

The Analysis of School-Based Management (SBM) Implementation to the Educational Quality Service of State Junior High School

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Abstract—School-based management (SBM) is an effective way of enhancing participatory decision-making, budgetary transparency, and community participation. A mixed-method, multisite assessment of a project that aimed to improve the management and governance of quality service of State Junior High School documented positive impact on school-based management in both public. It was also found that the effective implementation of SBM requires time management expertise and assistance from the government, educational experts, and foreign aid agencies. This research is aiming at knowing the implementation of SBM in the field of: 1) school administration, and 2) school relationship with society to improve the quality service of State Junior High School. The data were gathered by using observation, interview and documentation. The subject of the research were school principal, teacher, and schools committee. The result showed as follow: 1) for schools’ personnel, there were supervising and developing the school’s teachers by involving them in making decision of the school, sending teachers to follow trainings, giving permission for teachers who want to pursue their degree. Besides, compensation and employee’s evaluation. 2) to build school relationship with the society, there were several efforts have been done such as forming and empowering schools committee, having a routine meeting with schools committee at the end of semester, obligating the parents to take the rapport of their children every semester, building the relationship with society to be involved actively in the improvement of educational quality, providing information about the school to the society and cultivate the transparency in school management

Keywords—school-based management; educational quality service; state junior high school

I. INTRODUCTION

The problem occurred in Cianjur, where the Department of education and culture of Cianjur Regency in quality education hope Cianjur continues to increase, one of them by targeting the level of graduates of elementary, junior high, and high school/ vocational school as much as 100%, however, Cianjur still has a less good product, where is the average of the old school (RLS) 6.82 only the year or the equivalent of a grade 1 junior high quoted from Cianjurekspress.com January 15, 2017.

According to the Central Bureau of statistics (BPS) data of the percentage of the Population Aged 7-24 years according to gender, age group, and the participation of the school year 2013-2014 last Update September 09, 2015 took place decrease the number of school participation, the following statements can be seen from the table 1:

TABLE I. DATA OF THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 7-24 YEARS ACCORDING TO GENDER, AGE GROUP, AND THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SCHOOL YEAR 2013-2014

Gender	2013			2014		
	Never Schooled	Still in school	not continuing education	Never Schooled	Still in school	not continuing education
School-Age						
7-12	1,01	98,42	0,58	0,87	98,92	0,21
13-15	0,76	90,81	8,42	0,67	94,44	4,89
16-18	0,84	63,84	35,31	0,77	70,31	28,93
19-24	1,04	20,14	78,82	0,93	22,82	76,24
7-24	0,95	68,52	30,53	0,84	71,2	27,97

It can be seen in table 1 that in 2013 the children aged 13-15 years (the period of school junior level) can still attend school with the participation of 90.81% and 8.42% no longer attended school. Then one year later or at the year 2014 school participation numbers dropped sharply, it can be seen from the table the participation of school age 16-18 years (the transition from junior to senior high school) of 70.31%. While percentage no school again rising to 28.93%, this is proof that education is indeed difficult for some people.

Education and culture suggested that school-based management is an offer for schools to provide better education and more for our learners [1-4]. Autonomy in the management of education is the potential for schools to improve the performance of staff, offer direct participation to groups, and improve the understanding of the people towards education [5-7].

To clarify the issues that will be examined, the author formulates research problems as follows:

- How the influence of understanding the School-Based Management (SBM) implementation for educational services quality junior high school in Cianjur?
- How the influence of involvement the School-Based Management (SBM) implementation for educational service quality junior high school in Cianjur?
- How the influence of understanding and involvement the School-Based Management (SBM) implementation for educational service quality junior high school in Cianjur?

II. RESEARCH

Based on the purpose of this research and on research using *ex post facto*. And that became a population that was taken was a junior high school state of Cianjur who already carry out MBS [8-10].

Samples taken from the population is junior high school state in Cianjur already accredited A and the samples units are the program implementers School-Based Management (SBM) is principals, teachers, and school Committee, and declared eligible, namely: (1) the status of civil servants who have already been in elementary school for at least 5 years; (2) have a health condition both physically and mentally; (3) have a minimum educational background Bachelor (S1), then in may the nine schools sampled SMPN 1 Cipanas, SMPN 1 Cianjur, SMPN 1 Ciranjang, SMPN 1 Campaka, SMPN 1 Sukanagara, SMPN 1 Takokak, SMPN 2 Cibinong, SMPN 1 Sindangbarang, and SMPN 1 Cidaun. The sampling techniques used in the study was Stratified Random Sampling technique.

The results of this research are analysis the implementation of School-Based Management (SBM) in terms of accountability, participation, credibility, transparency and implementation of School-Based Management (SBM) which is includes curriculum and learning, learners, educators and educational personnel, infrastructure, financing, relations with the public, as well as the school of culture and school environment. From the results of research conducted to come by the following data:

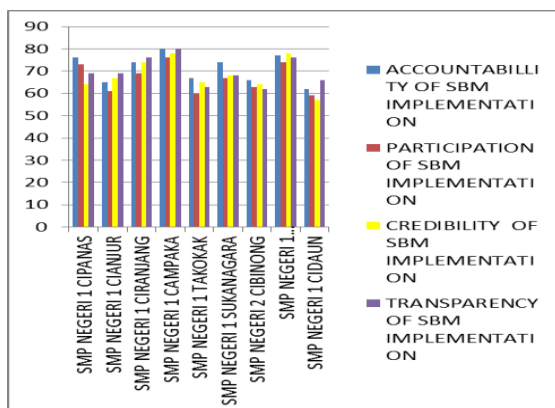


Fig. 1. The results of research the implementation of School-Based Management (SBM).

From the above data can be said there is an understanding between the influence the implementation of School-Based Management (SBM) educational services Quality junior high school in Cianjur. The existence of the School-Based Management (SBM) provides the freedom and power of the school, accompanied by a set of responsibilities. With the autonomy that gives responsibility for resource management and development strategy of School-Based Management (SBM) in accordance with local conditions. Discretion in managing our resources and in include the community to participate, encouraging professionalism of principals, in its role as a Manager or leader of the school. It gives the opportunity to school with to develop the curriculum, teachers are encouraged to innovate, by doing experimentation in environmental-school. As such, School-Based Management (SBM) encourages the professionalism of teachers and principals as school leaders.

Through the preparation of an elective curriculum, the school's response to the needs of local increase and guarantee the education service in accordance with the demands of the students and the school community. The achievements of learners can be maximized through increased participation of older people, for example, parents can keep an eye on the process of learning of his son [11, 12].

There is the influence of the Implementation engagement between the School-Based Management (SBM) Quality educational services of junior high school in Cianjur, to build school relationship with the society, there were several efforts have been done such as forming and empowering schools committee, having a routine meeting with schools committee at the end of semester, obligating the parents to take the rapport of their children every semester, explaining the improvement and the declining of schools prestige, building the relationship with society to be involved actively in the improvement of educational quality, providing information about the school to the society and cultivate the transparency in school management.

Implementation of innovative concepts, such as total quality management (TQM), local curriculum content (LCC) and the quality of educational services, basically caused by understanding the implementers in the field against the concepts being offered In this frame also examined and serve as one of the sources to enrich the understanding of the implementers in the field, in particular the principal, teachers, aspiring teachers, and the School Board and community leaders who were responsible and directly involved in the implementation of the education of junior high school in Cianjur.

III. CONCLUSION

The granting of autonomy to the extensive education at school is a caring Government against symptoms that appear in the community as well as the efforts of increasing the quality of education in General. The granting of this autonomous approach demands a more conducive management in school in order to accommodate the whole desire while empowering the various components of society effectively, in support of the existing system and progress in school especially junior high

school in Cianjur. From the Results of Research This Is This Is the School-Based Management (SBM) performed as an alternative to a new paradigm of management education has to offer. School-Based Management (SBM) is a concept which offers autonomy at the school to determine the policy of the school in order to improve the quality, the efficiency and equity of education in order to accommodate the wishes of the local community as well as to establish close cooperation between the school, community, and Government.

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