Strategies to Improve the Quality of Education

Ilham M.Said, Muarif Al Farizi Rambe, Heri Cahyo Bagus Setiawan Faculty of Science and Technology Sunan Ampel Islamic State University Islamic Economics at Islamic State University of Sunan Ampel Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Muhammadiyah Gresik Ilham@uinsby.ac.id

Received: January 16, 2024

Accepted: June 25, 2024

Published: June 27, 2024

Abstract

Schools as a leading institution in carrying out the development of the quality of education must be able to provide the right capacity in creating good graduates, for that we need an appropriate management model so that schools can carry out their functions properly. Efforts to improve to achieve quality education are not only fulfilling the input and output aspects, but more importantly the process aspect, which means decision making, program management, institutional management process, teaching and learning process and monitoring and evaluation process with a note that the process teaching and learning has the highest level of importance compared to other processes. And also must have a strategy to improve the quality of education in any way so that education is more creative and innovative.

Keywords: Combinations of Learning Strategies, Optimizing the functions of the educational staff, strategy to improve the quality of education

1. Introduction

Education is the learning of knowledge, skills, and groups of people passed from one generation to the next through experience or research. Education is often directly under the guidance of others, but also possible alone. The etymology of the word education itself comes from the Latin word ducare which means "to teach, direct, or lead" and the prefix e which means "to get out". Therefore, education means the activity of "leading out". Any experience that has an effect either on the way people think, feel, or act can take education. General education is divided into sections such as preschool, primary school, junior high school, high school, and later colleges, universities.

Education is one of the important things that can influence the vision and mission of a country. Success in carrying out education to the fullest is the key to a very good future for all societies. The latter cannot be achieved without contributions from several stakeholders. The government as a policy maker has a very priority role and responsibility to pave the way to success, by ensuring education for all citizens, with many programs provided in each country perhaps by providing free school programs or with programs that are right sasran for education. (Quamruzzaman, A., Rodríguez, J. M. M., Heymann, J., Kaufman, J. S., & Nandi, 2014)¹. Apart from the role of the government, the role of The population and number of teachers are also very influential because they implement several educational policies and regulations. The quality of education is not only determined by some educational planning and development but also the quality of teachers and education providers. It also requires oversight from people who may be used as supervisors to supervise, such as education experts, practitioners, and stakeholders. All of them must work together to achieve educational success, meaning not only focus on improving evaluation, updating curriculum, and new regulations, but also on developing the teaching profession. Several studies have answered that the contribution of teachers in advancing education is very large so that teachers are very important in the world of education in every developed and developing country.

A teacher is very important for advancing the world of education in every country to create students who are very disciplined and good because that is a teacher should be or how the nature or behavior of his students. Imagine a teacher

¹ Quamruzzaman, A., Rodríguez, J. M. M., Heymann, J., Kaufman, J. S., & Nandi, A. (2015). (2014). Are tu- ition-free primary education policies associated with lower infant and neonatal mortality in low and middle-income countries? *Social Science & Medicine*, 153–159.

who wants to see well his students implement acceptable learning strategies so that he can foster a sense of care in education within them. To do this, it requires clear logistical costs of what students do during learning as well as a means of providing useful and specific feedback (Retnawati et al., 2018).²

In the last decade, there has been a tendency to assess orders in a way that is consistent with the needs of these teachers. Innovative assessments are helpful by providing hands-on instructions to aid student learning and their progress.

Therefore teachers and the government must work together to create good strategies for students and students in learning at school and at home, maybe with some strategies or methods given to students it will improve the quality of education desired in each country.

2. Method

Research that uses qualitative methods is descriptive in nature and tends to use analysis such as journals or trusted references. Process and meaning are emphasized more in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used so that the research focus will be in accordance with the facts in the field, analyzing scientific journals to get their meaning, besides that this theoretical basis is also useful to provide an overview of the research background and as a material for discussing research results. The research data were obtained from the Scholar database using a document search service in January 2021(Purnomo Y.W, 2017).

3. Results and Discussion

Education quality is 2 terms derived from quality and education, meaning the quality of the product produced by an educational institution or school. That can be interpreted by the number of students who excel, as well as other good academic achievements, as well as graduates who are very suitable for their fields and the ideals they want. Based on the above understanding, a quality school has several indicators, namely: First, the large number of students, this indicates that the public's desire for educational institutions is very high. Second, have academic and non-academic achievements. Third, graduates who comply with the standards issued by the school and have good behavior and can provide motivation for others (Glogger et al., 2012).

With several strategies for developing the quality of education, there are several strategies that teachers can do, one of which is: (a). Combination is one of the Learning Strategies, In addition to the quantity and quality of strategy use, certain combinations of learning strategies can specifically contribute to learning outcomes. Students can mix large amounts of elaboration with very sparse organization and almost no ability to control shutter or cognitive aspects. Others can combine large amounts of metacognition with sparse elabrasion. Will this combination exist in the current state of learning? for example, found that experimentally elicited metacognitive strategies did not positively affect learning outcomes compared to a control group without strategy elicitation.

However, coming up with a cognitive plus metacognitive strategy expects maximum learning outcomes. this suggests that a particular combination of learning strategies has the potential to enhance learning more than self-use. Therefore, the combination of learning instruments is very influential in increasing students' interest in learning, because this is a new program in the world of education itself compared to learning monotonously at school. (b). maximizing the function of the educational staff. In schools so far, the main role of the teacher is to shape the personality of a student and his students. A teacher carries out various functions, both teaching, counselor, organizer and librarian functions. In fact, in certain cases there are teachers who teach not based on their expertise. This condition is clearly unfavorable for the implementation of a good educational process, so an educational function that supports each other is needed, so that maximum results can be achieved, with abilities that match the abilities of the teacher, the teaching staff can easily provide understanding to their students. because the teacher already understands what will be taught to students, it will be a capital for students in the future.

4. Conclusion

Education quality is a term that comes from quality and education, namely the quality of the product produced by an educational institution or school. We can see this from the number of students or students who excel at home and abroad

² Retnawati, H., Djidu, H., Kartianom, Apino, E., & Anazifa, R. D. (2018). Teachers' knowledge about higher-order thinking skills and its learning strategy. *Problems of Education in the 21st Century*, 76(2), 215–230.

because the quality of education provided is very good, so to get the ideals they desire is very easy, the amount of learning motivation they get at school or not at school.

The dI policy above explains that to achieve quality education not only meets internal and external aspects according to the appropriate norms in each country, but more importantly the process aspects in question are action, management programs that are the main target for students, the teaching and learning process and the process of supervision given to students and evaluation with a note that the teaching and learning process and the learning process have the highest level compared to other processes to get the quality of students themselves, this will be the main point in the program or learning strategy.

So quality education is education that is able to meet expectations and be able to meet the wants and needs of society, to meet the expectations of society, schools and teachers must have high expectations of students, do not fight for positions and always feel the truest because without a good quality strategy students can compete in the future..

References

- Glogger, I., Schwonke, R., Holzäpfel, L., Nückles, M., & Renkl, A. (2012). Learning Strategies Assessed by Journal Writing: Prediction of Learning Outcomes by Quantity, Quality, and Combinations of Learning Strategies. Journal of Educational Psychology, 104(2), 452–468. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0026683
- Purnomo Y.W. (2017). The complex relationship between teachers' mathematics-related beliefs and their practices in mathematics class. New Educational Review, 1, 200–201.
- Quamruzzaman, A., Rodríguez, J. M. M., Heymann, J., Kaufman, J. S., & Nandi, A. (2015). (2014). Are tu- ition-free primary education policies associated with lower infant and neonatal mortality in low and middle-income countries? Social Science & Medicine, 153–159.
- Retnawati, H., Djidu, H., Kartianom, Apino, E., & Anazifa, R. D. (2018). Teachers' knowledge about higher-order thinking skills and its learning strategy. Problems of Education in the 21st Century, 76(2), 215–230.