

The Essence of Classroom Management for Teachers

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Abstract. The goal of this research was to find out the role of teachers in classroom management, the benefits of classroom management for teachers, principles of classroom management for teachers, and teacher strategies in classroom management. This research uses a library research approach. The process of collecting data using a literature survey with content analysis techniques. The results of the study found that classroom management is not an easy and light thing. Let alone for teachers who have just entered the world of education, even teachers who are already professional have felt the difficulty of managing a class. A good learning environment can be created if the teacher is able to manage the students and learning suggestions and control them in a very pleasant atmosphere to achieve learning objectives. For effective classroom management, good interpersonal interactions between teachers and students, as well as students among themselves, are required. An efficient learning process necessitates competent management.

Keywords: Classroom Management; Essence; Teachers.

1 Introduction

Class management is a part of school organization which determines the quality of education. Good management is management that does not deviate far from the concept, and is in accordance with the object being handled and the organization it is in (Pidarta, 1998). The achievement of teaching objectives is a measure of teaching success is very dependent on the ability to organize classes that can create situations that allow students to learn, so that it is the starting point for successful teaching..

By reviewing the basic concepts of classroom management, and studying various management approaches and trying them out in various situations and then analyzing them, the result is systematically expected that every teacher will be able to manage the learning process better (Yamin & Maisah, 2009). In order to create it is vital to pay attention to the classroom organization / arrangement in order to create an attractive learning environment. / study. The arrangement and arrangement of the study room should allow children to sit in groups and make it easier for teachers to move freely to assist students in learning.

However, in the classroom's teaching and learning process, students often encounter attitudes or behavior that can interfere with learning activities. It is feared that it can affect the success of the learning process and student achievement. To prevent the emergence of student behavior that interferes with the course of teaching and learning activities, teachers try to utilize

the potential of the class, focus attention on students, understand them individually and provide services.

The teacher is expected to be able to create an effective learning environment and manage the class in order to increase the teacher's role in the teaching and learning process and student learning outcomes. Education management in general by cooperation in achieving educational goals. Therefore, the existence of management in managing education is very important (Hikmat, 2009). Good management is management that does not deviate far from the concept, and is in accordance with the object being handled and the organization it is in (Pidarta, 1998).

These efforts are an attempt to create conducive and enjoyable learning conditions in order for the learning process to go smoothly, so that learning objectives and achievements can be achieved optimally.

2 Research Methods

This type of research is a literature review using descriptive qualitative analysis techniques and content analysis techniques. In library research and qualitative research, data analysis is sufficient with non-statistical analysis in the form of reduction, display and verification.

3 Research Result

Class management is not an easy and light thing. Let alone for teachers who have just entered the world of education, even teachers who are already professional have felt the difficulty of managing a class. An optimal learning environment can be created if the teacher is able to manage students and learning suggestions while also controlling them in a pleasant environment in order to achieve learning objectives. Good interpersonal relationships between teachers and students, as well as between students, are required for effective classroom management. An effective learning process necessitates effective management.

a. Teacher's Role in Classroom Management

According to the Indonesian Dictionary, a teacher is a person whose job (livelihood, profession) is teaching (Development Team, 2008). In the world of education, teachers are the main element in the entire educational process, especially at the institutional and instructional levels. Arikunto explained that the teacher is the architect and in control of the entire educational process (Arikunto, 1993).

The teacher is the main actor in learning activities who interact directly with students in the teaching and learning process. Leading teacher implementing education in schools. The ability of teachers to carry out their principal roles as managers of learning activities in the classroom determines whether initiatives to increase education quality succeed or fail. Given the important role of the teacher, the teacher should really have competencies that are in compliance with the profession's requirements.

Teachers must be able to play a professional role in carrying out school learning tasks. Therefore, Teachers must be able to teach in a variety of settings master in learning and be able to carry out their roles well, while the role of the teacher in question is:

- 1) Teachers as learning resources. The teacher's role in learning is a very important role that is closely related to the mastery of the subject matter. Whether or not a teacher is good can

be seen from the mastery of the subject matter. Teachers are required to be able to package as attractively as possible the material that will be delivered to their students so that students are interested and enthusiastic in learning.

- 2) Teachers as educators. Educating is the main task for a teacher (Rusyan, 2000). Teachers, according to Yamin and Maisah (2009), are educators who serve as figures, role models, and sources of identification for students and their surroundings. As a result, Teachers must achieve certain requirements of excellence, including accountability, independence, authority, and discipline.
- 3) The teacher as a learner. As learners, teachers must have basic skills, namely mastering the field of study material in the school curriculum and mastering the deepening/application of the field of study (Yamin & Maisah, 2009).
- 4) The teacher as a guide. Teachers can be expected as travel guides who based on their knowledge are responsible for the smooth running of the trip. In providing guidance, one should know and understand the various potentials of students so that they can be further developed
- 5) Teachers as trainers. Through various forms of training, students practice mastering basic competencies and various skills that are developed in accordance with standard material referring to minimum completeness criteria, and forming certain attitudes/characters, in accordance with the culture of the school and the surrounding community.

b. Benefits of Class Management for Teachers

As a class manager, the teacher or homeroom teacher is required to manage the class as a student learning environment, as well as part of the school environment that needs to be organized. Because the teacher's primary responsibility is to establish an environment in the classroom conducive to proper and serious teaching and learning interactions. Therefore, teachers and homeroom teachers are required to have innovative abilities in managing the classroom.

Every teacher who performs a management function in the classroom certainly has specific goals that lead to the creation of ideal learning conditions during the learning process. In particular, the benefits of classroom management for teachers include :

- 1) Make students learn as much as possible according to their potential.
- 2) Eliminate or reduce learning barriers
- 3) Setting the physical, social and emotional environment so that students can support student learning
- 4) Guiding students based on their individual characteristics and needs

c. Classroom Management Principles For Teachers

In general, there are two types of elements that influence classroom management: internal factors and external student factors. Internal factors in students relate to emotional, cognitive, and behavioral issues. Students' personalities, along with their individual characteristics, cause them to differ from one another. Individual differences can be seen in a variety of ways, including biological, intellectual, and psychological differences. External factors affecting pupils include the learning environment, student placement, student grouping, and the number of students. The dynamics of the session will be influenced by the amount of pupils in the class. The more pupils in the class, the better, for example, twenty or more, the more likely conflicts will arise. On the other hand, the smaller the class size, the less likely there will be conflict. It can be used to reduce the problem of interference in classroom management. Djamarah and Zain (2002) offered the following classroom management principles:

- 1) Pleasant and enthusiastic. In the teaching and learning process, warmth and enthusiasm are required. Classroom management will be successful if teachers are kind and nice to their students and always excited about their jobs or activities.
- 2) Challenge. Students' passion for learning will be increased when challenging words, actions, working techniques, or resources are used, reducing the risk of deviant conduct.
- 3) Varies. Distractions will be reduced and student attention will be boosted by the use of tools or media, instructor teaching approaches, and student-teacher interaction patterns.
- 4) Dexterity. The teacher's willingness to change his teaching strategy can help to avoid student distractions and establish an environment that is conducive to good teaching and learning.
- 5) Place emphasis on the positive. Essentially, Teachers must emphasize the good rather than the bad when teaching and educating students.
- 6) Developing Self-Discipline. The ultimate goal of classroom management is for pupils to develop self-discipline, and teachers should be role models for self-control and accountability.

d. Teacher Strategy in Classroom Management

A learning strategy is defined in the world of education as a plan that includes a series of activities designed to achieve specific educational goals (Yamin & Maisah, 2009). Meanwhile, the method is used to put the plans that have been established into action so that the goals that have been prepared are realized to the best of one's ability. The term "strategy" refers to a plan to attain a goal, whereas "method" refers to a method that can be employed to carry out the strategy.

- 1) The room where the teaching and learning process takes place
 The room for teaching and learning must allow all to move freely without being jostled and interfering with one another between students when carrying out learning activities. Classrooms are also good if they are given decorations and pictures that have educational value for students.
 In the classroom, posters are given, for example, affirmation motivational posters with messages such as, "I can learn it!" and "I get smart with new challenges." place the poster on the side wall at the height of the person sitting. When students look around the room, the posters "say" affirmations like an internal dialogue, thus reinforcing beliefs about learning.
- 2) Seating arrangement
 Seating arrangements will affect the smooth arrangement of the teaching and learning process. According to Silberman (2014) there are ten layouts for compiling classes, including:
 - a. U-shape, which is arranging tables and chairs in a U-shape that looks like a semi-circle.
 - b. Team style, which groups tables in a circle in the classroom to increase team interaction.
 - c. Conference table, which is forming a conference table formation by combining several small tables, the teacher is at the end of the table.
 - d. Circle, face-to-face interaction would be better by simply placing students in a circle formation without a table.
 - e. Group in groups, namely the formation of a circle of chairs, or can place a conference table in the middle, which is surrounded by chairs.

- f. Workspace, this formation is suitable for an active environment in the laboratory where students sit in the workspace to work on problems or assignments. Namely placing two students in the same workplace.
 - g. Scattered grouping
 - h. Epaulette formation, namely the formation of an inverted V or epaulets can reduce the distance between students, better vision to the front of the class.
 - i. Traditional classroom
 - j. Auditorium, the auditorium environment is not conducive for active learning activities, but there is still hope for that. If the seats are moveable, place them in an arc to create closeness and students can see the front of the class more clearly.
- 3) Ventilation and light regulation
Ventilation should be sufficient to ensure student health. The windows should be large enough to allow the sun's heat to enter, healthy air with good ventilation.
- 4) The attitude of teacher
When dealing with students who violate school rules, the teacher's attitude should be patient and friendly, with the belief that student behavior will be corrected. If a teacher is forced to hate, he or she should hate student behavior rather than students themselves. Furthermore, the voice of the teacher, although not a big factor, also influences learning. A high-pitched or low-pitched voice so that the students cannot hear it clearly from a distance will be boring and the lesson will not be noticed. This kind of atmosphere invites unwanted behavior
- 5) Conditional organization
Routine organizing efforts carried out at the school level will be able to prevent classroom management concerns. Routine activities that have been explicitly regulated and conveyed to students in an open and transparent manner will result in the instillation of positive habits and consistency of behavior in each student.

4 Conclusion

The benefits of classroom management for teachers are: a) Make students learn as much as possible according to their potential. b) Eliminate or reduce learning barriers. c) Setting the physical, social and emotional environment so that students can study in peace. d) Guiding students based on the characteristics and needs of each. Then the teacher's strategy in classroom management must pay attention to the following: seating configurations, ventilation, and lighting arrangements in the room where the teaching and learning process takes place, teacher attitudes and organizational conditions.

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