

Revolutionizing Education Management To Improve Quality Education

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Abstract

The role of school education institutions in general is to prepare children for community life. Education that can not be obtained in the family will be obtained from school education. The role of school education is to provide education to children according to the interests and talents of children, which will later become a children's profession. Therefore, school is responsible for educating children to live in society in accordance with the chosen profession. Schools provide knowledge, starting with basic knowledge, intermediate knowledge, and continuing to knowledge in higher education. Indeed, the role of school education institution is to provide students with abilities in schools ranging from primary, secondary, and higher education. Education that is carried out in schools in principle is to provide students with competencies to prepare their children to work according to the competencies obtained from school.

Keywords : *education management, quality of education, curriculum, government, school*

1. INTRODUCTION

The role of public educational institution in general is very significant for the personal development of students since childhood. The community has an important role in achieving national education goals. In general, the community's role is to help organize education, assist in the provision of labor, provide employment, shape education to the community as described in the previous article, and these forms of community education have long existed and are widespread in the community. However, when it talks about education, it ultimately leads to what competencies students get from community education institutions. As stated earlier, the notion of competence is that students will have: (1) knowledge (including cognitive); (2) skills - including the psychomotor domain; (3) work attitude or behavior (including attitude), including the affective domain. These three domains of competency are obtained in school educational institutions, and also in community education institutions, whereas in family education institution, there are more affective domains. In order to gain maximum competence, a community figure that is exemplary is needed. It means that that for the student's knowledge and skill has actually no problem, because our students are smart enough and basically Indonesian are smart. However, the problem is competence in the field of work attitude or life behavior. Therefore, the writer, through this paper, appeal to national leaders, ranging from presidents, ministers, or in short, executive, legislative, and judicial officials, as well as celebrities, community leaders, and others to set good examples for our students [1]. We want the next generation of the nation to be competent that can be obtained through educational institutions, but the competencies that are very difficult to obtain are affective field competencies, and this starts from the family, school, and society. The community is considered to have a very large

influence because advances in information technology also help to spread the behavior of celebrities who are not noble, and greatly affect young learners.

One of the objectives to be acknowledged from the nation Indonesia is the scholarly existence of the country. The reason for this plan is exceptionally honorable, in light of the fact that the keen country into the features in the country and State. The fundamental justification is to a savvy country, progress, flourishing, and human advancement that Nations will be high inside simple reach. The insightful existence of the country is one of the mainstays of the advancement of a country [2]. Furthermore, proper in a country that show the existence savvy be duty from all segments of the country.

Examine the endeavors of the scholarly existence of the country, can't be discharged from instruction. The instructive way that he ventured out to show the life of the country. The scholarly existence of the country must be cultivated by and through the Organization of decent training. Along these lines, Praxis training turned out to be significant methods for the excursion of a country. In this setting the Organization of decent instruction, quality training into the requests that must be met [3]. A waiver against leading quality instruction, isn't beneficial for the excursion of a country.

Every unit of instruction or schools to partake participate in extraordinary undertakings the scholarly existence of the country. Through training directed each school, is required to lead the honorable objective of acknowledging it. Each school is relied upon to give the most ideal instructive administrations to students. Through the way toward arranging decent training, schools are relied upon to go with the understudies into a human who has the insight of a multi viewpoint, in particular shrewd mentally, inwardly, socially, profoundly, and have power knowledge battling. This is the fundamental pretended or performed by any unit/foundation. Can not be denied that the created countries have had the option to acknowledge thriving for its kin, the country depends on training. Quality instruction is the base for accomplishing progress and thriving. In this way, the unit/foundation is mindful to the nature of instruction. In spite of the fact that it keeps on focusing on, keep up and care for deliberately and reliably [4], with the goal that the nature of instruction is basically the nature of his training kept on being improved and kept up.

2. Method

This research is a kind of field research with qualitative approach. Qualitative research as a certain tradition in social sciences which are fundamental. In this research, supported by library research that is the data source in the form of books or literature relating to the discussion. In qualitative research does not question the number of research samples, in this study researchers used 3 research samples, the way to take samples in qualitative research is using the Snowball technique. In the Snowball technique the researcher will get participants according to the information desired by the researcher, that is, the informant who has been validated and analyzed reaches the saturation point [5]. Qualitative data processing in this study was carried out immediately after the data was obtained, taking place since data collection began. There are several steps conducted by researchers in data analysis, including; a) Listen to the recording and read important notes or keywords during the interview then make a copy and the whole or transcript, as is to determine the completeness and continuity of the data as soon as the data is obtained; b) Clarify the interview data in the form of transcripts that have been made to the participant, to ascertain whether it is in accordance with what was conveyed by the participant or not. At this stage there is the use or addition of transcript results that have been compiled by researchers based on participant perceptions; c) Conduct a process of identifying, coding and categorizing the main patterns found in the data of each participant. The researcher selects the data obtained by looking at the data deemed appropriate to the main problem. Researchers carefully try to identify the participant's appreciation of his situation. In addition, researchers also did the coding and grouping of data into various categories. Data that has been categorized for further understood in full and traced the main themes and key words; d) Making conclusions on qualitative data obtained from the presentation of data obtained in the form of "participant quotations in their original form", the

original explanation of the participants is presented as part of the sentence if it is not long enough or separate in the paragraph alone if it is long enough [6].

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Curriculum Development

The board is a normal procedure expects to accomplish a reason with productive and powerful utilization of every single existing asset. Terry clarifies: "The executives is execution of conceiving wanted outcome by methods for group endeavors comprising of using human ability and assets". It is comprehended that administration is the capacity to point and accomplish the ideal outcome with the strengthening of human and different assets.

Learning can be characterized as a procedure where an organism changed their conduct because of the experience. Study on substance is a movement that is expecting a difference in conduct on the person that is being contemplated [7]. The idea of picking up learning terms show up. Which can be deciphered as a push to *membelajarkan* understudy learning.

Exercises conceived an arrangement of learning is one of the significant assignments of the instructors in the learning procedure of understudies. National instruction strategies in the point of view that poured in Permendiknas RI No. 52 Years 2008 about Standard Process referenced that one of the parts in the arrangement Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) in particular learning goals that depict the procedure and the consequences of the investigation are relied upon to be accomplished by students as per the fundamental abilities.

So as to make the learning procedure can be *terkonsepsikan* well, at that point an instructor is required to have the option to devise and define learning destinations plainly and solidly [8]. The expectation can offer knowledge to educators so as to detail gaining targets solidly and unmistakably from the subjects turned into its duty.

Probably the best commitment of brain research that review learning against behaviorism ought to have a reason. The possibility of the need of direction in learning was first propounded by B.F. Skinner in the year 1950. This was trailed by Robert Mager in 1962 then since the year 1970 to introduce its application progressively broadens practically all instructive establishments on the planet, remembering for Indonesia.

In view of the idea of learning the board and learning the board ideas, at that point it very well may be deciphered as the way toward dealing with the exercises incorporate arranging, sorting out, controlling (the preparation) and assessing exercises identified with the procedure of *membelajarkan* the students with the different components remembered for it so as to arrive at the objective.

In the "oversee" or deal with the learning, the Manager for this situation educators complete the different strides of taking in exercises extending from arranging, sorting out, coordinating and assessing getting the hang of learning is finished. Understanding learning the executives so can be deciphered comprehensively in the feeling of the general exercises incorporate how *membelajarkan* understudies extending from wanting to learning on learning appraisal [9]. Another assessment expresses that learning the board is a piece of the learning methodology, in particular learning the executives procedures.

Learning the board is fundamentally setting all learning exercises, both the main subjects just as arranged by the establishment, in view of the educational program that has been foreordained by the Ministry of national training or Ministry Of Religious Affairs. With the rests of a portion of the announcements above, we can recognize learning the executives ideas from a more extensive perspective and in the thin sense. Learning the board procedure contained in the wide feeling of the action of overseeing how *membelajarkan* the student with the exercises beginning from the arranging, sorting out, bearing or control and evaluation [10]. Learning the executives in the feeling of being barely characterized as exercises that should be overseen by instructors during the procedure to cooperate with understudies in the usage of learning.

The idea of Management whenever interpreted in learning exercises, as per Syaiful Sagala is characterized as an endeavor and the activities of the head as pioneer of intruksional in schools and organizations just as the activities of the instructor as a pioneer of learning in the homeroom

executed in such an approach to get brings about request to accomplish the objective of school projects and learning.

Learning is an intelligent procedure that occurred among educators and understudies or among a gathering of understudies with the plan to pick up information, abilities, or perspectives and set up what is contemplated it [11].

In dealing with their learning, instructors as supervisors do the different strides of taking in exercises extending from arranging, sorting out, coordinating and assessing getting the hang of learning is finished. As indicated by Nana Sudjana execution of instructing and learning process incorporates the accompanying staging :

a. Pre-preliminary Stages of Instructional

The stage is right now the beginning instructing and picking up something, to be specific:

- 1) start with Teachers supplicate together
- 2) Teachers mentioning participation and record understudies who don't join in.
- 3) ask understudies to where the past conversation.
- 4) gives the chance to understudies to get some information about learning materials that have not been dikuasinya, from the exercises previously conveyed
- 5) ask inquiries to understudies concerning material that had just been given.
- 6) Redo the learning materials (past) quickly however covers all parts of materials.

b. Instructional Phase

The phases of granting study materials that can be distinguished as follows :

- 1) explain to understudies the learning destinations to be accomplished.
- 2) explain the material to be talked about.
- 3) discusses the primary material previously composed.
- 4) on every vital material talked about is given solid models, questions, assignments and give planting of virtues in the usage of learning.
- 5) the utilization of instructing helps to explain.
- 6) Discussion on each learning material.
- 7) Concluded the aftereffects of the consultations of all primary material and coordinate virtues. Table 1 shows basis of curriculum development

Table 1: Basis of Curriculum Development

Philosophical Aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The educational philosophy based on the noble values of Pancasila, academic values, the needs of students and the community. • The curriculum is oriented towards developing competencies, focusing on aspects of affective attitudes.
Psycho-Pedagogical aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay attention to relevance. • Competency-based curriculum model. • Learning process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning activities / activity bases. - Learning output. - Learning Outcomes. - Performance learning outcomes. • Assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authentic Assessment: on input, process and output. - Appropriateness of assessment techniques in three domains of competence: knowledge, skills, and attitudes (from tests and portfolios and field tests)

Juridical aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mandate of the National Education System Law and the Environmental Law, Government Regulation and Permen are in accordance with the relevant ministries (Dik& KLH). • Suitable with the 2014-2019 Medium Term Country Plan (RPJMN) for the Education Sector and the Environment Sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning methodology changes. - Curriculum Structuring. - Funding in the education and environment sector. • Suitable with presidential instructions. • Acceleration of the implementation of national development priorities: improvement of curriculum and learning methods, improvement of teacher competencies, active learning based on noble values, national culture, in accordance with Pancasila, and environmental awareness to maintain the physical culture of the nation, and specifically shape the nation's competitiveness, in character to love himself and the nation.
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3.2 Learning Program Evaluation

Evaluation is known as a systematic process in determining or making decisions, to what extent the objectives or programs has been achieved. The same opinion states that educational evaluation is an interpretation of students' growth and progress toward the objectives or values set in the curriculum. Evaluation can also be interpreted as the process of evaluating something based on predetermined criteria or objectives, which is then followed by decision making on the object being evaluated. As an example of project evaluation, the criteria are the objectives of the project development, whether achieved or not, whether according to the plan or not, if it is not, what is the reason, and what steps need to be taken next. The results of the evaluation activities are qualitative. Evaluation is basically an interpretation based on quantitative data, while, quantitative data is the result of measurement. In contrast, is known as assessing something. Assessing means deciding something based on the certain measures, such as assessing good and bad, healthy-sick, smart-stupid, and high-low. From the above understanding, then between evaluation and evaluation is almost the same, the difference in evaluation ends with decision making, while the assessment is limited to provide value. Assessment is an action or process of determining the value of an object. Evaluation is a decision about values. Assessments can be made based on measurement results or can also be influenced by measurement results [12]. Evaluation as a process of determining how far a student behavior change occurs. The evaluation process includes planning, data collection, data processing, data interpretation, and giving values. Educational Evaluation is not extremely different with the understanding described above. There is often confusion or overlap in the use of the terms "evaluation", assessment, and "measurement". This is understood because the three terms are closely related to each other. As an example of an evaluation in a school, it is integrated with measurement and assessment activities. For more detailed explanation of the differences in measurement, assessment, and evaluation can be seen in the following table 2.

Table 2: The example of Test Results for Educational Platform Courses

Students	Score	Grade	Conclusion
Arsya	85	B+	Very good graduate
Aila	90	A	Very good graduate
Masezah	75	B	Good graduate
Kimbi	88	A-	Best graduate

In this example, it can be seen in the table above which is the measurement, which assessment, and which evaluation. It has been explained that these three terms are closely related to each other. In the score table, it is the result of measurement activities, because the numbers 85, 90, 75, 88, are obtained through a measuring instrument that is a test. In the value column, there are

categories A, A-, B +, and B, which are the results of the assessment. The decision column, there is a classification; good graduate, very good graduate, best graduate, and very good graduate, is the result of evaluation.

In the study of print and digital literature, discussing also about measurement, assessment, and evaluation are not different from the explanation above. Measurement can be interpreted as activities to measure something. In essence, this activity is comparing something with something else. If we measure someone's body temperature with a thermometer, or measure the distance of City A to City B, then what is actually being done is to quantify the state of a person or place into numbers. Therefore, it can be understood that the measurement is quantitative. The purpose of measurement are three types, namely: (1) measurements are not carried out to test something such people measure the distance of two cities; (2) measurements to test something such testing the durability of an incandescent lamp; and (3) measurements made to assess. This measurement is done by testing the things you want to be assessed such as learning progress and so forth. In education, measurement is the process of collecting data through empirical observation. This collection process is carried out to estimate what students have gained after attending the lesson for a certain amount of time. This process can be done by observing their performance, listening to what they say and gathering information that is in accordance with the objectives through what students have done. Measurement is basically the activity of determining the number of an object systematically. The characteristics contained in the measured object are transferred into numerical form so that it is easier to assess. The aspects contained in humans, such as cognitive, affective, and psychomotor are converted into numbers. Therefore, the errors must be as small as possible [13]. Mistakes that may arise in making measurements, especially in the field of social sciences can come from measuring tools, how to measure, and objects that are measured. Measurement in education is closely related to tests, because one of ways to measure the results achieved by students is the test. In addition, sometimes non-tests are also used. If the test can provide cognitive and psychomotor characteristic information, then non-test can provide affective characteristic information [14].

Created countries have had the option to acknowledge flourishing for its kin, the country depends on training. Quality training is the base for accomplishing progress and flourishing. Thusly, the unit/establishment is exceptionally mindful to the nature of instruction. In spite of the fact that it keeps on focusing on, keep up and care for efficiently and reliably, with the goal that the nature of instruction is fundamentally the nature of his training kept on being improved and kept up. This is the sort of examination the field research with subjective methodologies. The examination found that, in reality the way toward figuring out how to create students innovativeness and movement, through association and learning experience [15]. Be that as it may, regularly not understood, that there are as yet many learning exercises did along these lines hindering movement and innovativeness of students. The achievement of instruction is controlled by numerous variables, one of which is dictated by the quality or the nature of learning [16]. The nature of learning through it, the vision, strategic instructive purposes can be acknowledged ideally. In this manner required learning the board, along these lines expanding the nature of taking in are made every once in a while [17].

4. CONCLUSION

Education is strongly influenced by philosophy, especially philosophy of education. Even though we do not have an educational philosophy, Pancasila, as a state ideology and at the same time is the philosophy of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), is a model of educational philosophy in Indonesia. This implies that the philosophy of education that has the character of Indonesia, is an educational philosophy based on the nation's culture, and in essence it is an educational philosophy that contains the noble values of the nation's culture and the values of the Pancasila precepts which are the heart and conscience of this nation. With the exhibition of taking in the executives from the arranging procedure up to an assessment study completed by teachers, students are required to be the answer for improve the nature of learning. The nature of learning through it, the vision, crucial instructive purposes can be acknowledged ideally. Along these lines expected administration to improve the nature of learning, consequently expanding the nature of taking in are made every now and then. Learning turned into the most significant in

training that can make new ages. Thus, it can be said that when the noble values of the nation's culture and the values of the Pancasila precepts do not exist or eliminated, then the Indonesian nation will die, as humans who are taken the heart, they will die, so the Indonesian nation without noble values and Pancasila precepts, which are the heart of his heart, taken / removed will surely die.

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