



## Analysis of Basic Principles and Governance in Education

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini berupaya untuk menganalisis atau menelaah prinsip dasar serta tata kelola pada suatu pendidikan, pendidikan yang memiliki manajemen yang baik sudah barang tentu menjadi lembaga yang berkualitas dan memiliki hasil yang sangat baik pula. Metode penelitian yang digunakan berupa analisis kajian kepustakaan dengan mencari sumber-sumber bacaan berupa buku, jurnal ataupun majala-majalah dan berita tertentu. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa Tata kelola pendidikan menjadi faktor yang sangat penting dalam meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan, dalam memajemen suatu lembaga pendidikan perlu adanya prinsip-prinsip dalam pengelolaannya. Beberapa perinsip tersebut seharusnya menjadi tolak ukur atau menjadi dasar-dasar penentu mutu pendidikan yang baik.

**Kata Kunci:** Prinsip, Pendidikan, Tata Kelola

### Abstract

This research seeks to analyze or examine the basic principles and governance of education, education that has good management is of course a quality institution and has very good results as well. The research method used is in the form of a literature review analysis by looking for reading sources in the form of books, journals, or certain magazines and news. From the results of the study, it was found that educational governance is a very important factor in improving the quality of education, in managing an educational institution it is necessary to have principles in its management. Some of these principles should be a benchmark or the basis for determining the quality of good education.

**Keywords:** Principles, Education, Governance

### Introduction

Education is the main variable in advancing a nation. Therefore, education is the most promising and strategic investment in shaping human resources (Fadhli 2017). Therefore, to realize this, all elements of education must be mutually integrated and synergized with other systems to achieve this goal (Siregar, Syafaruddin, and Zaini 2020).

Borrowing the term Ki. Hadjar Dewantara, Father of Indonesian Education, that the Three Education Centers (family, school and community) must complement each other in creating a civilized society (Zulfahmi et al. 2022).

Advanced education, requires commitment from all related elements and stakeholders (Liana 2020). Good cooperation

using the principles of management and governance in education is also important in producing superior and quality education (Suheri and Syahputra 2017).

Empirically, it has been found that many aspects related to educational development based on governance such as teachers, principals and staff that occur in schools are very concerning because there is very little systematic and continuous guidance from competent parties (Maysaroh 2020). This unfavorable situation will have a psychological impact on the teachers in carrying out their duties, where they perceive that the job of being a teacher cannot provide certainty of material sufficiency. Because of this, there are still many teachers who teach but at the same time also carry out other activities that have absolutely nothing to do with the learning process (Murdiana, Jumri, and Damara 2020).

From the perspective of National Education Development, education must play a greater role in developing all of its human potential so that it becomes a subject that develops optimally and is beneficial to society and national development. In such a context, the development of education covers a very wide range of dimensions which include social, cultural, economic and political dimensions (Suryana 2020).

From a social perspective, education will give birth to educated people who have an important role in the process of social change in society. From a cultural perspective, education is an important vehicle and an effective medium for teaching norms, socializing values and instilling ethos among citizens (Kuntoro 2019). From a political perspective, education must be able to develop individual capacities to become good citizens, who have an awareness of rights and responsibilities in the life of society, nation and state. Therefore, education must be able to give birth to individuals who have the vision and ideals to build strength together as a nation. In the next three years, the development of national education in Indonesia will still face serious challenges,

especially in efforts to improve performance which include (a) equity and expansion of access; (b) quality improvement, relevance and competitiveness; (c) governance arrangements, accountability and public image; and (d) increase in financing. To improve the performance of national education,

Departing from seeing the anxiety from research results and supporting theories specific to educational institutions, the output produced by education feels less than optimal, as well as the phenomenon of education management which is still shrouded in management, as well as the commitment to building education for education stakeholders, has not become a top priority in building education. For this reason, this paper appears to provide a review and analysis in terms of education governance,

### **Method**

This research uses library research. In obtaining research data, researchers collect, analyze, and organize, sources from articles, books, and previous research on the implementation of strategic management in the field of education. Then the researcher concludes and presents strategic management data for improving the quality of education (Zed 2014).

### **Results and Discussion**

National education management is the overall strategy for achieving the vision and mission of national education. Reform in education management is a necessity that cannot be postponed as a strengthening of the basic foundations of national development in general. Of course, this reform can be accepted logically from a conceptual aspect, and culturally according to the nation's culture and politics can be accepted by society at large (Marno 2007).

In the process of change, education has two roles; first, education will influence societal change, and second, education must make an optimal contribution to the transformation process toward the realization

of civil society. Therefore, various fundamental principles can be studied and analyzed in formulating educational policies so that they are under the direction of whole human development, educational development that can foster a historical perspective in the form of awareness of values in the setting of life, and development of mass education through the mass media (Danim 2007).

(Hermanto 2018) In realizing quality education, planning is the first step that cannot be simplified because it will become a compass and guide in conducting further intervention processes. Some of the strategic issues in the government's program plans related to improving education that has been outlined and formulated include : Equity and expansion of access, equity programs and expansion of access for the community at large, quality improvement, relevance and competitiveness, and strengthening governance, accountability and public image.

From the series of plans above, it is appropriate to place strong optimism that education is a very strategic aspect in managing and filling in other aspects. Education is the spirit for all aspects in actualizing other aspects such as economic, political, cultural and other social aspects.

#### **The Principles of Educational Governance as a Form of Quality-Oriented Schools with a Quality Culture**

The existence of schools has a very strategic role in the cultural transformation of a nation. Therefore, as an institution that prepares quality young people in the strength of faith, morals, good deeds, knowledge, skills, attitudes and good personality, schools need to be developed into institutions of superior quality and excellence competitively and comparatively with other institutions. However, there are still many schools managed by the government and the private sector that tend to fall short of expectations in presenting superior achieving students so they can be proud of. Furthermore, most schools are immersed in the status quo, paying little attention to quality improvement by carrying

out planned, systemic, and comprehensive and sustainable changes in school culture (Ajrianto 2016).

The great potential of schools in preparing quality, reliable and competitive generations needs to be developed into pillars of societal change, but there are still many conditions that weaken the strength of schools both internal and external factors. In this perspective, there are at least five critical issues faced by school principals, representatives and senior teachers in schools, namely: (1) failing to focus on student achievement, (2) making decisions for policies but failing to implement them, (3) failed to make full use of the role of middle management, (4) they seemed to have more to do with administrative efficiency than good strategic management development, (5) failed to motivate or clarify targets.

School as a system has components that are interrelated and related and work together in achieving system goals. In addition to the human resources component which includes teachers, staff, principals, staff and students, the components of material resources, funds/financing, methods, school climate, and management determine the achievement of school goals. However, what is most decisive, the role of a conducive social atmosphere in schools for change or progress is the factor of school leadership and management. School culture as a whole of institutionalized values is a factor that determines school development. Likewise, school culture needs to be utilized and developed so that it becomes a driving force for improving school quality. In other words, School effectiveness is largely determined by the factor of the role of leadership which directs the development of school culture, especially the quality culture which determines the expected direction of strengthening school quality. The influence of organizational culture on organizational behavior is very significant. Because of that, creating an organizational culture that is unique to each organization is very important.

For that, it is necessary to understand what the organizational culture is.

For effective schools or superior schools, good school culture is an important variable or factor that needs to be maintained and developed together. The dynamics of a school organization are largely determined by leadership, therefore each organization according to the needs and challenges of its leadership causes differences in dynamics from one another. However, the nature of the school organization doubts the various changes that may occur in the context of leadership, so the behavior of leaders does not only face challenges that arise but creates new challenges. It is intended to develop, maintain and change school organizations into new forms that are more effective or productive. Values or beliefs that shape the behavior of school members.

#### **Education as a Human Investment, How to Manage It?**

The progress of a nation can be seen through the quality of its human resources. To improve the quality of human resources, education is needed. Thus education becomes a very significant thing, especially for Indonesia as a developing country, because it is through education that the young generation of Indonesia is fostered to become superior human beings so that later it is hoped that they will be able to elevate the dignity of their nation in Indonesia (Minarti 2012).

Education is an investment in the future of the nation where the nation's children are educated so that they can continue the steps of an advanced nation's life with insight and education as well as good character. Supposing, this education is savings for people who received it. Due to the nature of savings, the benefits of which cannot be enjoyed immediately, the benefits of education initiated by this country will be felt to the fullest for future generations.

The government's policy to guarantee that everyone can complete their basic education then guarantees that every potential student is not hindered from accessing

education due to poverty, women, from ethnic minorities and even those living in geographically remote areas and those with special needs as evidence and a form of government concern towards education. This equity is followed by an accelerated increase in human resources with government programs that have entered the second phase of compulsory education.

This shows that the government's efforts in terms of education are getting higher because to improve the nation's economy, the first basis that must be improved is through improving the quality of its human resources by improving and improving the quality of Indonesian education. It can be interpreted that the government has also made education an investment in the future of this nation.

The portrait of the Indonesian nation as a country that is at the bottom of other countries proves that its human resources are lacking in quality. Not only poverty and the low level of welfare of the Indonesian people have been a problem from time to time for this nation. This is because the impact of education in Indonesia is not yet qualified.

Talking about the quality of human resources is closely related to talking about the quality of education. The reality is that the quality of education in Indonesia is still questionable, like a tangled thread, all aspects of education itself have problems. The size of the budget disbursed by the government for education is relatively small compared to other countries. Inadequate facilities and infrastructure, minimum teacher salaries, curricula, and so on contribute to problems in the world of education.

Terms of education are the spearhead for the progress of a nation, so the progress of a nation is measured by the quality of education of the nation itself. It can be said that the progress of the Indonesian nation is currently still very far behind other countries because its human resources cannot be maximized in development. So poverty and the low level of people's welfare are still being felt by the Indonesian people to this day.

If Indonesia has the desire to compete internationally in all aspects, then improving the quality of Indonesia's human resources must be planned as concretely as possible along with efforts to accelerate the increase in these resources must also be designed. Because human resources are the capital for the progress and development of this nation to become a big country and be recognized by the world.

Economic competition in the current era of globalization requires that all Indonesian people must have resources and potential that can keep pace with advances in science and technology. Indonesia must prioritize education as a top priority to improve the quality of human resources because the main capital in the development of a nation is the people of the nation itself through investment in education.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is explained that what is meant by investment is investing money or capital in a company or project to obtain profit. It should be explained that there are two forms of investment, namely: first, the physical investment which includes factory buildings and team member housing, machinery and machinery and equipment, as well as supplies (raw materials, semi-finished goods and finished goods). Both non-physical investments include education, training, migration, health care, and employment. However, what needs to be emphasized and become the focus of the speaker's discussion, in this case, investment or capital to gain these benefits, is education.

If the savings or investment is in the form of physical material, building, or land, then the material, building, or land can be used up, reduced, shrunk, destroyed and cannot even produce anymore and can be traded. So in the opinion of the speaker, it is not uncommon for these investments to end in disputes and hostilities if the material investments (savings) cannot be divided fairly among their family members. Apart from that, the benefits of the material savings mentioned above can only be

felt within a limited scope (only individuals own these materials).

While investing in education, this investment does not have the same disadvantages as a physical investment. Even though investing in education requires a person to go through a long process and even at quite high costs. However, the results of this education according to the speaker will form better individuals compared to people who do not have education (professional and responsible and creative at work, more wise and optimistic in dealing with this life, more patient in dealing with life's problems, more insightful and wise in making decisions and solving problems, even able to determine the best choice and life path to take).

### **Conclusion**

Educational governance is a very important factor in improving the quality of education, in managing an educational institution it is necessary to have principles in its management. Some of these principles should be a benchmark or the basis for determining the quality of good education.

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