

Headmaster's Strategy To Maximizes Using Infrastructure And Teachers' Role To Improve Learning Quality In Elementary School

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Abstract: This study aims to find out the Headmaster's strategy to maximizes using infrastructure and teachers' role to improve learning quality. This study was carried out in State Elementary School of 7 Banyuasin I, Banyuasin Regency. The method of research used descriptive qualitative methods. Data collection techniques used interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of the study state that the strategy of Headmaster in an effort to maximize the facilities and infrastructure and the role of the teacher in improving the quality of learning be effectively. Some of the strategies used by Headmaster include efforts to maximize space due to the insufficient number of classrooms by dividing study hours in the morning and evening. The strategy of the next Headmaster is to maximize the space that is also functioned as a UKS room because State Elementary School of 7 Banyuasin does not yet have a UKS room. The next strategy of Headmaster is to maximize the function of the library as a place for school administration processes. The effort of Headmaster to maximize the role of the teacher with the first maximizing the function of the teacher as homeroom teacher and the second is to maximize the function of the teacher as the teacher of the extracurricular school. The strategy of Headmaster maximizes the teacher's role is considered effective in improving the quality of learning.

Keywords: Headmaster's Strategy, Infrastructure, Teacher's Role.

1 INTRODUCTION

Education is an experiment that has never been completed at any time, as long as there is human life in the world. Because education is a part of human culture and perpetually that continues to grow. For the Indonesian people, the multidimensional crisis brings great lessons and great lessons, namely learning from past mistakes, so that they can organize and build a future with a more optimistic spirit (Hasbullah: 2009). But education is not just teaching or transferring knowledge, or just developing intellectual aspects but also to develop the character, morals, values and culture of students (Lian, et al, 2018). Education as one of the basic needs for every citizen, therefore the implementation of education is a national interest the right to obtain education is the right of every citizen (Tobari, et al, 2018). With the increasing quality of education, a unified whole will be created in the planning and movement of the nation's development in the future. Because the quality of education greatly determines the quality of human resources of a nation (Irmayani et al, 2018). The quality of education is also very determined also by two factors namely internal factors and external factors. That is why education is the most solid foundation for building a nation (Nandika: 2007). Education is a fundamental human phenomenon, which also has constructive properties in human life. Because humans are required to be able to hold scientific reflections on education, as accountability for the actions taken, namely educating and being educated. Therefore, like science, education discusses problems that are scientific, theoretical or practical. As a practical (applied) science of education science also talks about problems involving aspects of implementation, both concerning theories, guidelines, and principles regarding the implementation of education. According to Syafaruddin (2008) education is an expensive investment, therefore education is a human right. The implementation of the education system also requires policies for change or quality improvement. For this reason, the role of education must continue to be improved in line with the increasing challenges faced by each school in the era of 21st century globalization. Therefore education is the only factor that has caused the Indonesian nation to not succeed in educating the nation's life. Because the success of educating

the life of the nation depends on the maturity, ethics and political culture of citizen democracy, the ability of Indonesian people to process and manage natural resources, the ability to develop technology, the ability to produce quality products, the ability to manage capital, and the ability to conduct trade. The success of an educational institution relates to the management that is determined, as the universal meaning of art and science in carrying out the functions of planning, control, supervision, personnel and professionalism (Renata, et al 2018) (Andriani, et al, 2018). Thus it can be interpreted that education management is a continuous process carried out by educational organizations through the functionalization of the management elements in which there are efforts to influence each other, direct each other, and supervise each other so that all activities and performance of educational organizations can be achieved according to purpose (Wisdom; 2009). According to the Act. No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System states that every formal and non-formal education unit provides facilities and infrastructure that meet educational needs in accordance with the growth and development of the physical, intellectual, social, emotional, and psychological potential of students. Education is every effort, influence, protection, and assistance given to children aimed at maturing the child, or more precisely helping children to be sufficient, capable of carrying out their own life's tasks (Kristiawan; 2017). However, in reality the school is still experiencing some obstacles in developing educational facilities and infrastructure. Constraints in the development of facilities and infrastructure include: limited costs, the advantages of facilities and infrastructure that are actually not urgently needed by schools, the availability of the number of educational facilities and infrastructure to support learning is not proportional to the number of students and teachers in the school and the availability of facilities and infrastructure but not in accordance with the needs of students so that the facilities and infrastructure are only stored in the warehouse and over time become damaged before being used to support learning activities in the School. If school facilities and infrastructure are managed by people who have the ability to manage facilities and infrastructure appropriately, the learning activities in the school will take place optimally because of the facilities

and infrastructure that support learning in the school. In addition, the participation of all school members is needed in the development of facilities and infrastructure that will be held or added in numbers so that this development is not in vain and in accordance with the needs of the users, both teachers, students, or employees at the school. Based on the description above, the researcher assessed that the District Primary 7 of Banyuasin I District of Banyuasin Regency was feasible to be used as a place of research. Therefore, from the results of initial observations, the researchers were interested in researching the Principal Strength in Maximizing Infrastructure and the Role of Teachers to Improve Learning Quality.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study includes quantitative quantitative research. The research data consists of the results of interviews, observations, and documentation that have been collected by researchers as a data collection tool. The study was conducted on August 16, 2017 until August 1, 2018 data collection in this study aims to determine the strategy of school principals in maximizing school facilities and infrastructure as well as the role of teachers in supporting the quality of education. Every data obtained through interviews, observations and documentation will be presented in this study. As for the data obtained previously sorted and tested the validity of the data through triangulation method and then presented in this study. This research was carried out in SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin I, Banyuasin Regency. SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin precisely stood on Jalan Sabar Jaya, Banyuasin I Subdistrict, Banyuasin Regency, and South Sumatra Province. SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin currently has the status of an accredited primary school B. Principal when this was led by Mrs. Rusdawani, S.Pd. Data collection in this study was carried out by the researchers themselves by going directly to the field, in this case the researcher acts as the main instrument. In data collection, of course researchers use data collection techniques. According to Sugiyono (2015:224) the technique of data collection is the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data. The data collection techniques used by researchers in the context of this research are as follows.

1. Observation

Observation is often called the observation method which means paying attention to something using the eyes (directly). Through observation, researchers learn about behavior, and the meaning of the behavior (Marshall in Sugiyono, 2015: 226). Then according to Suhartono (2008: 69) observation is observation by using the sense of sight which means not asking questions. In this technique researchers conducted observations directly at the place and object observed, namely SD Negeri 7 Subdistrict Banyuasin I, Banyuasin Regency. In this study, researchers conducted observations, understood the field conditions and recorded everything that supports research data such as academic achievement of good students, school infrastructure facilities, teacher competencies and policies taken by the principal.

2. Interview

Interviews are used as data collection techniques to find out things from respondents in depth.oleong (2007: 186) suggests interviews are conversations with specific intentions

and also if researchers want to know things from respondents who are more in depth and fewer respondents, done by both parties are interviewers and interviewees. The main purpose of the interview is to present the current construction in a context regarding the person, event, activity, organization, feeling, motivation, response or perception, level and form of involvement, and so on (Sutopo, 2008: 58). In this method researchers and respondents face to face (face to face) to obtain information verbally with the aim of getting data that can explain the research problems. Interview techniques aim to filter the primary data needed in the study. In addition, it can also be used to obtain respondents' responses about the phenomena studied were focused on knowing the principal's strategy in improving the quality of learning by maximizing the facilities and infrastructure as well as the role of teachers in SD Negeri 7 Subdistrict Banyuasin I, Banyuasin Regency.

3. Documentation.

According to Sugiyono (2015: 240) the document is a record of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, images, or monumental works from someone. Meanwhile, according to Danial stated that the study of documentation is to collect a number of documents needed as data material information in accordance with research problems, such as maps, statistical data, number and names of employees, student data, population data, graphics, images, letters, photos, certificates, etc. The documentation taken by the researcher is in the form of data describing the process of applying the strategy of the principal of SDN 7 Banyuasin which aims to deepen the validity of the data that has been obtained through other data collection tools. In the process of studying documentation, research uses cameras and recording devices as a tool in collecting data.

4. Study Literature

Study Literature according to Ruslan (2013: 31) is a technique of data collection carried out with data or information material through scientific journals, reference books and publication materials

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Strategy of School Principals in Maximizing Infrastructure to Improve Learning Quality in SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin

SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin has facilities and infrastructures such as playgrounds, libraries, study rooms, bathrooms. At present the Banyuasin Public Elementary School still lacks other facilities and infrastructure such as schools, UKS, practice sites, parks for gardening and planting for students and still lacking class for learning. Therefore to maximize existing facilities and infrastructure, the principal of the 7 Banyuasin Elementary School has made an effort to maximize existing facilities and infrastructure so that learning can run optimally. This is based on the results of an interview with Ibu Rusdawani, the principal of the SDN 7 Banyuasin on August 5, 2018 which can be seen in the following table. In addition to maximizing the classrooms, SDN 7 Banyuasin also seeks to maximize school facilities and infrastructure that currently exist such as musolah which is 3 meters long and 2 meters wide. The school room is also functioned as a UKS room because the 7 Banyuasin Public Elementary Schools do not yet have a UKS room. By maximizing the existing music function in

Banyuasin Public Elementary School as a UKS room, schools can carry out health activities or first aid for accidents if needed at Banyuasin Public Elementary School. This is in accordance with the results of interviews with the principal and deputy principal of the facilities and infrastructure in the 7 Banyuasin Elementary School as follows. The efforts of school principals in maximizing the functions of the latest school facilities and infrastructure are to maximize the function of the library space as a place to store school documentation so that it is easy to find. Library space in SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin is considered broad enough to function to other functions without interfering with student reading activities. Therefore, the school principal strives to maximize the function of the library for storage of school administration files and other important document documents. Because the teacher room in SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin is considered to be no longer able to function as a place to store files and school documents because it is too narrow. The following are the results of interviews with the principal and SD Negei 7 Banyuasin library staff. In addition, the school library space is also used as an administrative place, so that the administrative process is not hampered because school files and documents are in the library.

2. Principal Strategy in Maximizing the Role of Teachers to Improve Learning Quality

In an effort to maximize the teacher's role in improving the quality of learning, there are two strategies carried out by the principal of the 7 Banyuasin Public Elementary School. The first strategy is to maximize the function of the teacher as homeroom teacher and the second is to force the teacher's function as a teacher of school extracurricular namely scout extracurricular and planting activities at school. This is due to the limited number of teachers in the 7 Banyuasin Public Elementary Schools that must be maximized so that the quality of learning can be achieved in accordance with the expectations of the school. The results of interviews with principals and teaching staff of the 7 Banyuasin Public Elementary School can be seen in the following table. From the results of interviews with Rusdawani as headmaster, he stated that the principal's efforts to maximize the role of the teacher, considering that SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin only had 18 educators and education, while not comparable to the number of students as many as 414 students. Therefore the school principal took the initiative to maximize the role of the teacher as guardian of the students as well as teaching staff for school extracurricular activities such as scouts and other extracurricular activities, namely farming activities in schools (Interview Results, 05 August 2018). The findings of the research on the principal's strategy to maximize the use of sarpras and the role of the teacher to improve the quality of learning in Banyuasin Public Elementary School 7 can be concluded that the principal's strategy in maximizing the facilities and infrastructure to improve learning quality in Banyuasin Public Elementary School. Efforts made by the principal, namely maximizing classrooms, school fields, and library space, are considered effective. So is the principal's strategy in maximizing the role of the teacher to improve the quality of learning in effective value. Apart from that this research has indicators of school principals, facilities and infrastructure, the role of teachers and the quality of education. This states that principals who work professionally are oriented towards improving the quality of learning. SD Negeri

7 Banyuasin has a very potential School Principal in implementing strategies to improve the quality of learning. Gunawan in Firmansyah (2018) argues that the management process of educational infrastructure is to provide professional services in the field of educational infrastructure in the implementation of the education process effectively and efficiently. The availability of facilities and infrastructure in the Banyuasin 7 Elementary School is the result of good cooperation among all school members, and the education office. The teaching and learning process in the school runs smoothly, although there are still many obstacles, especially in terms of teaching and learning due to the lack of local learning. If seen from the opinions and achievements of students that the procurement of facilities and infrastructure has a significant influence on the quality of learning. This can be seen from the results of student achievements which, although experiencing a decline but the average value is still above the good category. In order for schools in the future to be better, principals can empower teachers to be more creative and innovative both in terms of development, utilization, and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure available at school so that classroom learning can be more varied, enjoyable, and more easily understood by students. Improving the quality of learning. The results of the interview with the principal of the Banyuasin 7 Elementary School stated that the teaching and learning process in this school was not disrupted, so students who lacked the final classes used the mushroom and library to be used as classrooms in carrying out learning. Even if students study in the library room or mushroom room, they are still enthusiastic and active in attending the principal's advanced lessons. In line with the findings of Suhardan that professional supervision is successful in influencing teachers to improve the quality of learning so as to give birth to teaching-learning satisfaction, strong commitment and more effective working power. Conduct discussion of problem solving between individuals or groups through daily evaluations of work or group meetings. This is done in order to improve the work results of both the principal and educators and education staff. The findings of this study support the results of research from Southworth which found a learning leadership strategy to improve learning effectively, namely: (1) modeling; (2) monitoring; (3) professional dialogue and discussion. From the results of the above research regarding the strategy of principals maximizing the use of sarpras and the role of teachers to improve learning has been well implemented can be seen from the principal who always tries to actively involve the vice principal, Administration, Teachers in determining the facilities and infrastructure planned daily procurement of facilities and infrastructure, maintenance of facilities and infrastructure or as a person in charge or daily manager of a room in a lab room, library, mosque or other room. In addition, the principal is also always open to teachers or employees who want to give their opinions to provide a facility and infrastructure to support their performance in order to improve the quality of the school.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be seen that the Principal's Strategy in an effort to maximize facilities and infrastructure and the role of teachers in improving the quality of learning run effectively. Some strategies used by principals to improve the quality of education include.

1. The strategy of the principal of the SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin is to make an effort to maximize the existing classrooms so that learning can run optimally one of which is maximizing. Efforts to maximize the classrooms are due to the insufficient number of classrooms 1. Therefore, students in grades 1a, 1b, 1c, 2b, and 3a take turns in attending school. Within 6 days of face-to-face, 3 days the class students enter at morning hours, namely 08.00 - 12.00 WIB. Then 3 other days enter at afternoon hours, namely 13.00 to 16.30 WIB. This effort was carried out by the principal so that learning activities in Banyuasin Elementary School 7 were considered effective to improve the quality of learning.
2. The next principal's strategy is to maximize the processing space which is 3 meters long and 2 meters wide. The school room also functions as a UKS room because the 7 Banyuasin Public Elementary Schools do not yet have a UKS room. By maximizing the function of music that is available in SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin as a UKS room, schools can carry out health activities or first aid for accidents if needed at SD Negeri 7 Banyuasin. Efforts to maximize the school space are considered effective in an effort to improve the quality of learning.
3. The next Principal's strategy is to maximize the function of the library as a place for school administration processes. This is considered effective because the teacher's room is no longer possible to be used as a place to store school documentation files. Therefore the school documentation file was transferred to the library. So that the administrative process is not interrupted, the library space is also used as the school administration room. The efforts of school principals in maximizing library space are considered effective and do not create obstacles for the process of library activities and administrative activities. Because the library space is large enough to function as a place of administration. Thus, it can be stated that the efforts made by school principals are considered effective in particular to improve the quality of learning and improve service and standards for school administration.
4. The effort of the principal to maximize the teacher's role in improving the quality of learning, there are two strategies carried out by the principal of the Banyuasin 7 Elementary School. The first strategy is to maximize the function of the teacher as homeroom teacher and the second is to maximize the function of the teacher as a teacher of school extracurricular counselors namely scout extracurricular activities and planting activities in schools. This is due to the limited number of teachers in 7 Banyuasin Public Elementary Schools that must be maximized so that the quality of learning can be achieved in accordance with school expectations. The principal's strategy to maximize the teacher's role is considered effective in improving the quality of learning.

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