school as a place of practice / learning "on" the prospective principals throughout Banjarmasin, who have finished implementing "in" "From the stages of the procedure to being the principal. Another factor of excellence from this school is; SDN SN Pasar Lama 1 became the representative of South Kalimantan in the "Quality Culture" competition and successfully entered the national level in November 2017, aspects of the quality culture here are (1) School Based Management (SBM). (2) Learning. (3) Library (4) UKS (5) Extracurricular. Even though at the national level it does not win, (in the top 10 in Indonesia) but it is still a remarkable achievement and success because it can reach the national level

In other objects in Sungai Miai 10 Elementary School, it is very interesting to study, considering that this school is not a Pilot School, National Standards especially International Schools but is able to obtain a very proud value of National Examination from previous years up to now, proven in April 2017 earlier: the 6th grade students of Sungai Miai 10 Elementary School were ranked 1st in the highest Mathematics score in Banjarmasin City 2016/2017 academic year. The other academic achievements of this school are city, provincial and national, namely; won Second Place in Banjarmasin City Level Mathematics National Science Olympiad Competition, Second Runner Up in South Kalimantan Province and National Top 10 Rankings in Jakarta 2015/2016 academic year. This achievement is all, of course, can not be separated from the role of a school principal who has led and improved the quality of education in the school he has built. Mulyasa (2007) explained that principals must at least have a role and function in carrying out their duties, namely as "Educators, Managers, Administrators, Supervisors, Leaders, Innovators and Motivators (EMASLIM)".

Of the two schools described above, of course this is a very interesting thing to study, on the one hand SDN SN Pasar Lama 1 is a large and advanced referral school, and SD Miai 10 Elementary School which is able to become a school that has high learning achievement even outperformed other schools, therefore the author will conduct a study of the two schools entitled "The Role of School Principals in Improving the Quality of Education (Multi-Site Study of SDN SN Pasar Lama 1 and SD Miai 10 Banjarmasin)"

RESEARCH PURPOSES :

What is the role of the principal as an educator, manager, administrator, supervisor, leader, innovator and motivator in improving the quality of education in schools

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

Based on the above problems, the qualitative approach was chosen in this study which aims to examine the problems and obtain a deeper meaning according to environmental conditions. There are several considerations that underlie the research approach, namely (1) the researcher intends to develop the concept of thinking, understanding the patterns contained in the data, seeing as a whole a situation, process, individual, and group and deciding inductively naturalistic. (2) The researcher intends to analyze and interpret a fact, symptom, and event related to the ability of the principal in improving the quality of education in the context of space, time and situation as it is. (3) the field of study of this research deals with the process and activities of achieving institutional objectives, in which an interaction of activities occurs between various components of education.

According to Moleong, qualitative research (2007) is "research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, actions, etc. holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods. Qualitative research is research that does not use mathematical, statistical or computer models. The research process begins with the basic assumptions and rules of thought that will be used in research"

The research design used in this study is multi-site. Multi-site studies were chosen in conducting this research because multi-site study research is one of the qualitative studies that can be used in terms of developing theories based from several similar research settings, so that a theory can be transferred to a more general situation for presentation. wider. The design of a multi-site study is a qualitative research design involving several sites, places and research subjects. The research subject is assumed to have the same characteristics. Multi-site study research is exploring a problem with clearly detailed restrictions, having in-depth data retrieval, and including and describing various sources of information from places that have the same characteristics.

"Researcher" in qualitative research, is the main instrument in a study. Researchers act as planners, data collectors, analysts, and authors of research reports. In qualitative research the presence of researchers in the field is very important, because researchers will be able to deal directly with the phenomena that exist in the school, these phenomena can be directly and accurately obtained. In this case the researcher must be able to adapt and establish good communication with the people in the research location, so that every information and data that will be collected can be obtained in a complete and comprehensive manner.

DATA SOURCE :

Data obtained from various sources that researchers consider very important in extracting information for this study, for data sources researchers categorize 2 sources, namely: (1) Main Source and (2) Complementary sources. The main sources are as follows:

a) Principal of SDN SN Pasar Lama 1 and SDN Sungai Miai Sungai 10

The main character in this study was the principal, so the researcher felt it was very important in extracting information and the data source of this study was the school principal concerned.

b) Teachers and staff staff of SDN SN Pasar Lama 1 and SDN Sungai Miai 10 Banjarmasin.

The two sources above are very important in extracting data sources for this study, because they are people who experience direct contact with the principal every day, of course, are very aware of the role and performance of principals in improving the quality of education in schools.

c) School Committee for Old Market SN SDN 1 and Miai Sungai 10 Elementary School.

The school committee is an intermediary or mediator between the school and the parents, so the presence of the school committee is an important factor in extracting the data in this study.

d) Parents of students at SDN SN Pasar Lama 1 and SDN Sungai Miai 10 Banjarmasin.

Parents of students are as consumers of the world of education, so the presence of parents in extracting this research data is very important in knowing the progress and improving the quality of education in schools

Complementary sources, namely documents: Documents in the form of photos, correspondence or written notes relating to the roles and factors that influence the effectiveness and success of the role of Principal SDN SN Pasar Lama 1 and SDN Sungai Miai 10 Banjarmasin in improving the quality of education in schools led and in it.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS:

The instrument is a tool that is used to do or help something related to the implementation of this research. The research instrument can also have meaning as data checking, data investigation, data collection activities, data processing, data analysis and data presentation objectively and systematically.

From the above definition, it can be concluded that research instruments are tools used in collecting data, examining data, investigating data and analyzing data information or problems, then presenting these data objectively and systematically with the aim of solving a problem and permasalahan or test the hypothesis so as to produce a conclusion that can be drawn from the final conclusion of the study. So, the final conclusion is that all the tools that can support a research conducted can be referred to as research instruments.

In the opinion of Arikunto (2010), "the data collection instrument is a tool that is chosen and used by researchers in collecting data so that the activity becomes systematic and facilitated by it, it can be concluded that the research instrument is a tool used to research collecting, processing data and presented in a systematic form to solve or test a hypothesis, so that the results / conclusions of the research that has been carried out can be taken".

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE:

Quoting the opinion of Emzir (2008) "In qualitative research, data collection is carried out under natural conditions, primary data sources and more data collection techniques on participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. In qualitative research data collection methods can be done with interview, observation and document techniques.

DATA ANALYSIS:

According to Hamidi (2004: 16) "Data analysis is carried out from the beginning down to the location to collect data by paying in installments or saving information, reducing, grouping and so on to provide interpretation". Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2007: 298) Data analysis is "the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from the observation and documentation interview results".

The data consists of detailed descriptions of situations, people events, interactions, and behavior. In other words, data is a description of a person's statements about perspective, experience, or something about his attitude, beliefs and thoughts and excerpts of the contents of documents relating to a program.

The analysis used in this study are (1) Analysis of single site data and (2) Cross Site Data Analysis. The two components are as follows:

Single site analysis begins by sorting out all the data that has been collected from various techniques that have been implemented, namely interviews, observation and study of documents that researchers have recorded in the field notes. Miles and Huberman (Usman and Akbar, 2009: 88) describe the linkages between the three data reduction activities, data presentation and drawing conclusions or verification.

FINAL RESEARCH FINDINGS:

1. As an educator, the principal gives mental, moral, physical and spiritual guidance to his subordinates and actively includes them in upgrading / training outside the school to improve the quality of teacher teaching
2. The role as manager, the school principal empowers all education staff and non-school education, in participating in implementing the goals of the school's vision and mission. HR empowerment carried out in a coordinated manner according to its portion. And also other educational resource settings at school ...
3. As an administrator, the principal manages or coordinates all existing administrations in the school, all administrative facilities are assisted by two TU staff and several teachers appointed to handle them, in this case the principal is evaluator for the administrative completeness coordinator in his school .
4. As a supervisor, the school principal carries out guidance, guidance and guidance with great and high commitment to improve the teaching competencies of his subordinates, various supervision techniques are carried out, namely clinical supervision (class visits), individual talks from heart to heart, group discussions peer teachers, and workshops in schools to provide knowledge in carrying out teaching tasks
5. As a leader, the principal gives comfort to his subordinates in carrying out duties in school, by giving good examples of good personality, principals have authority that makes their subordinates respect and they can work with dedication without pressure from the leadership.

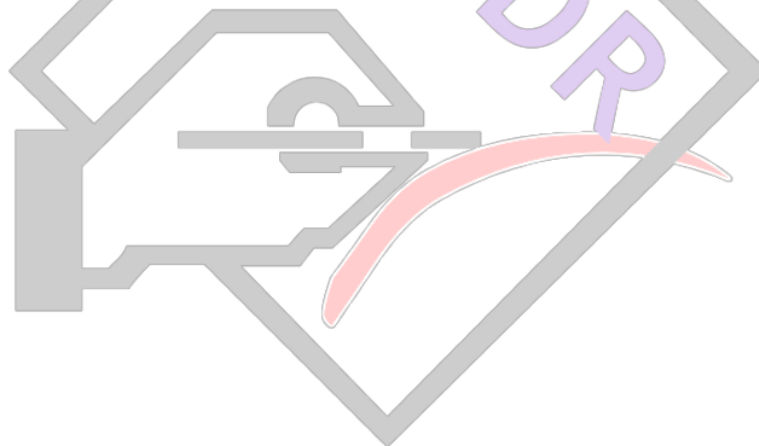
6. As an innovator, principals are always looking for new ideas / ideas ³ in improving the quality of education in schools, so that the schools they lead can produce generations of high achievers and also experience development and progress.
7. As a motivator, the principal creates a work atmosphere that is good and comfortable for his subordinates, in hopes of stimulating the work spirit of his subordinates to be more active and provide rewards to outstanding educational and non-education personnel

CONCLUSION:

The role of school principals as educators, managers, ² administrators, supervisors, leaders, innovators, motivators, each has its own functions and objectives and is very very influential on improving the quality ² education in schools, professional principals are principals capable of carrying out all these roles well and full of high dedication so that the improvement of the quality of education in schools can be achieved optimally.

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