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The Role of Learner Management in Developing the Potential of Learners Comprehensively

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ABSTRACT

Background

Student management is a crucial element in the educational system that aims to develop students' potential comprehensively.

Purpose

This article discusses various aspects of student management, ranging from creating a conducive learning environment and facilitating effective learning to managing extracurricular activities.

Design/method/approach

This research employs a qualitative approach with literature study data collection techniques.

Results

The results show that good student management can create a comfortable learning atmosphere and support the development of students' interests and talents. Additionally, collaboration between schools, educators, and parents also plays an important role in optimizing students' potential.

Contribution/value

This article concludes that effective student management not only improves academic performance but also develops non-academic aspects essential for the formation of students' character and social skills.

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INTRODUCTION

Education is an effort made to gain an understanding or knowledge that is meaningful and applicable in life (Nasih & Agtin, 2023). Based on the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003 article (1) paragraph 1, it is explained that "Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process in such a way that students can develop their potential actively so that they have self-control, intelligence, skills in society, religious spiritual strength, personality and noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state." So it can be concluded that education is an effort to realize a society or citizen who is qualified and able to compete in experience, knowledge, abilities, and skills that underlie the values and norms of life (Astagini et al., 2022).

One of the main components in education is students who are the main focus in school management. Learner management in schools is commonly referred to as learner management. Management is an activity or effort to plan, coordinate, organize, and control resources to achieve targets or goals efficiently and effectively (Gesi et al, 2020). A learner is someone who has potential and needs to be developed through education both knowledgeably, physically, psychologically, and socially. Meanwhile, learner management is a service or management that focuses attention, organization, supervision, and student services both in class and outside the classroom such as introduction, registration, and individual services in the form of developing abilities, interests, and needs until they mature in school (Imron in Luwitha & Fianti, 2023).

Learner management is one of the important aspects in the management of educational institutions. Learners as subjects as well as objects require comprehensive handling to achieve educational goals. The scope of learner management includes activities ranging from the admission of new students to the graduation of students. According to Nasihin in Raudho et al (2022), the scope of learner management includes activities to analyze learner needs, recruitment of new learners, selection of new learners, orientation of new learners, placement or grouping of learners, coaching and development, recording and reporting, and graduation and alumni.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, "self-potential" refers to the meaning of power or ability that has the opportunity to develop. Potential, according to Sri Habsari in Khasanah et al (2023), is all the abilities or strengths that a person can have, both physical and mental, which can develop with good training and facilities. Potential can be defined as all the abilities that exist in a person that can be developed and realized in real life. All learners have different potentials and different interests, both academic and non-academic.

Academic is something related to science. Academic interest can be interpreted as attention and tendency in learning. Academic interest (learning) is attention and pleasure in activities, which include body and soul towards the development of a whole human being and includes copyright, taste, karsa, cognitive, affective, and psychomotor inner and outer (Kuncoro, 2022). Symbols, numbers, letters, or sentences are some of the forms that can be used to express results that can reflect the achievement of a person's academic potential. Examples of academic achievements are 1st place in class, overall champion in school, and Olympic champion. Non-academic refers to learner activities carried out outside of school hours. Non-academic activities in schools are usually called extracurricular activities. Extracurricular activities are activities that are carried out outside of class time and aim to increase the potential of students in fields outside

the academic field. This activity is carried out both at school and outside school and aims to broaden the knowledge and abilities of students in various fields of study (Umamah, 2018). Having a non-academic interest can be defined as when a student is interested in participating in activities outside the classroom to develop their interests and talents.

Every learner has unique potential that needs to be developed thoroughly. However, in the process of developing the potential of learners there are various problems that still often occur. One of the problems faced is the difficulty of identifying and understanding the potential of each learner, this is because each learner has different interests and abilities. According to Supriadi (2020), educators must know and accurately understand the potential of their students to plan their development. It is not uncommon for there to be a gap between the potential of students and the learning outcomes they achieve. Some learners who have talents in non-academic fields such as arts and sports have academic achievements that tend to be low. Another factor that becomes a problem in developing the potential of students as a whole is the limited school facilities and infrastructure that support the learning process. The school has limitations, according to field data. One of them is the absence of a special room intended to provide exclusive guidance to students. In addition, there are no activities that involve teachers in improving students' intelligence or students (Khasanah et al., 2023). Efforts to develop learners' potential also require collaboration and involvement from various parties, namely schools, educators, parents, and communities, which are sometimes difficult to coordinate properly. To maximize the potential of students, good student management is needed.

Interest is the tendency to like or be interested in something without coercion. In the learning process, the development of learner interest is a very important factor. Without interest, students will find it more difficult to master learning materials. Interest has a big influence on ideals. With high interest, it can encourage students to achieve something they want, so that it will affect achievement and satisfaction. Thus, interest will produce talents that work together in helping learners to reach their full potential. Interest encourages learners to learn and develop aptitude, while aptitude provides a strong basis for achieving success in a field of interest. Identifying learners' talents is something that needs to be done because each learner needs an educational program that suits their talents, so that they can be developed optimally. The role of educators in developing students' potential talents and interests is to inspire students by providing exemplary examples and relevant expertise.

Self-development of students cannot be separated from educators as facilitators in showing positive values and behavior. Educators as facilitators must be able to facilitate students in developing their interests and talents. Self-development aims to open space for students to develop and show their potential according to their talents and interests. This activity is carried out with a plan that has been prepared within a certain period of time to meet the needs of students, both individually and in groups (Takwil, 2020). Based on the explanation of the material above, the researcher wishes to conduct a study entitled "The Role of Student Management in Developing the Potential of Students Comprehensively".

LITERATURE REVIEW

Learner management is a vital element in education that aims to optimize comprehensive learning that develops the potential of learners as a whole and as a whole. This is a manifestation

of the special function of learner management to improve the ability to think, feel, and act, and encourage learners to explore their potential (Hamidah, 2018). Educators (teachers) are an important foundation in an effective learning process, both in the classroom and outside the classroom to realize quality education. The role of educators is not only as organizers of the learning process, but also in understanding the characteristics of students. An ideal education should integrate intelligence and skills with moral values and faith. This can be achieved by implementing a learner-oriented teaching and learning process, so that they can develop as a whole.

According to Janawi (2019), understanding learner characteristics is an important element in learner-centered pedagogical development. The ability of educators to understand and master the characteristics of learners is one indicator of educator professionalism. Learner characteristics are not just cognitive knowledge, but understanding and application must be realized in learning activities throughout formal education institutions. Understanding the characteristics of learners allows educators to unlock their learning potential optimally.

Learning style is a way for each individual to absorb and manage information well. In general, learning styles are grouped into three main types, namely visual, auditory and kinesthetic learning styles. However, in reality, each individual has a tendency to learn in a variety of ways or what is called a mixed learning style (Rahmawati and Septi, 2021). Research conducted by Setiana (2020) states that there is a strong relationship between learning styles and students' learning achievement. The visual learning style that a person has is based on eye sight (visual). Someone with a visual learning style will easily understand if they can see it directly. Teaching methods provided by educators through pictures, diagrams, and other visuals become an important stimulus in the learning process. This is proven by Mulyono et al (2007), who explain that the use of visual media is more helpful in the process of remembering, understanding, and processing material well because visual information has a positive relationship with their learning achievement. Auditory learning style is a learning style that emphasizes the sense of hearing. This learning style emphasizes the sense of hearing to process and master information. Individuals who have an auditory learning style prefer to learn by listening to oral explanations and participating in group discussions compared to reading text or looking at pictures. While kinesthetic learning style is a learning style by utilizing body movements in understanding something. Generally, learners who have a kinesthetic learning style dislike sitting for too long and tend to have a desire to move (Himami, 2023).

METHOD

This research uses literature study as a collection technique with qualitative research as the basis of its approach. The researcher read and analyzed readings from various sources, such as books, journals, articles, and policy reports. The data collected was then thematically analyzed to identify emerging themes and draw conclusions about the meaning and interpretation of learner management policies.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Learner management is an important component of education that plays a crucial role in exploring and developing the full potential of learners. This role is not just about managing

learners, but also creating a conducive learning environment, facilitating effective learning, providing mentoring, organizing extracurricular activities, and involving parental participation.

Creating a Conducive Learning Environment

The learning process is influenced by various factors around it, such as the learning environment. According to Setiawan and Mudjiran (2022), the learning environment is a place where students learn which consists of two aspects, namely the physical environment and the social environment, which synergize to ensure that students can follow the learning process or activities effectively. The physical environment refers to all physical conditions that exist around learners in real terms, such as classrooms, learning media, and others. While the social environment refers to social interactions and relationships in learning activities, such as interactions between learners and other learners, learners and teachers, teachers and other teachers, and learners and other people in general. To create a comfortable learning environment at school, the physical environment and social environment which are the main components of this environment must complement each other.

One of the roles of learner management in developing learners' potential is to create a conducive learning environment. To ensure that the development of learners' potential can run effectively and efficiently and that learning objectives are achieved, it is important to create and maintain a conducive learning environment. With the creation of a conducive learning environment, it can make it easier for students to think, be creative, and be able to learn actively in learning activities. This is because the school environment is very supportive so that interest and comfort arise during the teaching and learning process (Setiawan and Fauzan, 2022). Therefore, creating a conducive learning environment is one of the responsibilities in the management or management of students which is quite important.

In this case, principals direct teachers and parents who play an important role in creating a conducive learning environment because they are often role models for students. To create a conducive social environment, teachers can do several ways such as building positive relationships with learners such as mutual trust, respect, empathy, creating an open and comfortable classroom atmosphere for communication, setting rules to encourage good behavior, and creating a structured and organized classroom. Meanwhile, the physical environment can be in the form of classroom arrangement, providing adequate facilities and infrastructure to create effective and efficient learning activities.

Facilitating effective learning

Besides creating a conducive learning environment, learner management also plays a role in facilitating effective learning activities. Effective learning is learning that allows students or learners to learn efficiently and effectively. In essence, effective learning is a teaching and learning process that is not only focused on student achievement results, but the effective learning process can provide them with good understanding and knowledge, perseverance, opportunity and quality, and can provide real changes in the behavior and habits of students or learners (Panggabean, et al, 2021). Effective learning can also create a pleasant learning atmosphere so that it can trigger students' creativity to learn with the potential they already have. According to Junaedi (2019), several factors can influence the effective learning process:

Educator

In the learning process, educators play a very important role. The role of educators cannot be replaced by other devices, because students are developing individuals who need help and guidance. Educators are not only role models for students, but also managers of the learning process. Therefore, educators are the key to the effectiveness of a learning process, in other words, the success of the learning process is largely determined by the quality of educators.

Learners

Effective learning is influenced by the development of learners who are not the same. Each learner has different abilities, so that they can be grouped into high, medium, and low ability students. These differences require different treatment in the learning process.

Facilities and infrastructure

Facilities are all things that can help directly in the smooth learning process, such as learning media, learning tools, and school equipment. Meanwhile, infrastructure is all things that cannot directly support the success of the learning process. Completeness of facilities and infrastructure in an educational unit can help educators in managing the learning process in the classroom.

Environment

A conducive environment can help students to focus, think, create, and be able to learn actively in learning activities. According to Tilaar in Junaedi (2019), learning activities that do not pay attention to the environment can keep students away from environmentally conscious attitudes, and can produce learning outcomes that are not optimal.

These factors greatly affect effective learning. Therefore, it is necessary to manage or manage students who can pay attention to these factors. Learner management acts as the main organizer in providing the structure and support needed to ensure each learner can learn optimally. It is also responsible for designing and implementing learning strategies that suit individual needs, including the development of a relevant and structured curriculum, as well as fair and continuous assessment.

Providing Assistance to Students with Low Learning Interest and Motivation

Learning assistance means assistance provided by one or more experienced teachers in making choices, adjusting, and solving learning problems (Ajeng and Rahmat, 2021). Learning assistance can help students overcome problems experienced during the learning process. The existence of learning assistance will make it easier for students because they will be guided directly. This learning assistance aims to increase students' low interest and motivation to learn.

The overall power of influence in students that can lead to learning activities, ensure the continuity of learning activities, and provide direction to achieve goals is known as motivation (Saputri et al., 2023). Learning motivation is very important in the learning process because it can increase one's enthusiasm for learning and produce good learning outcomes. Learners who have no interest or desire to learn feel discouraged or uninterested in learning. Learners with low interest and motivation to learn will pay less attention to educators while in class so that they cannot apply what the educator has given or taught.

According to research conducted by Saputri et al (2023), the condition of achievement and desire to learn for elementary school-age children in Tanjung Putus Village is low. Some of the factors that can cause this are because children prefer to play and lack of parental concern for directing children to study. In this case, learning assistance efforts that can be made are to

limit playing time, invite children to learn while playing so that children are more interested, and provide awards as motivation so that children continue to increase their enthusiasm for learning. In addition, efforts that can be made by accompanying educators in the classroom are to guide, direct, and advise students who do not understand the lesson. Educators must also motivate students to remain enthusiastic in participating in lessons, dare to show their abilities, and be active in the classroom. Educators can also develop effective learning models for classroom learning so that all students are actively involved.

Organizing Extracurricular Activities

According to Subroto in Arifin and Rosida (2020), extracurricular activities are additional activities carried out outside routine lesson hours to broaden learners' insights, knowledge and abilities. In addition to understanding the concepts of various subjects, learners must cultivate their interests and talents that can help them achieve success. Extracurricular activities help learners develop their talents and interests in various fields, such as art, music, language, sports and scouting.

As an effort to increase learners' potential, schools should provide a variety of extracurricular options that support learners' interests and talents, such as sports, arts, science, languages and technology. Learners who take part in extracurricular activities must be supported by educators and the school. This support can be provided in the form of coaching, mentoring, and providing adequate facilities. Educators can also integrate extracurricular activities with classroom learning to further enrich learners' learning experiences.

According to Saputra (1998 in Agustina, 2023), the purpose of extracurricular activities is to improve the personality of students. Extracurricular education is very important to build learners who are characterized, knowledgeable, talented, and ready to face future challenges. A study conducted by Arifin and Rosida (2020) found that when learners participate in extracurricular activities more actively, they are more likely to achieve greater potential. This research allows the assumption that there is a relationship or influence between extracurricular activities and potential development. Extracurricular activities help learners to further enhance their knowledge and experience.

Involving Parent Participation

Learning achievement is the result obtained by students from the teaching and learning process. Learning achievement is measured based on the grades obtained from the various fields of study studied. Every learning process aims to achieve maximum learning outcomes. However, learning achievement is influenced by several factors. Juniarti et al (2022), revealed that the factors that influence the learning process of students are internal factors including physical, spiritual, and psychological conditions. While external factors include family, school, community, and cultural factors (Syafi'i et al., 2018). Holistic learning is designed to develop three aspects of learning, namely cognitive, psychomotor, and affective so that students are able to reach their maximum potential and be able to apply it in everyday life.

Internal factors are factors that come from within the individual and encourage individuals to learn and achieve achievements. Physical and mental conditions can affect learning achievement. Physically healthy learners have better energy and stamina to focus on learning, completing tasks, and actively participating in learning activities in class. Therefore, it is important for educators and parents to work together to create a conducive learning

environment. Thus, students can achieve their optimal learning potential. Mental health plays an important role in learning achievement. If learners have good mental health, they will get high learning achievement. However, most students' mental conditions are still not ideal. This is often found with a lack of empathy, an attitude that tends to be closed, difficulty in socializing and controlling emotions, and behaving at will (Juniarti et al., 2022).

Based on what was conveyed by Sri Mulyani in Fitroturrohmah et al (2019), that the role of parents in children's education in Indonesia is still minimal. As many as 80% of parents are not involved in school decision making. In fact, another 30% of parents never discuss with educators. In fact, schools and parents are important partners in education. Optimizing learner implementation in the classroom can be done by establishing good and regular communication with both educators and school staff. Educators can communicate with learners through interpersonal communication. However, to communicate with parents, educators can build positive perceptions of parents. The communication emphasizes that parents should pay attention and accompany their children at school. One of the things that makes parents feel comfortable talking to educators is a high sense of trust in each other (Triwardhani et al., 2020).

Parental involvement is closely related to various positive indicators in education including school success, low repetition and dropout rates, and high graduation rates and timeliness of study. Achieving educational goals requires support from all parties, namely within the school, family and community. The role of parents in fostering and guiding students is essential in achieving good learning achievement. Parents need to support school programs that help students overcome problems at school. Thus, the academic and non-academic development of students at school can develop well.

CONCLUSION

The results and discussion show that learner management plays a vital role in the overall development of learners' potential. Learner management can help learners to achieve academic performance and develop their interests and talents through a good learning environment and effective learning methods. The importance of collaboration between schools, educators and parents in this process cannot be overlooked. Other factors such as learner characteristics, learning styles, interests and talents must be understood and accommodated by educators to create optimal learning experiences.

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