

The Effects of Headmaster Management and Teacher Learning Media on Student Learning Achievement

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District to classify the lessons media management school principals and teachers toward learning achievements. This is the type of research with a quantitative research study ex post facto-research study using architecture. The sample consists of 79 teachers from SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District in plaque. Use data collection methods from surveys. Approaches to data analysis include quantitative descriptive analysis and multiple regression. According to the results of this report, 1) there is a significant relationship between management school principals and SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District learning achievements; 2) there is a significant relationship between teacher learning and students SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District learning achievements; and 3) there is a significant relationship between teacher learning students at SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District learning achievements.

Keywords: Management, Media, Student Learning Achievements

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the factors driving the effective implementation of school-based management is leadership [1]. There are four reasons why a leader is required: 1) many people need a leader, 2) some circumstances require a leader to serve his party, 3) takeover as a risk in the event of pressure on the group, and as a place to lay, 4) strength in school-based management, more flexibility was given for schools to handle potentials owned by involving all stakeholders to deliver enhanced school quality. Since schools have had authority for so long, the presence of a leader is vital.

It is introduced that a community leader can be analyzed in terms of three types of leadership or administrative styles: authoritarian, laissez faire, and democratic. The substance of his leadership is often owned simultaneously by the execution of his leadership the properties of climbed out in situational by as a result a leader may be democratic in nature, authoritarian in nature, and laissez faire. Despite the fact that a leader often wishes to be democratic, the situation and conditions often require that he or she be otherwise, for example, authoritarian. in a particular item of the nature of authoritarian faster used in decision making [2].

Having, and in running of a wheel him a leader can use the right strategy, according to the degree of ripeness / teachers teaching staff, and a combination of

proper relations between the civil and behavior. The strategy can be delivered in style dictate, sell, involving and delegate.

When teachers are inexperienced or immature, way dictate workers may be used, as there is a strong need for leaders and supervision. This is because a leader is expected to state how, where, and where duty is to be performed. This approach is based on duty and the only done, how to assign out can be used by the school principal, if the staff has owned expertise to high in coping with an issue, and the capacity to lift its professionalism. The approach is known as delegate capacity, and it enables the workers to leave the execution of activities to themselves under general supervision, since they are of a high caliber.

In education, media acts as a teacher of information from a source to students. Procedures and methods to assist students in receiving and processing information to achieve the goal of learning in the interaction between students, the media may work is understood based on the existence of excess media, and barriers to learning which arise. As a result, in the creation of media learning, let us try to use the advantages possessed by the media in order to avoid obstacles that may arise in learning, and avoid use of a possible is expected to produce full achievement students.

Students' achievements are incorporated into the school's performance. School success is included in production education. Student achievement / behavior success in schools can be evaluated by the consistency, effectiveness, competitiveness, reliability, creativity, working life, and moral work [3]. In particular, that relating to quality / output quality schools, it should be explained that output school said / quality high quality if student achievement, especially student achievement, shows the high in, academic performance, in the form of the second daily, the value of their portfolios, second general or completeness competence, scientific work, academic, other students and IMTAQ non-academic achievement, integrity, modesty, sports, craft, vocational skills, and so on The integrated, us planning process, execution, and supervision all have an impact on school efficiency.

Teaching abilities or teaching is a pedagogical competency that is very complicated because it is an aggregation of different teacher competencies as a whole and thoroughly so that it can raise a perspective on learners [4]. Learning management is a method that an instructor organizes to teach students how to learn how to develop and process information, skills, and attitudes [5].

Education is a journey that anyone must take in order to obtain knowledge, and the knowledge gained will help someone attain a high and noble position or position [6];[7]. Its production was needed by 64 schools. Output school student achievement provided by the school's learning and management process [1]. In general, output can be divided into two types: output of academic success (academic achievement) and output of non-academic achievement. For example, NEM, the teen scientific job, the (ARABIC, ENGLISH, mathematics) research, methods (critical thinking, imaginative / diverging, of reason, logical, inductive, deductive, and scientific). Non-academic performance, for example high curiosity, self-esteem, honesty, a proper partnership, high compassion toward others, solidarity high, tolerance, discipline, the craft, sports achievement, art, and scouting.

Viewed from the perspective of manpower, the condition of the students at SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District has not run in an optimum manner. It is actually appear to be from the fact that the cooperation relationships that less closely among the field of the field of that is , lacking a harmonious relationship between individuals, the number of teachers / employees did not fully understand the details duty , teaching without preparing a device teaching, and not reckoning work discipline as: go home before time , that many civil servants who ignored orders , less carefully observe the law against , less careful in carrying out tasks , delay a task assigned , often left the office or even did not come to work in the absence of a clear .As a result the state of schools did not operating effectively

As an example of a public servant education and public service, observation SMP Negeri according to research that is in the placard high teachers still have inadequate participation organization, the professional to improve as well as the leadership still need intensive development.

2. METHODS

The quantitative analysis technique was used in this study. Quantitative research is research that is focused on the philosophy of positivism, in which truth is seen as something concrete that can be observed with five senses, defined as by the type of, shape, color, and behavior that remains unchanged, can be measured, and validated. Teachers are the focus of this research. All teachers at SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District will be interviewed for this report. This data collection questionnaire employs established techniques. The survey methodology was used in this study to analyze the observed symptoms or phenomena by taking a number of samples considered representative to represent the population of facts and phenomena research variables and using a questionnaire as a primary data collection method [8].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the simple regression, the t count of 6.319 > t of the table of 1,668 t count and the price is greater than t table, so ho1 was rejected, and there was a major impact between management school principals and student learning achievements as placards in public junior high schools. Statistical testing shows that obtained r value or value the correlation coefficient is 0,773. This value interpreted that contact is strong at the level of the second set. Through the table, the r square or coefficient determination earned 75,1 percent can be interpreted as a variable school principal having a 75,1 percent management on variables student learning achievements. The ANNOVA yielded a f count with a significance of 1187.904 it; an importance probability of 0,05, and a f table with a standard significance of 0,05 (2,64) and a count of 3,14; f table (1187,904 3,14). If ho3 has been rejected, it suggests that there was a major impact between administrators, school principals, and teachers against media learning students' achievement in high placards in public junior high schools.

Based on the variable learning teacher media importance to SMP Negeri students learning achievements of students at SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District t count of high value 5,613 t price table and the price of 1,668 t count greater than t table, ho2 was rejected, and there were major impact media teachers of learning to SMP Negeri students learning achievements.

Based on the statistical tests obtained value r or the value of a correlation coefficient is 0,883. This value can be interpreted the second set that relationship is with

a strong category. Through this table also obtained the value of r square or coefficient determination obtained is 76,2 % that can be interpreted that media variable learning teachers had the contribution of 76,2 % on variables student learning achievements

Based on the R_2 value 0.974, and thus the determination of percent 97.4, it can be concluded that the school head leadership and the learning teachers have a significant influence on students' learning achievements at SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District, with 97.4 percent and the remaining 2.6 percent in others effect analysis by a factor.

School principals, so student learning achievements will be more maximal also. Media uses learning by teachers influences student learning achievements in SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District. Better education media uses used by teachers in SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District, so student learning achievements is increased.

The position of school principals has a large influence on how teachers use media to learn. SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District of administrative capabilities school principals and learning by teacher powerful media uses together to student learning achievements. Several factors affect student learning success, including internal factors (physical and psychological factors) and external factors (social factors, cultural factors, physical environment factors, and religious environmental factors), as well as learning approach factors [9]. The family climate, school environment, community environment, and group environment are all social factors that influence learning achievement [10].

4. CONCLUSION

There is a major impact between school management and student learning achievements at SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District. There is an important influence between media learning and student learning achievements at SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District. There is a considerable impact between management and the school principal when it comes to media student learning accomplishments at SMP Negeri in Plakat Tinggi Sub-district Musi Banyuasin District.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Our deepest gratitude goes to Teachers in SMP Negeri 1 Plakat Tinggi, Chancellor of Palembang PGRI University, Director of the Postgraduate Program of PGRI Palembang University and the Education Management Study Program of PGRI Palembang University, who have supported us in doing this extraordinary thing. This project is funded

independently. We also want to thank our Education Management friends who helped us a lot in a short time frame to complete this project.

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