

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

Education is a conscious and deliberate effort to create an atmosphere of learning so that learners are actively developing their potential to have the spiritual strength of religious, self-control, personality, intelligence, social attitude and skill needed themselves, society, state and nation (National Education System in Jumali, et al, 2004: 21). Education process organized formally in the school starting from the most basic formal education (Elementary School) to university (College) can not be separated from learning which is one of the main activity with the teacher as the holder of the main role. Education as a learning activity has been done same with the human age as the education doer.

In the development of science and technology must be supported by the ability of exploitation, development, and mastery of applied science and basic science in a balanced manner. One attempt to improve the mastery of basic knowledge is to improve language skills. The scope of learning Indonesian language in Junior High School namely from aspects of language skill includes aspects of listening, speaking, writing, and reading (Widyawati, 2008: 3).

Indonesian is the national language or the language of the country. The standard competence of Indonesian subject oriented on the nature of language

learning that learning a language is learn how to communicate and learn about literature, and also learn how to appreciate human and values of humanity (Anonim, 2004:2). Learning Indonesian is aimed to increase students' ability to communicate in the Indonesian language, both verbal and written and creates an appreciation of the results of human creativity.

Learning is an attempt to teach students (Degeng, 2003: 47). This activity will effect to the student able to learn something effectively and efficiently. The efforts re in the form of objective analysis, study characteristic, and student, the analysis of learning resources, establishing organizational strategy, content learning, set learning delivery strategy, establish management strategy of learning, and establish a procedure of learning outcomes measurement.

Learning a language essentially is a study of communication. Therefore, language learning aimed in improving the ability of learner to communicate, both verbal and written (Department of Education and Culture, 1995). It is relevant to the 2004 curriculum that the competence of learning a language is directed into four sub aspects, i.e. reading, talking, listening, and listening. To achieve the goal above, language learning must know the principles of learning a language which is then embodied in the learning activity, and make those aspects as a guide in learning activity.

Evaluation of education is one of the major components that can not be separated from the education plan. National final examination (UAN) is one tool of evaluation issued by the government. UAN is another form of

EBTANAS (the Evaluation Study National Final Stage ) previously deleted (Laely, 2010: 3).

National Standard School Final Exams (UASBN) elementary school tests three main lessons namely Indonesian Language, Mathematics and Natural Science (IPA). For other subject, will be tested by the school and the school has set the standard to graduate the students. The expected goal in the implementation of UASBN is to assess the achievement of national competence in certain subject, in the group of science and technology. UASBN result can be used as one of the reason for mapping the quality of education unit, selection into the next educational level, the determination of graduation, guidance and assistance to the education unit in an effort to improve the quality education (Jayanti, 2009:2).

Regarding to Indonesian subject tested in UASBN, the teacher conducts a management to make the student is able to meet the graduation standard. The teacher is a school's personnel who have more time to meet students. Thus, the role and responsibility of teacher should in accordance with the policy of school autonomy, among others are to master and develop learning material, to plan and prepare of learning, and to control and evaluate the student's activity. The learning quality and quantity of student here depends on many factors, but most teachers' role is in developing relationship with students in the classroom.

Based on the above explanation, the writer highly interested in studying about the Management of UASBN-Based Indonesian Learning.

## **B. Focus of the Research**

Focus of this research is how the characteristics of Indonesian Learning-Based National Final Examination (*UASBN*) material at *SD* Negeri Jurangombo Magelang. The focus is described into three sub focus i.e.

1. How are the characteristic of *UASBN*-based Indonesian learning material at *SD* Negeri Jurangombo 4 Magelang?
2. How are the characteristic of *UASBN*-based Indonesian learning method at *SD* Negeri Jurangombo 4 Magelang?
3. How are the characteristic of *UASBN*-based Indonesian learning evaluation at *SD* Negeri Jurangombo 4 Magelang?

## **C. Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of the research are to describe.

1. Characteristic of *UASBN*-based Indonesian learning material at *SD* Negeri Jurangombo 4 Magelang.
2. Characteristic of *UASBN*-based Indonesian learning method at *SD* Negeri Jurangombo 4 Magelang.
3. Characteristic of *UASBN*-based Indonesian learning evaluation at *SD* Negeri Jurangombo 4 Magelang.

## **D. Benefits of the Research**

### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

The result of this research is expected to increase the repertoire of knowledge in education management, particularly learning management.

### **2. Practical Benefits**

- a. For the Department of Education as an input to formulate the management concept of Indonesian learning;
- b. For School community, it can be used as an input in the development of the school learning quality;
- c. For teachers, as a comparative material and additional material for teachers in implementing the learning.

## **E. Glossary**

1. In the management of Indonesian learning related to *UASBN* can be done completely through both classical and individual learning.
2. Management is required to formulate goals, establish what should be done to achieve that goal, communicating to the people who will do the job to achieve the goals and define how to measure success in achieving the goals.
3. Learning to focus on "how to make students do learning activity" and not on "what students are learning."