



Education Management System Approach

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Abstract

Systems approach is needed in education management. In managing an educational institution there must be this system so that all processes that will be carried out/carried out are interconnected with one another. Utilization of this system approach is felt by educational institutions. Here we will discuss the meaning of the system itself, the notion of management and education, what components are in the education system and how the system is in education management and finally about the benefits felt by educational institutions in using this systems approach.

Kata Kunci: *system, management, education*

Introduction

Today the demand for education is increasingly being felt in an effort to support the pace of development. Various efforts and requirements need to be made in order to achieve relevance to the expected goals, as a result, past ideas and new insights about the management function also require the need to study various approaches that can normalize behavior in education management.

Among the most important is the system approach. The system approach holds that in order to achieve a goal, various supporting components must be arranged in a systemic manner, so that among these components there must be interdependence and adhere to one principle. This gives an indication that in order to realize educational management, strategic planning is required to facilitate the implementation of education. It is clear that a goal-oriented view is not enough and must be supplemented with a systems approach and perspective. The logic is clear here, because educational goals as expected cannot be separated from the process, input and output quality. Even more and the organizational system also determines it. Indeed, this is where the qualitative difference in the education system when compared to the implementation of systems

in other fields, it is clear that the education system is more complex, so that its operation is more meaningful.

Methods

The method I used in this research is the library research method. This type of research relates to books, documents, journals and various other important references related to the title I have analyzed to draw relevant conclusions according to the point of view (Simanjuntak & Sosrodihardjo, 2014).

There are two techniques that I use in analyzing data, namely; content or content analysis by collecting various sources that I will need later to make it easier for me to classify, study, and then provide comments and conclude based on my analysis. The main data source comes from philosophy books that discuss the philosophy of science. The secondary data sources are in the form of supporting books and journal articles that reinforce studies related to the role of philosophy of science in economics.

Research and Discussion

1. SYSTEM DEFINITIONS

According to the Latin “systema” and the Greek “sustēma”, which is a unit consisting of several components or elements that are linked together to facilitate the flow of information, material.

According to Ludwig Von Bertalanffy, a system is a set of elements or elements that are mutually bound in an interrelationship between these elements and Tatang M. Amirin,⁸ explained the meaning of the system. The system is a set of components that are interrelated and work together to achieve a goal. A L. Ackoff defines the system as a conceptual or physical unit consisting of parts that are interdependent on one another.

2. Definition of education management

From the thoughts of these experts, according to the author, management is the science and art of managing, controlling, communicating and utilizing all existing resources within the organization by utilizing management functions (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling) so that the organization can achieve its goals effectively. And efficient. 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, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and the skills needed by themselves and society.

3. Components of the education system

According to Philip.H.Coombs, there are 12 main components in the education system, namely:

1. Goals and priorities, its function is to direct activities within the system.
2. Students or students, its function is to learn to achieve educational goals.
3. Management function is to plan, coordinate, direct and assess the system.
4. Structure and schedule, which functions to manage time and group students based on specific goals.
5. Content (curriculum), its function as material that must be learned by students.
6. Educator or teacher, its function is to provide materials, create learning conditions and organize education.
7. Learning aids function to enable the teaching and learning process to be interesting, complete, and varied
8. Facilities, function as a place for the implementation of education.
9. Technology, serves to facilitate or expedite education.
10. Quality control functions to foster educational regulations and standards (regulations on student admissions, test scores, standard criteria).
11. Research functions to develop knowledge, system performance and system work results.

12. Cost, serves as an indicator of system efficiency

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5. Education Management Implementation System

Management in describing the relationship aspects in which education as a driver (drive) to the information system education, while the educational information system will be a determinant of educational performance. In this case there is a perspective that sees that the world of education and information systems is in the microenvironment of educational institutions and the macro part of the world of education as a whole. The role of society, government, advances in science and technology, community needs, and globalization are examples of macro components whose behavior cannot be controlled by an educational institution. These two perspectives must be studied and analyzed in order to provide an overview of the existence of the micro and macro environment in which the educational information system operates. This can assist policy makers in the education sector in determining what strategies are appropriate to implement in controlling and monitoring educational components. In an educational institution has the necessary components to run educational operations. Such as students, facilities/infrastructure, organizational structure, processes, human resources, and organizational costs. The information system consists of supporting components for educational institutions to provide information needed by decision makers when carrying out educational activities.

6. Management systems approach to management

Here we will discuss two topics that we think are appropriate to this sub-chapter, namely:

- a. Comprehensive Approach, The school education sub-system fosters formal education programs, while the non-school education sub-system fosters non-formal and informal education programs. Input and output approach to the education management system.
- b. If an organization wants to be effective, then one of the strategies that can be applied is to internally function the organization. Which should be consistent with the demands of external motivators such as tasks: organization, market environment, and technological capacities and the intrinsic needs of the implementing members.

7. Benefits of the system in education

Educational information systems will be able to provide benefits in the world of education, especially in facilitating and improving educational performance, increasing the effectiveness and productivity of education, being more flexible and facilitating educational operations.

Conclusion

A systems approach to education management is urgently needed because the existence of the system used will help an educational institution manage a school well, looking at the components and characteristics that have been described. So great are the benefits felt by educational institutions in the use of this system in education, namely being able to facilitate and

improve the performance of education itself, enhance the quality and quality of educational institutions.

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