Education System Control and Maintenance Mechanism

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Abstract

The role of education in national development understands the meaning of development is a change towards progress and modernity, then education is an absolute requirement in development, the main role of development in education. This article uses the literature study method or what is commonly called literature study. This research was conducted by collecting data from various references through several books, magazines related to the aim of revealing various theories related to the problem being faced or studied.

Keywords: *Education System Control Mechanism, Education System Care*

PRELIMINARY

School as one of the implementing centers of educational activities is a structured institution that has a role in improving the quality of education. Schools as micro-institutions that play a direct role in creating quality Indonesian generations should receive great attention from the government and society. Schools that correlate with school quality will ideally produce good inputs, processes and outputs (Irani, 2016).

This is inseparable from how an institution manages that quality. Management of quality management is basically directed to consistently meet consumer needs and achieve continuous improvement in every aspect of educational institution activities. Quality management seeks to improve the quality of work, productivity and efficiency through improving performance both internally and externally (Barnawi & M.Arifin, 2017).

According to Melmambessy Moses, education is the process of transferring knowledge systematically from one person to another according to standards set by experts. With the transfer of knowledge, it is hoped that it can change attitudes, thinking maturity and personality maturity into formal education and informal education (Tranat, 2012).

The role of education in national development understands the meaning of development is a change

towards progress and modernity, then education is an absolute requirement in development, the main role of development in education is:
1. Preparing human resources needed in development;
2. Provide the direction of change desired by development;
3. Improving the quality of development in accordance with the development of science and technology;
4. Giving meaning to development in qualitative terms, quality of life and livelihood.

Internal efficiency is an education system that can produce maximum educational resources, based on the quantity and quality of output and input, so that schools really have value for their graduates, which is a very relative measure that cannot be shown by numbers as a unit of measure. Through education, humans can develop and advance their potential to become human beings who have the ability to face the globalization era that demands expertise and abilities in all areas of life. As Munawar Soleh explained that education has a very important role, because education will be able to improve quality human resources (HR) so that natural resources in the country will be properly managed.

According to experts, the system is interpreted in various ways. According to Ludwig Von Bartalanfy, a system is a set of elements or elements that are interrelated in an interrelationship between these

elements and the environment. AnatolRaporot defines the system as a collection of units and sets of relations between one another. While Tatang M. Amirin (Amirin, 1992), explains the meaning of the system as follows:

1. A system is a complex or organized whole; a set or combination of things or parts that form a complex or unified whole or whole.

2. The system is a set of components that are interrelated and work together to achieve a goal.

3. The system is a set of components or subsystems that are organized and related according to a plan to achieve certain goals.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the education system is all components that are related in an integrated manner in providing guarantees for the implementation of education so that the objectives that have been formulated can be achieved optimally.

Methods

This article uses the literature study method or what is commonly called literature study. Sources of assessment are obtained from related articles and books, as well as previous studies and other related documents. Furthermore, various sources that have been collected will be analyzed, discussed and summarized and then compiled in the form of an article report. Literature study is a library study that is carried out only on the basis of written works, whether the results of research have been published or not (Melfianora, 2019). This means that this research was conducted using the method of collecting data from various references through several books, magazines related to the aim of expressing various theories related to the problems being faced or researched.

Research And Discussion

A. Education System Control Mechanism

Efforts to improve the education system and school system in improving the quality of teaching and learning are currently being carried out intensively. Various parties who care about the progress of education move with various methods and ways to achieve this goal. Starting from improving school infrastructure, providing educational facilities, developing innovative learning and teaching methods, developing curricula, to improving the quality and welfare of teachers.

Educational institutions are faced with the demands of competitive ability. This demand is a form of reflection to survive in society in improving the quality of education. Many aspects become observable causal factors, namely the ability of natural resources (HR) in managing institutions, the commitment and loyalty of education management staff in advancing schools, education funds, school infrastructure, process quality.

and education and learning outcomes, education management information systems.

Many ways are done to improve the quality of education will not guarantee the achievement of the objectives of the program. Because the successful implementation of this improvement effort also depends on the motivation and leadership capacity of the school. All improvement efforts to improve learning have little possibility of success, unless school leaders agree with the goals to be achieved by understanding what is needed to achieve them.

The education system contains educational processes, especially in schools that work directly or indirectly to achieve educational goals. This process is a functional interaction between the components of education policy makers at the central, provincial, city/district government levels and education providers in schools which is the elaboration of national goals. Education is an effort to achieve an educational goal. An educational effort involves three main elements, namely input elements, elements of the business process itself, and elements of business results.

Education is an important thing in building a better and more developed country, aiming to develop qualified individuals in developing education, the economy, and others. Article 1 paragraph 1 of the National Education System Law explains that education is a conscious effort to transfer knowledge from educators to students (National Education System Law and its Implementing Regulations, 2004). The educational process consists of the input process, namely the activities of students doing learning, in the teaching and learning process and the output process, namely the results of the teaching and learning process. From the above process it is expected to produce quality students who are able to face global competition.

In an effort to improve the quality of education in schools/madrasahs, it determines the success of the management of all components of education such as students, infrastructure, teaching and educational staff, financing, school-community relations, and curriculum. Republic of Indonesia Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System states that evaluation is carried out within the framework of controlling the quality of education nationally as a form of accountability for the implementation of education to interested parties. Operationally, quality is determined by two factors, namely the fulfillment of predetermined specifications which called quality in fact (actual quality) and the fulfillment of the expected specifications according to the demands and needs of service users is called quality in perception (perception quality) (Edward Sallis, 2008).

In order for the educational process to run efficiently and effectively, it is necessary to have management. Education is a shared responsibility between families, communities and the government. Schools serve as assistants for continuing education in the family because the first and foremost education children receive is in the family (Hidayati, 2019). One function of management is control or control. First: control (controlling), according to some management experts, as stated by Schermerhon states control (controlling) "as a process of monitoring performance and taking action to ensure desired results", where the goal of control is to achieve the expected results and achieve the desired results. this is done through monitoring and improvement activities (Nurhidayanto, 2015).

Control of the education system has elements, namely detectors, selectors, effectors, and communicators (Edy Sukarno, 2002). The implementation of a quality program requires several solid foundations, namely: Commitment to change; Clear understanding of existing conditions; Have a clear vision of the future; and Having a clear plan (Nana Syaodih S., et al., 2006). Furthermore, the characteristics of the quality of education management in schools, according to Usman (2011), are performance; reasonable time (timeliness); Reliability; durability; Beautiful (aesthetic s); Human relations (personal interface); Easy to use (easy of use); Special shape (feature); Certain standards (conformance to specification); Consistency; uniform (uniformity); Able to serve (serviceability); and Accuracy. The quality control component studied is the field of Student Learning and Guidance (NS Sukmadinata, et al. 2006).

B. Education System Maintenance

Management is a process of setting and utilizing the resources of the organization through the cooperation of members to achieve organizational goals effectively and efficiently. Means management is the behavior of members in an organization effectively and efficiently. In management there are a number of basic elements in forming management activities, namely: human elements (men), goods (materials), machines (machines), methods (methods), money (money), and markets (market). These six elements have their respective functions and interact or influence each other in achieving organizational goals, especially the process of achieving goals effectively and efficiently (Candra Wijaya & Muhammad Rifa'i, 2016).

Maintenance is an activity that is carried out continuously to keep school property in good condition and ready for use. Maintenance of educational facilities and infrastructure has a very important role because with good maintenance, the implementation of education will run well too.

Maintenance of the education system is the activity of caring for, maintaining and storing goods in accordance with the types of goods so that these goods are durable and long lasting. The parties involved in the maintenance of the goods are all school members who are involved in the utilization of the goods. In maintenance, there are special things that must be done by special officers as well, such as maintenance of artistic instruments (pianos, guitars, etc.).

Based on the Technical Guidelines for the Maintenance and Maintenance of School Facilities and Infrastructure with the Community, there are two organizational steps, namely: (a) compiling an organizational structure, and (b) dividing roles/responsibilities. The maintenance of the school building and environment is the activity of all school members, from students, teachers, principals, committee members, to members of the community around the school environment. That is, maintenance and care is not just a school task.

Improving education as an integral part of the human resource development process must be carried out in a planned, directed and intensive manner so as to prepare the Indonesian nation to enter the era of globalization which is full of competition.

Maintenance is an ongoing activity to maintain goods in good condition or ready for use (Yud, 2012). Based on maintenance time. Maintenance can be done daily or periodically. There are two principles that need to be known in the use of educational equipment, namely the principle of effectiveness and the principle of efficiency. The principle of effectiveness is that all the use of equipment in schools is only used to facilitate the success of school education goals. While the principle of efficiency is the use of all educational equipment sparingly and in an orderly manner so that all available equipment does not run out and break down quickly.

Improving the quality of education is a very urgent problem, related to customers from education users who directly "students" the community in general to continue to improve, develop all the potential that will be institutionally facilitated by educational institutions in the era of regional autonomy or in the concept of decentralization of education in management, implementation, development and decision making in a structured manner starting from the central government, provincial government, regional/city government, educational institutions to the class or teacher who is directly the main executor in the process of implementing a series of education.

The implementation of quality assurance is a manifestation of the accountability process of an

educational institution towards the rights of the community, especially stakeholders including educators or teachers, students, and parents of students. Quality assurance is a concept that exists in quality management. Juridically, the basis for the quality assurance system is Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System Article paragraph 21 which states that educational evaluation is an activity of controlling, guaranteeing and determining the quality of education for various components of education in every lane, level and type of education as a form of accountability for education administration (Hanun Asrohah, 2014). Internal quality assurance (internal quality assurance) is a process towards assurance that can meet the quality promised and expected by society. Quality assurance activities are focused on the process of building trust by fulfilling all requirements or minimum standards as expected by customers. In general, minimum standards are applied to aspects of input, process, and output. Meanwhile, external quality assurance is the accreditation of schools/madrasas or tertiary institutions which is carried out by an independent body, namely an accreditation body.

One of the important activities in the management of educational facilities and infrastructure is maintenance. Maintenance of educational facilities and infrastructure is an activity to carry out management and regulation of facilities and infrastructure so that they are always in good condition and ready to be used in achieving educational goals. (Matin and Fuad, 2016) So that the maintenance of educational facilities and infrastructure can be carried out optimally, there are three ways including: (a) it is necessary to carry out a more mature needs analysis in planning work programs for facilities and infrastructure by the School Facilities and Infrastructure Team, (b) The Education Facilities and Infrastructure Team must collect data on damaged facilities and infrastructure, and (c) Principals should be even more intensive in conducting supervision and providing awareness to all school members in maintaining school facilities and infrastructure.

It is often found that maintenance or maintenance of educational infrastructure in schools is not going well. It is very necessary to organize activities so that maintenance can run properly through planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising activities so that maintenance goes well.

Activities for carrying out maintenance of school infrastructure include: (a) agreeing on the types of activities to be carried out for routine maintenance (daily, weekly). (b) dividing daily/weekly maintenance tasks and areas carried out by students, teachers, school principals, school caretakers. (c) explains the use of checklists in the implementation of maintenance (Decentralized Basic Education (Dbe-1) - Usaid, 2010).

Then carried out reporting activities regarding maintenance and repair of institutional infrastructure. Reporting activities contain the results of a thorough examination of maintenance and repair activities submitted to management. The results and suggestions from this report are then used as material for consideration for planning activities for the maintenance and repair of infrastructure in the future.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that maintenance is one of the important activities in the management of infrastructure. Management of the maintenance of these facilities and infrastructure includes planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising.

Conclusion

Control is a management function. This activity is carried out to assess and provide improvements to the performance of teachers or other personnel involved in the education process to ensure that these activities are carried out according to a predetermined plan. The purpose of control is to measure and improve so that what has been planned can be achieved optimally. In accordance with the concept of quality in education which includes input-process-output elements. So the control of the quality of education is also directed at the aspects of input, process and output. In more detail, control over the quality of education is aimed at aspects of the learning curriculum, student development and aspects of school management related to the management of educational resources and funds, such as: personnel, students, facilities and amenities, costs and school cooperation with the community. These three target areas all refer to the optimal development of student competencies. Control is a systematic process, which consists of planning (setting goals and performance standards), measuring real performance, comparing performance and making improvements.

Maintenance is carried out by all school/madrasah residents to maintain and maintain existing infrastructure and repair if damage occurs. To borrow items needed during learning, namely by following the borrowing mechanism.

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