SCHOOL MANAGEMENT TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF VIDEO-BASED LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

School Management is a school authority policy to make its own policies based on class conditions and environment. Both the internal and external environment of students. The purpose of school management is that teachers are expected to be able to carry out their leadership roles and carry out school management based on learning videos carried out in class. Teachers have the obligation and ability to prepare illustrative plans, complete lessons and lead learning assessments including conducting exercises and follow-ups. This study aims to explain school management to improve the quality of video-based learning. The method used is literature review, where relevant journal references are used to collect data for analysis. School management is the policy of school authorities to make their own policies based on classroom and environmental conditions. Both the internal and external environment of students. The aim of school management is that teachers are expected to be able to carry out their environment roles and carry out school management based on learning videos conducted in class. Teachers have the obligation and ability to plan illustrations, complete lessons and lead learning assessments including conducting exercises and follow-up. Results of this study indicate that through school management carried out by the teacher on student learning outcomes by utilizing learning videos can improve the quality of learning in elementary schools.

Keywords: *implementation, school management, quality of learning, video based learning*

1. INTRODUCTION

The low quality of education has been a problem in the Indonesian education system for a long time. The uneven distribution of policies and efforts to provide education across educational units, from the provincial to city/district levels, is the cause of the low quality of education for educational institutions in remote villages. The national curriculum has been developed, funds have been allocated to purchase better facilities and infrastructure to support the learning process in schools, improving teachers' teaching abilities through structured training, and various other efforts have been made by the central government. and local government. again the efforts of public authorities through training strategies have been made to attempt to work on the nature of schools in schools (Materials, 2021).

However, the government's efforts were not very fruitful. This occurs as a result of the uneven implementation of government initiatives and policies in all educational institutions. In contrast, schools in remote villages are constrained by a continuous decline in curriculum understanding and socialization, causing these schools to often lag behind and find it difficult to adapt to policies made by the government. For example, the implementation of the 2013 curriculum is more focused on schools in big cities so that in practice they are able to apply it. As a result, efforts to improve the quality of education in Indonesia and government policies continue to be improved. Reorienting quality improvement management (QIM) from center-based management to school-based management (SBM) is one approach.

There are still problems with the education quality improvement program. This is due to the poor quality of graduates, lectures that are less effective and efficient, and the fact that there are still many teachers who do not know how to learn how to continue their education effectively and efficiently. Drop Out rates are still high, the framework of the show has not changed and the population is large and spread out. Likewise, the progress of science and technology has changed almost every aspect of human life, so that it is impossible to understand various problems except through efforts to master and advance technology and knowledge. On the one hand, these changes have brought humans into an era of increasingly fierce global competition, apart from being beneficial to human life. As a nation, we must continue to develop and improve the quality of our human resources so that we can compete on a global scale. Therefore, as part of the development process, improving the quality of human resources must be planned, directed, intensive, effective and efficient (Nurmalasari, 2012)

If the teaching and learning process that takes place in the classroom is truly effective and beneficial for achieving the expected knowledge, attitudes, and skills, then education will be better. One of the factors that really determines the success of the teaching and learning process in the classroom is the teacher, because the teaching and learning process is basically the foundation of the entire educational process. Furthermore, instructors are expected to be able to work on their work and abilities, capable educators will be better prepared to build a strong learning climate and will be better prepared to face challenges. class so that student learning outcomes are at an ideal level

The government always strives to continuously complement school facilities and infrastructure for all levels of education, so that the country's physical wealth in the form of school facilities and infrastructure is very large. The Teaching and Learning Process (PBM) or Teaching and Learning Activities (KBM) will be more successful if supported by adequate school facilities and infrastructure (Di & Bukittinggi, 2014).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
A. School based implementation

The views of experts on the meaning of implementation To gain a better understanding of implementation, we can see the following expert perspectives: a) According to Prof. Tachjan (2006), defines implementation as actions or activities carried out after a policy has been established; b) According to Budi Winarno (2007), defines implementation as an action that must be carried out by a designated group to achieve a predetermined goal; c) According to Hanifah Harsono (2002), the importance of execution is the cycle of executing strategy into strategic activities from governance issues to organizations. To improve programs, develop policies; d) According to Nurdin Usman(2002), in his own words, the idea of implementation is something that leads to activities, actions or activities that are carried out systematically, bound by mechanisms. Therefore, implementation is more than just an activity; it is also a planned activity aimed at achieving the goal of the activity; and e) According to Solichin Abdul Wahab(2015), what is meant by "implementation" is any and all actions carried out by individuals or groups, both in the community and in the private sector, with the intention of achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions (Adalah, 2019).

The purpose of implementation, here are some implementation goals, among others, the main purpose of implementation is to carry out plans that have been carefully prepared by people and groups, to test and record procedures for implementing plans or policies and to achieve the goals outlined in plans or policies. designed., to ascertain whether the community is able to carry out plans or policies in the way expected and to ascertain the extent to which plans or policies designed for quality improvement have been successful (Play, 2022).

Regarding the concept of implementation, academics and experts have various perspectives. This must be explained so that the concept of research on a policy or legislation which is the main focus of this research, and the understanding of its implementation can be synchronized. because implementing policies is an important part of the planning process in general whole.

Regarding the concept of implementation, the following comments provide proof of this. According to Mulyadi (2015), is the process of implementing the objectives of a decision. This action aims to turn the decision into an operational pattern and try to bring about the same big or small changes that were agreed upon before. In essence implementation is also an attempt to understand what should happen after the program is implemented. The actual act of executing the decision base is known as implementation. There are several stages in the process, including the following 1) Stages of ratification of laws and regulations; 2) Execution of choices by running the organization.: 3) Availability of groups to carry out decisions; 4) The original effect of the selection regardless of whether desired; 5) The impact that the decision will have, as anticipated by the implementing agency; 6) Policies or laws and regulations that are being improved (Ii & Pustaka, 2013).

B. School based management

Local governments now have the authority to regulate and manage their own government affairs as well as the interests of the local community in accordance with applicable laws and regulations as a result of the implementation of RI Law Number 32 of 2004 and RI Law Number 33 of 2004 Based on Article 14 of RI Law No.32 of 2004 , the authority of the local government (regency or city) is

as follows: 1) Development control and planning 2) Space planning, utilization and control. 3) Manage security and public spending. 4) Provision of infrastructure and public facilities. 5) Management of the health care industry, and 6) Implementation of education. 7) Handling social issues 8) Administration in the business sector. 9) Encouraging the growth of cooperatives and small and medium enterprises. 10) Environmental management 11) Land services 12) Population and civil registration services 13) General government administration services. 14) Administrative services to hide the modal. 15) Provision of additional essential services. 16) Other things that must be done because of laws and regulations (Hamid, 2018).

The term MBS (School based administration) is a direct interpretation of School based administration which broadly implies a political way of dealing with updating school associations by empowering school members at the nearest level to run the school. Principals, teachers, counselors, curriculum developers, administrators, parents, members of the local community, and students are all school participants. SBM is a strategy to improve education by transferring significant decision-making authority from the central and regional governments to schools. individual schools by giving principals, teachers, students, parents, and the community more control over the educational process and entrusting them with personal, financial, and curriculum responsibility. Then, Fasli Jalal and Dedi Supriadi (2001) said that MBS is a different school because education is decentralized. SBM is not bureaucratic or centralized and is primarily community and school based.

At the school level, SBM has the potential to promote community participation, equity, efficiency and management restructuring3. According to Abu-Duhouba (2002), this is in line with Halinger's opinion that SBM is a model of education planning. In this model, the authority and responsibility for the school function itself is divided between the central office and school-based employees (teachers, principals, and so on), all of whom work as professionals and collaborate with each other. on the other hand, Sagala stated that SBM has the essence of having greater (autonomy) authority in managing and equipping schools without being selfish, so that schools can be more independent, innovative, and creative (Wiwikpratiwi, 2016).

In addition, school-based management, an independent and harmonious school resource management system that includes stakeholders directly related to schools in the decision-making process to meet school quality needs or achieve school quality goals in national education, is used to reorient education delivery. to maximize the role of educational institutions. The use of SBM will raise the profile of free schools, including: 1) School management will be decentralized; 2) Changes in schools will be motivated rather than orchestrated outside of schools; 3) The regulations governing education are now simpler; 4) From controlling to influencing, from directing to facilitating, and from avoiding risk to managing risk; 5) a Supervisor's role will shift and we will see the improvements in management; 6) Will utilize teamwork in the workplace; 7) All school interest groups benefit from information management; 8) The school administration will use empowerment more often, and the organizational structure simplified to make things simpler and more effective.

A curriculum system that only focuses on academic subjects and emphasizes curriculum objectives is one of the issues that arise from educational innovation. Based on the pattern, students acquire knowledge but do not master it, and they are able to put that knowledge to use. changing the curriculum into a competency-based curriculum that in practice it determines graduate competency standards by using optimal achievement indicators adapted to circumstances where minimum standards are not met. The developed curriculum has theoretical potential to improve the quality of education and learning. Introduction, understanding, and application of various active learning models and strategies are absolutely necessary to support this.

C.   Video based- learning

One suitable model is used to solve problems in the process learning is by using learning videos. Video media is an interesting learning medium for students, because the video is made with an attractive appearance accompanied by pictures and writing, so that it is easy for students to see and imitate. "Video is a very effective medium to help the learning process, both for mass, individual and group learning. Video is also a non-print teaching material which is very rich in information and thorough because it can reach students directly" (Daryanto, 2010).The use of learning videos in subjects is very necessary for stimulate motivation and improve student learning outcomes. Levie in Arsyad, (2013) who re-read the results of research on learning through image and verbal or visual and verbal stimuli concluded that visual stimulus produces better learning outcomes. Experts have the same view on this matter. The comparison of the acquisition of learning outcomes through the sense of sight and the sense of hearing is very prominent.
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3.   METHODS

The research method uses qualitative data collection and techniques for literature studies, the author uses a number of literature references in this work. Starting with books, relevant journals, and the internet are the sources for writing this article and the data for this article does not come from sources, but from documents found online through a Google Scholar search.

4.   RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The principles used in implementing school-based management to improve the education quality of video-based learning include, first of all, the principle of independence. Because school ls have their own vision, mission and goals, schools need to be independent, especially in managing programs and operational funds needed by students. The two principles of decentralization are that schools can have more space to move, develop, and work efficiently according to their respective strategies when they have full autonomy. In addition, the goal is for the school to be able to solve internal and external problems on its own. Third, the principle of flexibility says that schools can make their own decisions regarding internal and external matters based on the condition of the school. According to Nurkolis (2003), School based management recognizes the importance of providing schools with their own policies and an independent management system. Based on their specific circumstances, schools have a certain amount of autonomy to set teaching objectives, management strategies, allocations of human

resources, and methods for solving problems and achieving goals. Therefore, schools must find their own solutions to the problems that arise. If authority has been delegated from the bureaucracy above it to the school level, then the school can solve the problem. Schools have the authority to implement their own management system with this authority at the school level (Hakim, 2016).

5.   CONCLUSION

The term MBS (School based administration) is a direct interpretation of School based administration which broadly implies a political way of dealing with updating school associations by empowering school members at the nearest level to run the school. Implementation is the process of carrying out the purpose of a decision. The principles used in implementing school-based management to improve school quality include, first of all, the principle of independence. Because the schools have their own vision, mission and goals. Two principles of decentralization are that people can have more space to move. Third, the principle of flexibility says that schools can make their own decisions about internal and external matters based on the state of the school. This study aims to explain school management to improve the quality of video-based learning. The method used is a literature review, where relevant journal references are used to collect data for analysis. The results of this study indicate that through school management carried out by the teacher on student learning outcomes by utilizing learning videos can improve the quality of learning in elementary schools.

6.   ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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