



DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT MANAGEMENT IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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Abstract:

High quality education is considered the main target in every education system. The development of management training participants is a very crucial component in achieving this target. Student management Refers to systematic efforts to manage and facilitate student growth and development in the educational environment. This research explains the concept of student management development. Regarding the method determined in this research, it uses library research which discusses the development of student management in improving the quality of education. The results of this research indicate that developing student management is an important effort to improve the quality of education. By managing students effectively, schools can create a learning environment that supports and supports the growth and development of students holistically. Even though there are challenges in developing student management, the efforts made to improve the quality of student management are very important to achieve optimal educational goals. The use of technology in student management can improve the quality of education

Keywords: *Development, Student Management, Education Quality.*

INTRODUCTION

Education plays a crucial role in appreciating the dynamics of the world which continues to develop, especially in the current digital era. Schools, as educational institutions, bear important responsibilities in setting educational goals that can effectively carry out their role. Efficient school management is the main prerequisite so that ideally structured education can be realized.

Education will become something very important and fundamental to human life, even though the world is in a critical situation. This is because, as stated in the National Education System Law (UU SISDIKNAS) Number 20 of 2003, education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, control. self, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and skills needed by oneself, society, nation and state. High quality education is considered the main target in every education system. Developing student management is a very crucial component in achieving this target. Student management refers to systematic efforts to manage and facilitate student growth and development in an educational environment. Gunawan (1996:9)

Students are a benchmark for the quality of education in an institution. Through student management, the management process can be carried out with systematic governance, in order to uphold rights and obligations within the school environment. The student aspect has three main focuses, namely the stage of accepting new students, the activities carried out by students in the school, and the implementation of guidance and discipline in the educational environment.

As a central element in the realm of education, students are the learning subjects who stand out as the most vital element, parallel to the role of educational factors. In the

context of evaluating the success of an education system, students become a crucial indicator. Determining educational success is often reflected through the quality of students, which is reflected in the achievement of superior learning achievements. Student management is directed at creating a conducive learning environment and providing appropriate support for the holistic growth and development of students. This includes managing student data, providing guidance and counseling, as well as building harmonious relationships between students, educators, parents and other stakeholders. Therefore, schools, through the role of teachers, are required to implement appropriate methods and approaches, and be able to make maximum use of facilities and infrastructure. The aim is that learning activities are not only informative but also provide elements of attraction and fun for students. Furthermore, schools are expected to provide sufficient space for students to move around to enable them to be actively involved during the learning process. This aims to stimulate and develop students' cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects optimally (Saifulloh & Darwis, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

The method determined in this research uses library research which discusses the development of student management in improving the quality of education. Meanwhile, library research is a method of collecting data by understanding and studying theories from various literature related to this research. There are four stages in this library study, namely preparing the necessary equipment, preparing a working bibliography, organizing time and reading or recording research material (Zed, 2004). The data sources in this research are by searching for sources and reconstructing them from various sources, for example books, journals and research that has been carried out with relevant titles. Library material obtained from various references is analyzed critically and must be in-depth in order to support the propositions and ideas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Understanding Student Management

Student management is an effort to regulate students from the time the students enter school until they graduate from school (Sudrajat, 2010). This is similar to the explanation above explained by Mulyasa (2003:46) that student management is the arrangement and regulation of activities related to students, from entry to the moment the students leave a school. According to Gunawan (1996:9), student management is the entire process of activities that are planned and carried out deliberately as well as continuous guidance for all students in the educational institution concerned so that they can participate in the teaching and learning process effectively and efficiently in order to achieve the educational goals that have been set.

Based on the explanation above, it can be understood that student management is an effort to organize, supervise and serve various things that are related to students so that students are able to achieve learning goals at school, starting from when the students enter school until the students has graduated from school.

Scope of Student Management

Student Planning: Students must be planned, because with planning everything can be thought out carefully by paying attention to all aspects surrounding it. This way, problems that arise can be handled as soon as possible. **Acceptance of New Students** Acceptance of new students is one of the most important student management activities. The acceptance of new students includes several stages, namely: (1) policy for accepting students, (2) system for accepting students, (3) criteria for accepting new students, (4) procedures for accepting new students, and (5) the problem of accepting new students **Student Orientation:** Students who have re-registered will then enter the student orientation period at school. This orientation is carried out from the first days of school. This section sequentially consists of Student Management from: (1) reasons and limitations of student orientation, (2) goals and functions of student orientation, (3) first days at school, and (4) student orientation.

Managing the Attendance and Absence of Students. The presence of students at

school is very important, because if students are not present at school, of course teaching and learning activities at school cannot be carried out. The presence of students at school is a condition that allows teaching and learning interactions to occur. Grouping of Students: Students who have re-registered need to be grouped or classified. The necessary classification is not intended to compartmentalize students, but is actually intended to help their success. Activities included in this section are: (1) urgency of grouping, (2) discourse on grouping, (3) types of grouping, and (4) grouping and majors

Arranging Evaluation of Student Learning Outcomes. It is very necessary to evaluate student learning outcomes, so that their progress is known from time to time. Evaluation of student learning outcomes is intended to determine the extent to which students have been able to perform as expected. Activities included in this section are: (1) reasons for the need to evaluate student learning outcomes, (2) limitations of evaluating student learning outcomes, (4) techniques for evaluating student learning outcomes, (5) criteria for evaluating learning outcomes students, and (6) follow-up evaluation of student learning outcomes

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The objectives of Student Management Development are as follows:(a).Improving relations between schools, students and parents. This goal includes efforts to strengthen communication and collaboration between related parties in education, namely schools, students and parents. This aims to create a harmonious learning environment and support holistic student development. (b) Helping students achieve academic goals. Student management development also aims to provide appropriate guidance and support so that students can achieve their academic goals. This involves developing relevant and comprehensive learning programs, as well as implementing effective learning strategies. (c)Guarantee relevant and comprehensive education. This goal includes efforts to provide education that suits students' needs and interests. Student management development must be able to identify and meet individual student needs, as well as offer comprehensive and varied learning programs.

(d)Collaborating with parents and the community, student management must also collaborate with parents and the community in supporting the educational process. This involves efforts to involve parents and the community in decision making, as well as utilizing existing resources and support in the community. (e)Adapting to changes in education. This goal includes students' management abilities in adapting to changes in the education system. This is important considering that education continues to develop and faces different challenges from time to time. Student management must be able to update and improve its practices in accordance with these changes. (f)Ensure effective management of educational resources. This goal involves efforts to manage educational resources effectively, including teaching staff, facilities and technology. Student management development must be able to optimize the use of these resources to support student learning and development.(g)Increasing student motivation and learning outcomes. This goal focuses on efforts to increase student motivation and learning outcomes. Student management must be able to create a conducive learning environment, utilize appropriate learning strategies, and provide adequate support to increase student motivation and achievement.

(h)Creating a conducive learning environment. Student management development aims to create a conducive learning environment, both inside and outside the classroom. This involves efforts to create a positive atmosphere, provide adequate facilities, and use appropriate classroom decoration to increase student motivation and engagement in the learning process.(i)Supporting improving the quality of graduates. This goal underlines the importance of developing student management in supporting improving the quality of graduates. By managing students effectively and providing relevant and comprehensive education, student management can make a significant contribution in producing quality graduates who are ready to face the demands of the world of work or further education.

Student Planning

Student planning is an activity that involves proactive thinking about various aspects related to students in the school environment. This stage includes consideration of the steps that need to be taken, both from the start of students entering an educational institution, and when they will complete their education. The focus of planning involves aspects related to the acceptance of students to the formulation of a comprehensive view of them. Student planning steps begin with estimation, goal formulation, program preparation, scheduling, and financing allocation. (Imron, 2015: 21)

Planning related to students includes aspects of admitting new students, the graduation process, school dropout rates, and student transfers. In particular, this planning focuses on student admission activities and steps for recording or documenting individual students, which cannot be separated from the process of recording or documenting learning achievements and other relevant aspects in curricular and co-curricular activities. The initial steps in student planning include analysis of student needs, student recruitment, selection, orientation, placement, as well as recording and reporting.

(a.)Student Planning. Acceptance of new students is a very vital aspect in student management. Operational policies related to student admission include the registration system and selection or screening process that will be applied to prospective students. Apart from that, the student admissions policy also includes information regarding the registration schedule, including when the process starts and ends. Furthermore, this policy also needs to include guidance regarding personnel involved in the process of registration, selection and acceptance of students. Making student admission policies can refer to the guidelines provided by the City or Regional Education Office (b.) Student orientation. Student orientation is an activity carried out when accepting new students, with the aim of introducing them to the situation and conditions of the educational institution where they will study. This activity aims to ensure that students can understand and comply with all the regulations that apply at school, so that they can participate actively in various activities organized by the school. Apart from that, orientation also aims to prepare students to face new environments, both physically, mentally and emotionally. The level of learning success can be influenced by the school environment where learning takes place. Aspects such as teacher competency, teaching approaches, suitability of the curriculum to students' ability levels, condition of school facilities, room conditions, number of students in each class, and implementation of rules and regulations can influence students' interest and learning achievement.

(c.)Grouping Students. School principals and teaching staff need to realize how important it is to identify students in the learning process. The concrete action that needs to be taken by the institution is to include student identification activities in the planning and implementation of the school's annual program. More than just implementation, this process should be ongoing, with evaluations carried out regularly in the context of improvements and improvements. The main purpose of this identification is actually to recognize the potential of each student. Based on this potential, students can then be grouped according to their talents. (Tokan, 2016: 46)

Integration in grouping students is carried out by considering factors such as age, gender and other aspects. Meanwhile, differences in student groupings are made based on individual characteristics, such as talents, abilities, interests, and so on. Apart from these two considerations, several other factors that need to be considered in grouping include

friendship, achievement, abilities and talents, attention and interests, and intelligence. (d.)Class management. Classroom management can be defined as a service that is focused on providing supervision and service to students both inside and outside the classroom environment. The series of student management processes involves several steps, including analysis of student needs, recruitment and selection, orientation, placement, and coaching and development of students. Apart from that, recording and reporting related to graduation and alumni is an inseparable part of the overall process in managing students. (Machali and Hidayat, 2016:190). Effective classroom management requires a comprehensive approach that includes structuring the environment at school and in the classroom, actively monitoring student participation, implementing classroom rules and routines, implementing procedures to encourage appropriate behavior, using behavior control strategies, collecting and utilizing data to monitor student behavior, as well as adjusting classroom management procedures according to existing needs. (Regina Daniel, 2017:6)

(e.)Learning Evaluation. Evaluation of student learning outcomes is a necessity in order to understand their progress over a certain period of time. The purpose of evaluating student results is to assess the extent to which they are able to achieve performance in accordance with established standards. Educators are fully responsible for carrying out this learning evaluation. To achieve evaluation goals effectively, educators need to follow the principles of evaluation techniques. In general, evaluation techniques can be categorized into two types, namely tests and non-tests. (Imron, 2015:116)

Improving the quality of education through effective student management involves a number of steps and strategies that can be implemented by educational institutions. The following are steps that can help in improving the quality of education through effective student management: (a.)Identify Learner Needs: First of all, identify and understand the needs of individuals and groups of learners. This includes academic, social, emotional, and physical needs. Use surveys, observations, and active communication to understand students better. (b.)Design a Relevant Curriculum: Ensure that the curriculum prepared is relevant and appropriate to student development. Integration of actual materials, innovative learning methods, and approaches that focus on active learning. (c.)Leverage Educational Technology: Make use of appropriate educational technology to facilitate learner management. Learning management systems, online learning platforms, and Education software can be used to monitor learner progress and provide additional resources. (d.)Providing Guidance and Counseling: Provide effective guidance and counseling services to help students overcome personal, career and social problems. Counselors can play a key role in help students achieve their goals.

(f.)Development of Coaching Programs: Create coaching programs that support the development of students' character, leadership and social skills. Extracurricular programs, clubs, and social activities can help in achieving this. (g.)Collaboration with Parents and Community: Establish strong cooperation with parents and community. Parent-teacher meetings, programs parent training, and joint projects can strengthen involvement them in student education. (h.)Monitoring and Evaluation of Student Progress: Regularly monitor and evaluate student progress. Use data to provide feedback to students, educational staff, and other interested parties. This allows identification of areas that require further attention. (i.)Educational Staff Training and Development: Ensure that educational staff receive the training and professional development necessary to implement best practices in student management. This includes training on technology use, inclusive learning, and mentoring. (j.)Inclusion of Students with Special Needs: Create an inclusive environment that supports students with special needs. This involves providing appropriate support and necessary accommodations so they can participate fully in learning.

(k.)Continuous Evaluation and Improvement: Always conduct regular evaluations of student management practices and use the evaluation results to make necessary improvements. This improvement process must be an integral part of student

management. (l.)Positive School Culture: Create a positive school culture that encourages learning, collaboration and good discipline. This can create an environment that supports effective student management.

m. Parent and Community Involvement: Involve parents and the community in decision making and implementation of educational programs. They can provide valuable insight and support. (n.)Learner Involvement: Give students the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process and express their input regarding their learning experience.

(o.)Transparent Evaluation and Reporting: Ensure that the process of evaluating and reporting student progress is transparent and accessible to all interested parties. This creates accountability. (p.)Awards and Recognition: Awards and recognition for student achievements can provide additional motivation and strengthen enthusiasm for learning.

Improving the Quality of Education

Quality can be interpreted relatively, where quality reflects maximum achievement, because a high quality entity has significant value for its owner. Quality is used as the final goal in products to meet predetermined standards. In the context of school services, quality is considered good if it is simple but essential and meets applicable standards. Therefore, the quality of education is defined as a condition, appearance or performance demonstrated by each educational institution to achieve previously agreed goals (Supriyanto, 1997:23). Assessment of education quality can be done in various ways, mainly by paying attention to the relationship between input and output. Input refers to the process, while output refers to the results of the process that has been implemented (Puspita, 2021: 81). Therefore, the quality of input which includes resources such as learning processes, training and scientific activities in educational institutions is very important for carrying out a quality educational process.

In dealing with various education quality problems, one of the methods applied is Total Quality Management (TQM). TQM is a management strategy that aims to raise awareness that quality is needed in all processes within the organization. The TQM concept encourages continuous improvement in organizations by involving all members of the organization. The main focus of TQM is on commitment, key mapping, and development to achieve the desired goals (Aziz, 2015).

Thus, continuous change or innovation in an institution or organization will form a new culture of behavior. This behavior includes efforts within an institution or organization to respond to changes that lead to quality behavior. Quality management in the educational context is a process that aims to meet the expectations and satisfaction of stakeholders involved in education, such as teaching staff and students. Innovation, responsibility distributed according to portions to employees, and work arrangements are aspects contained in educational management.

As explained previously, Total Quality Management (TQM) is a practical and strategic approach that involves the entire organization with a focus on meeting internal needs. The goal is to achieve better development and results. The TQM philosophy according to W. Edwards has several principles, including the existence of chain editorial to improve quality, organizational transformation to achieve continuous improvement, a leadership role that involves all members of the organization, and management practices that do not harm the organization. Thus, education can be interpreted as a learning process in each society. When TQM is connected to education, TQM needs to place emphasis on the quality of learning. Educational institutions are required to carry out everything optimally, innovate, and focus on learning activities. Educational institutions also need to motivate students to create cooperation between teaching staff and students, and adopt a negotiation system to achieve optimal learning missions. Innovation steps need to be implemented by educational institutions to improve student performance which has not met their expectations. The aim is to provide motivation and diverse practical experiences to students regarding the function of TQM in every aspect of life involved in education.

Education Quality Standard Indicators

Nationally, education quality standards refer to Republic of Indonesia

Government Regulation Number 57 of 2021 concerning National Education Standards (SNP) including: (a.)Graduate competency standards are criteria regarding the qualifications of graduates' abilities which include attitudes, knowledge and skills. (b.)Content standards are criteria regarding the scope of material and level of competency to achieve graduate competency at a certain level and type of education. (c.)Process standards are criteria regarding the implementation of learning in an educational unit to achieve graduate competency standards.(d.)Standards for educators and education personnel are criteria regarding official education and fitness and mental health, as well as in-service education.

(e.)Facilities and infrastructure standards are criteria regarding study rooms, sports places, places of worship, libraries, laboratories, workshops, play areas, creative places and other learning resources, which are needed to support the learning process, including the use of information and communication technology. (f.)Management standards are criteria regarding the planning, implementation and supervision of educational activities at the district/city, provincial or national education unit level in order to achieve efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of education. (g.)Financing standards are criteria regarding the components and amount of educational unit operating costs that are valid for one year. (h.)Educational assessment standards are criteria regarding mechanisms, procedures and instruments for assessing student learning outcomes.

Impact of Student Management Development in improving the quality of education

The quality of education is one of the main concerns in the world of education. High quality education can produce graduates who are qualified and ready to face future challenges. One of the factors that influences the quality of education is student management. Good student management can support the achievement of educational goals, namely producing graduates who are intelligent, have noble character and are independent. Student management is the process of planning, organizing, implementing and controlling activities related to students in an educational institution. Activities related to students include accepting new students, placing students, developing students, and providing student services.

Student management development has a significant influence in improving the quality of education. The following are some of the impacts resulting from student management development: (a.)Improved teaching quality: Learner management allows teachers to teach more effectively and adapt to student needs, thereby improving the quality of teaching. (b.)Increasing the quantity of education: Developing student management can also increase the number of students who can be improved by the education system (c.)Reducing the gap between practices: Student management includes student interaction with student management, so as to reduce the gap between implemented practices and the learning process. (d.)Improving performance both internally and externally: Student management development can improve performance both internally and externally for efficiency and quality of work as well as the main goal of improving the quality of education (e.)Protecting citizens' rights: Student management development also protects the rights of citizens, such as teachers, students and parents, reflected in the implementation of quality assurance. Several studies show that student management development can improve the quality of education.

Challenges in Student Management Development Student management development is faced with several challenges that need to be overcome to achieve optimal results. Some of the challenges that are often faced in developing student management include: (a.)Student Diversity: Each student has different needs and characteristics. These challenges include diverse learning abilities, different cultural backgrounds, and differences in learning styles and levels. Student management needs to be able to overcome this challenge by providing an inclusive and differentiated learning approach. b.)Technological Development, Rapid technological developments influence the way of learning and teaching. These challenges include the integration of technology in learning, the use of online platforms, and managing student data. Learner management needs to

keep up with technological developments and ensure that the necessary infrastructure and expertise are available. (c.)Parental Involvement Another challenge is parental involvement in education. Good collaboration between schools, students and parents is very important to achieve good results. These challenges include communicating student progress, involving parents in school activities, and supporting parents in supporting their children's education.(d.)Management of Disciplinary Actions: Student management is also faced with challenges in managing disciplinary actions. These challenges include creating a safe and disciplined environment, developing fair and consistent policies, and providing effective approaches to dealing with negative student behavior. (e.)Effective Assessment and Evaluation Another challenge is effective assessment and evaluation of students. Student management needs to be able to develop comprehensive and fair assessment methods, as well as provide constructive feedback to improve student learning achievement.

To overcome these challenges, it is important for student management development to continue to follow educational developments, strengthen collaboration with all related parties, and implement effective strategies to support student development holistically.

CONCLUSION

Developing student management is an important effort to improve the quality of education. By managing students effectively, schools can create a conducive learning environment and support holistic growth and development of students. Even though there are challenges in developing student management, efforts made to improve the quality of student management are very important to achieve optimal educational goals. The use of technology in student management can improve the quality of education by providing greater access, more personalized learning experiences, and tools. necessary to monitor and improve student progress. However, it is important to ensure that technology is used wisely and in line with broader educational goals.

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