

THE ROLE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUPERVISION PLANNING EDUCATION IN INCREASING MOTIVATION AND THE PERFORMANCE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PAI TEACHERS

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Abstract

This study aims to describe how the 2013 Curriculum Implementation in learning Fiqh class IV subjects using the 2013 curriculum. The curriculum implementation components discussed include: (1) lesson planning, (2) learning activities, (3) evaluation of learning activities. This research approach uses a qualitative approach while the type of this research is in the form of qualitative descriptive research. The results of the study. The implementation of learning is presented with the results of the evaluation of learning by applying the 2013 curriculum. The implementation of learning is going well in accordance with the 2013 curriculum . improvised learning, but teachers who have a high leadership spirit will achieve success in implementing the 2013 Curriculum in student learning in the classroom..

Keywords:

Supervision Planning Education.

INTRODUCTION

The function of national education, conceptually the draft 2013 curriculum is aspired to be able to give birth to a comprehensive future generation that is intelligent, not only intellectually intelligent, but also emotionally, socially, and spiritually intelligent.¹. The phenomenon of learning activities at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) Salafiyah, Kalanglundo Village, Ngaringan District, Grobogan Regency and MI Bustanul Muta'alim, Tanjungharjo Village, Ngaringan District, Grobogan Regency which usually only prioritizes cognitive assessment and conventional learning will be a separate problem for the sustainability of the 2013 curriculum. 2013 curriculum learning there are 4 aspects of assessment of students, namely spiritual values, attitude values, cognitive values, and skills values.

In the learning process of the 2013 Curriculum PAI uses science as a driving force for learning for all subjects, and guides students to find out, not be told (discovery learning). The learning process also emphasizes language skills as a communication tool, carriers of knowledge and logical thinking, systematic, creative, and measures the level of thinking of students from low to high, and allows students to learn relevant to the global context.

Researchers put more emphasis on learning fiqh, because in addition to teachers prioritizing the issue of cognitive values, teachers must also emphasize social and cultural values. attitude. Fiqh is an amaliah science that is always used every day so that in mu'amalat children are

¹ Sholeh Hidayat, Pengembangan Kurikulum Baru, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2013, 113.

accustomed to according to Islamic law contained in the Qur'an and studied in the science of Fiqh.

The number of subject matter requires teachers to compete to spend the target material so that conventional methods such as lectures, question and answer, recitation are the mainstay to overcome these problems, although now many active learning processes are developing but this is a difficult problem to do with the limited time available. This is where the importance of improving the curriculum from the 2006 curriculum to the 2013 curriculum which requires educators and students to be more active in developing resources in schools, especially in the learning process at MI Salafiyah trying to continuously improve the quality of learning activities that innovate in developing learning effectiveness.

Researchers are very interested in the MI because both MI are private madrasah located in Grobogan and have implemented the 2013 Curriculum since the 2015/2016 academic year until now.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used by researchers in writing this journal is field research. Researchers examined directly the data sources in the field, namely schools/madrasas. This research is carried out naturally because the object under study is an object that runs as it is without any manipulation by the researcher and the position of the researcher does not affect the existence and dynamics of the object of research. In collecting the data, the writer uses in-depth interview method. Documentation, and participant observation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ability to carry out school readiness, namely in teaching preparation, is the first step that must be possessed by teachers and is the estuary of all theoretical knowledge, basic skills and in-depth understanding of learning objects and learning situations. Professional teachers must be able to develop good, logical and systematic teaching preparation because in addition to carrying out learning, these preparations carry out so that teachers can be held accountable for what they do.

Planning is essentially a decision-making process or a number (choices) regarding targets and ways to be implemented in the future in order to achieve the desired goals and monitoring and evaluating the results of their implementation, which is carried out systematically and continuously.²

In designing a lesson, there are several things including a syllabus and lesson preparation plans. In this lesson preparation plan, there is a plan for delivery techniques and delivery methods as well as what strategies will be used to transfer what is the initial design. In compiling learning tools, teachers always look for references from various sources, ranging from electronic sources to sources from books.

In the learning design the teacher uses a lesson preparation plan that has character, so that the purpose of this learning clear. For the implementation of the 2013 Curriculum in the implementation of student learning by applying habits - habits starting from coming to going home which are fully supervised by teachers at MI Salafiyah.

Planning is the process of compiling subject matter, using teaching media, using teaching approaches and methods, and assessing in a time allocation that will be carried out at a certain

² Husaini Usman, Manajemen; Teori, Praktik, dan Riset Pendidikan, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2009, 66

period to achieve predetermined goals.³

The implementation of the Fiqh Subject curriculum at MI Salafiyah is adjusted to the KTSP curriculum structure as explained by the Head of Madrasah at MI Salafiyah, then the Fiqh Subject at MI Salafiyah is carried out 2 hours of lessons per week according to credits. The Head of Madrasah distributes SK and KD to teachers of Fiqh Subjects, and submits material and book references to be processed and adapted to the existing syllabus, prota, promissory note and become lesson plans to be used as a reference in carrying out the learning process in class.

Movement is the actualization of planning and organizing that has been done previously. According to Terry, actuating means stimulating group members to carry out tasks with enthusiasm and good will.⁴Routinely, the head of Madrasah always checks the preparation of learning tools prepared by the teacher; starting from the syllabus, lesson plans, which must be in accordance with the 2013 curriculum, with the hope that the applied curriculum can be completed with maximum results.

According to Mulyasa, the implementation function is a managerial function that influences other parties in an effort to achieve goals, which will involve various interpersonal processes, for example how to motivate and provide illustrations to students, so that they achieve learning goals and form their personal competencies optimally.⁵

"Indeed, in learning the 2013 Curriculum, it is not only children who are required to be creative, but teachers also have to be creative in treating their students, for example when there are students who are quiet, the teacher must be creative to make how this child at least wants to have an opinion even if a little, on the contrary there are students who overactive, then we must also look for a formula that is able to process the overactive into something useful for him and his friends".

In this study, researchers can describe the evaluation of learning which includes: mastery, readiness for application and the obstacles faced by MI Salafiyah in implementing the 2013 curriculum in the learning process, especially in Fiqh subjects in class IV.

Evaluation is the last series of the learning process, meaning that the evaluation here is intended as an assessment to find out how far the success of the learning process from input, process and output. Assessment in the learning process includes; formative evaluation, summative evaluation, reporting of value results and implementation of improvement and enrichment programs.⁶

The 2013 curriculum includes the form of an integrated curriculum. In the 2013 curriculum, the factor of children's needs is a major concern so that the development of the curriculum is based on in the social environment of children. Learning activities have functions and meanings in the daily lives of students that are inseparable from the real conditions of society. In accordance with modern developments, learning is carried out with a scientific approach so that students are more creative.⁸

³ Abdul Majid, *Perencanaan Pembelajaran; Mengembangkan Standar Kompetensi Guru*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2012, 17.

⁴ Syaiful Syagala, *Administrasi Pendidikan Kontemporer*, Bandung: Alfabeta, 2008, 52

⁵ E. Mulyasa, *Standar Kompetensi dan Sertifikasi Guru*, Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007,75-78

⁶ M. Saekhan Muchith, *Pembelajaran Kontekstual*, (Semarang: Rasail Media Group, 2008), hlm. 120-121.

CONCLUSION

Preparations before implementing the 2013 curriculum have been carried out by madrasas, namely; (a) Madrasas always attend training or workshops and mentoring for the 2013 curriculum, (b) Madrasas always strive for completeness of school facilities and infrastructure, (c) Madrasas provide learning resources in the form of teacher and student books for the 2013 curriculum. The implementation of learning is carried out by elaborating the syllabus into a Learning Implementation Plan (RPP), then applied through initial activities, core activities, and closing activities. assessment of learning outcomes, at MI Salafiyah has used test and non-test assessments that cover three aspects, namely: cognitive, affective, and psychomotor. The assessment is carried out in order to achieve student learning completeness based on the basic competencies that have been determined. However, in reality PAI teachers have not fully implemented the form of continuous and comprehensive assessment in accordance with the 2013 curriculum references and guidelines.

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