

European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements (EJHEA) Available Online at: https://www.scholarzest.com Vol. 5 No.01, January 2024 ISSN: 2660-5589

# IMPLEMENTING LEARNING SUPERVISION IN THE INDEPENDENT LEARNING CURRICULUM

Sanasintani

Institut Agama Kristen Negeri (IAKN) Palangka Raya Email: sanasintani02@gmail.com

Mira Mirnawati

Universitas Bina Taruna Miramirnawati42@gmail.com

Article history:		Abstract:
Received: Accepted: Published:	November 7 <sup>th</sup> 2023 December 6 <sup>th</sup> 2023 January 11 <sup>th</sup> 2024	Activity supervision is inspection, examination, supervision or surveillance. In context school as organization education, supervision constitute part from administrative and management processes. Activities supervision complete functions administration at the school as function last, that is evaluation to all activity in reach objective. With supervision, will give inspiration For together finish jobs with amount more a lot of time more fast, way more easy, and more results Good than If done Alone. Supervision concerned disconnected with all effort research aimed at all aspects that are determining factors success. With know condition aspects the in a way detailed and accurate, can is known with exactly what is needed For increase quality the organization concerned.

Keywords: Supervision, administration, management

#### INTRODUCTION

Supervision is the effort of school officials to lead teachers and other staff in improving teaching, including stimulating, selecting position growth and development of teachers and revising educational objectives, teaching materials, and teaching methods and teaching evaluation. "Supervision is assistance in the development of a better teaching learning situation". (Halif et al., 2020)

See supervision as more capable participate in modern society. supervision as activity For improvement and improvement quality education. Factor man which own skills are very important For create atmosphere Study teach which more Good. Supervision as service to purposeful teachers produce repair. Meanwhile, observes as coaching for help teachers and staff school in do work in a way effective.

Activity supervision formerly lots done is Inspection, examination, supervision or surveillance. Supervision still cognate with inspection, inspection and supervision, and supervision, in the sense of activities carried out by superiors people in positions above, leadership against existing things below it.(Watini, 2020)

Inspection means seeing what happens in activities, while monitoring means seeing what is positive and negative. Supervision is also a supervisory activity but is more human in nature. Supervision activities are not about finding mistakes but contain more of an element of coaching, so that deficiencies in the condition of the work being supervised can be identified (not just mistakes) so that parts that need to be corrected can be informed. Supervision is carried out to see which parts of school activities are still negative and strive to become positive, see which parts are already positive to be improved to be even more positive and the most important thing is the development.

The person who supervises is called a supervisor. In the field of education, they are called educational supervisors. According to the decree of the Minister of Education and Culture number 0134/0/1977, those included in the supervisory category in education are school principals, school inspectors, and district/municipality supervisors, as well as staff in field offices in each province.(Satriaman et al., 2019)

Supervision can actually be carried out by the school principal who plays the role of supervisor, but in modern organizational systems a special supervisor is needed who is more independent, and can increase objectivity in coaching and carrying out tasks.

If supervision is carried out by the school principal, then he must be able to carry out various supervision and control to improve the performance of educational staff. This supervision and control is a control so that educational activities in schools are directed towards the goals that have been set. Supervision and control are also preventive measures to prevent educational staff from committing deviations and being more careful in carrying out their work.(Pertiwi et al., 2022)

Because the supervision principles above are rules that must be guided by or used as a basis for carrying out supervision, they receive serious attention from supervisors, both in the context of the supervisor-teacher relationship, as well as in the process of implementing supervision.

Supervision techniques consist of individual deviation (individual) and group devices (group). Individual supervision techniques include; class visits, class observations, personal conversations, visiting each other's classes, and self-assessment. Whereas nature technique group between is panel of forum discussion, curriculum laboratory, directed reading, demonstration teaching, professional libraries, supervisory bulletin, teacher meeting, professional organization, workshop of group work.

Supervision consists from ; individual techniques and group techniques. Individual techniques consists on; assignment of teachers, classroom visitation and observation, classroom experimentation, colleges course, conference (individual), demonstration teaching, evaluation, professional reading, professional writing, supervisory bulletins, informal contacts. Meanwhile, those included technique groups include is; orientation of new teachers, development of professional libraries, visiting other teachers, coordinating of student teaching . (Ayu Sri Wahyuni, 2022)

#### **RESEARCH METHODS**

Implementation study This held for 1 year counted May 2022 until by May 2023. Research type descriptive, then writer try explaining and describing research data. Necessary data in study This For analyzed namely : Primary data is data obtained in the field . Secondary data is processed data or obtained from document or report written others are close relationship with study This.(Sugiyono, 2012)

Data collection methods used in study This are : Observation is observation , includes activity loading attention to something object with use all over tool senses. Observation This done in a way direct It means Observations and data recording were carried out on site ongoing upcoming events researched . Interview is A dialogue conducted by the interviewer For obtain information from interviewed. Interview is conversation with Meaning certain . Conversation carried out by two parties that is interviewer who submitted questions and the interviewee who provides answer on question.(Arikunto, 2006)

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### Carry out Learning Supervision

#### a. Class observation

Class observation is one of the best ways to provide learning supervision because you can see the activities of teachers, students and problems that arise.

1. planning

The school principal plans to prepare the program in one semester or annually. The program is not too rigid, depending on the number of teachers who need to be observed. There are three types of observation, namely with notification, without notification, and by invitation.

- 2. observation mechanism
  - a. Preparations to pay attention to:
    - the teacher is notified by the principal that the principal will conduct observations
    - agreement between the principal and the benchmark teacher about what is being observed
  - b. observation attitude in the classroom
    - greet the teacher who is teaching
    - look for an inconspicuous place to sit
    - must not reprimand the teacher for mistakes in class
    - record every activity
    - if you use electronic equipment: tape recorder, camera
    - prepare stuffing in the form of a check list
  - c. talk about results observation
    - recorded results \_ discussed with teachers, and some necessary things \_ found :
    - head school prepare ( can asked \_nara source or library )
    - time conversation
    - place conversation
    - attitude friendly sympathetic No buy up conversation
    - conversation should No go out from observational data
    - the teacher gave opportunity for dialogue and output opinion
    - the teacher's weaknesses should be become internal teacher motivation repair weakness
    - suggestions for repair provided in an easy and practical way
    - agreement repair agreed together with pleasant .
  - d. report conversation
    - results talks documented according to each teacher who has observed
    - fill document started from date , purpose of data obtained , note discussion , solution problems and suggestions

# **European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements (EJHEA)**

In activities Study teach Already There is receptacle from activity For add knowledge and improve ability intermediate teachers' learning other :

- 1. for middle and high school levels are eye teacher deliberation lessons (MGMP)
- 2. for level Elementary Schools are Teacher Activity Centers.
- c. Demonstration teach

In activities learning is very difficult determine which one is correct in practice teach Because teach according as art and philosopher. According to opinion on teach in work at school No easy job, so head school in demonstration learning No need confess weakness and need find it experts who can give description about good learning

d. Clinical supervision

Clinical supervision is part of teaching supervision. The difference with other supervision is that the implementation procedure emphasizes finding the causes or weaknesses that occur in the learning process and then immediately working to correct these deficiencies and weaknesses.(Arbarini et al., 2022)

The implementation of clinical supervision, suggests the following characteristics of supervision:

- 1. The supervisor's guidance to the teacher is in the form of assistance, not orders or instructions.
- 2. agreement between the teacher and supervisor about what is being studied and the types of skills that are most pointed out (teacher discussion with supervisor)
- 3. The instrument is developed and agreed upon jointly between the teacher and supervisor
- 4. The teacher prepares aspects of the weaknesses that will be corrected. If necessary, practice outside of school
- 5. The implementation is like the classroom observation technique
- 6. Feedback is provided immediately and objectively
- 7. Teachers should be able to analyze their performance
- 8. Supervisors ask and listen more than commanding or directing
- 9. supervisors and teachers in an intimate and open atmosphere
- 10. Supervisors can be used to form or improve and refine learning skills
- e. Review actions

The main focus of action studies is to encourage practitioners to research and engage in their own research practices. The results of the research are used by researchers and other people who need them(Ibrahim et al., 2022)

Action studies are formulated in four stages, namely: planning stage, action or action implementation stage, observation stage, evaluation stage and reflection/feedback.

The action study research report consists of:

- 1. idea general
- 2. formulation problem
- 3. planning study study follow
- 4. implementation study study follow
- 5. monitoring
- 6. evaluation and reflection
- 7. suggestions and recommendations

#### CONCLUSION

One of device used in carry out supervision is an observation instrument learning check list especially for supervision class, supervision clinical, with thereby expected indicators to be observed For every element observed, including; Preparation and aperception ; Relevance of material to instructional objectives; Mastery material; Strategy; Method; Management class; Giving metivation to student; Tone and voice; Use of Language; Behavioral styles and attitudes.

## REFERENCE

- 1. Arbarini, M., Rahmat, A., Ismaniar, I., Siswanto, Y., & others. (2022). Equivalency Education: Distance Learning and Its Impact in Indonesia. *Journal of Nonformal Education*, 8(1).
- 2. Arikunto, S. (2006). *Metodelogi penelitian.* Bina Aksara.
- 3. Ayu Sri Wahyuni. (2022). Literature Review: Pendekatan Berdiferensiasi Dalam Pembelajaran IPA. *Jurnal Pendidikan Mipa*, *12*(2), 118–126. https://doi.org/10.37630/jpm.v12i2.562
- Halif, M. M., Hassan, N., Sumardi, N. A., Omar, A. S., Ali, S., Aziz, R. A., Majid, A. A., & Salleh, N. F. (2020). Moderating effects of student motivation on the relationship between learning styles and student engagement. *Asian Journal of University Education*, 16(2), 93–103. https://doi.org/10.24191/AJUE.V16I2.10301
- 5. Ibrahim, F., Rahmat, A., Isa, A. H., Husain, R., & Zubaidi, M. (2022). *RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNSHIP AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT WITH YOUTH INDEPENDENCE IN PARIS VILLAGE, GORONTALO REGENCY.*
- 6. Pertiwi, A. D., Nurfatimah, S. A., & Hasna, S. (2022). Menerapkan Metode Pembelajaran Berorientasi Student Centered Menuju Masa Transisi Kurikulum Merdeka. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, *6*(2), 8839–8848.
- 7. Satriaman, K. T., Pujani, N. M., & Sarini, P. (2019). Implementasi Pendekatan Student Centered Learning Dalam Pembelajaran Ipa Dan Relevansinya Dengan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas Viii Smp Negeri 4 Singaraja. *Jurnal*

## **European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements (EJHEA)**

Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Sains Indonesia (JPPSI), 1(1), 12. https://doi.org/10.23887/jppsi.v1i1.21912

- 8. Sugiyono. (2012). *Business Research Methods (Quantitative Approach, Qualitative, and R & D). Sixteenth print*. Alfabeta Press.
- 9. Watini, S. (2020). *Implementation of Asyik Play Model in Enhancing Characher Value of Implementation of Asyik Play Model in Enhancing Character Value of Early Childhood*. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1477/4/042055