The Role of Academic Supervision in Controlling the Curriculum

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Article Info	Abstract
	Academic supervision plays a crucial role in controlling and ensuring the quality of the curriculum in educational institutions. The main purpose of academic supervision is to monitor, evaluate, and improve the implementation of the curriculum so that it can meet the educational standards that have been set. This supervision process involves various activities such as classroom observation, teacher performance assessment, analysis of student learning outcomes, and constructive feedback to teaching staff. Through effective supervision, educational institutions can identify strengths and weaknesses in curriculum implementation, as well as develop relevant improvement strategies. In addition, academic supervision also serves as a quality control mechanism that ensures that the curriculum remains relevant to the development of science and the needs of society. The results of the study show that structured and continuous academic supervision can improve the quality of teaching, motivate.
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1. INTRODUCTION

Educational supervision is an activity that cannot be separated from educational management, educational supervision must be pursued simultaneously to improve its quality. Special chapter on supervision in the National Education System Law no. 20 of 2003 is proof that supervision is part of national education management. Efforts to make educational supervision implementers professional staff are absolutely necessary for the government, considering that educational supervision implementers have a strategic and significant position in education management.

The curriculum is a system with parts that are interconnected and support each other. The components of objectives, instructional resources, teaching strategies, and evaluation make up the curriculum. With the help of this system, all curriculum subsystems will work together to achieve educational goals. The system curriculum will run less effectively and optimally if one of the curriculum variables does not work well.

It cannot be denied that students' attitudes and behavior fall far short of acceptable standards, and religion is largely to blame for this. Education does not emphasize qualities such as compassion, noble attitudes, let alone character. The decline in morals and attitudes of Indonesian students is greatly influenced by globalization trends and the internet era. Apart from that, elementary to high school children can quickly access the flow of information, both beneficial and negative. both via cellphone and other media. Without supervision, support, a foundation of faith, morals and ethics, it is not impossible for children to fall into corruption and disobedience at school.

In accordance with progress and the needs of the times, the curriculum has undergone many changes. The curriculum functions as a guide for teachers to carry out teaching. The curriculum must be implemented in accordance with a number of rules. Making the RPP a curriculum content development using accurate media, techniques, assessments and tools, relevant to the discussion material. However, this does not exclude the finding that educators are ill-prepared and unable to

implement the curriculum. Which in this case requires the involvement of other parties, especially supervisors, principals and other levels, who must be able to supervise, guide and direct teachers to be more competent so that they can carry out learning in accordance with expectations.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This article is literature research (Library Research), which is a collection of activities related to library data collection methods, reading, writing, and processing materials related to research. (Mestika Zed, Library Research Methods, (Jakarta: Indonesian Obor Pustaka Foundation , 2008). Research relies on various literature to obtain research data and uses qualitative methods because the data produced is in the form of words or descriptions.

This type of library research is research whose object of study uses library data in the form of books as the data source. This type of literature research is interpreted as reviewing and organizing the results of research studied previously and related to research being carried out now.

Meanwhile, Sari Teknik says that library research is the collection of concepts in verbal form from data collection techniques that will be analyzed in Library Research. This bibliographic research is the same as an event in the form of writing or action that will be researched with precise facts, origins and actual cause and effect.

The main characteristics of this library study are, first, the researcher directly processes textual or numerical data, second, the library data is "ready-to-use", third, library data is generally a secondary source, fourth, the status of the library not limited by time.

Academic Supervision

Academic Linguistically, the term supervision comes from two words, namely super and vision. In Webster's New World Dictionary, the term super means higher in rank or position than, superior to (superintendent), a greater or better than others. The word super contains the meaning of a higher rank or position, superior, superior, greater or better. Meanwhile, the word vision means the ability to perceive something not actually visible, as through mental acuity or keen foresight. The word vision implies the ability to realize something that is not actually visible, such as through mental acuity or sharp foresight. Based on the combination of two words that form the word supervision, it can be concluded that supervision is the view of a person who is more expert towards a person who has lower expertise.

According to Abdul Kadim Masaong, supervision comes from two words, namely super and vision. Super means above or above, while vision means to see or review. Thus, supervision in a simple sense is looking, reviewing or viewing from above, carried out by superiors (supervisors/principals) regarding the realization of learning activities. Above means people who have advantages in terms of knowledge, skills and experience over teachers, school principals and staff.

Suharsimi Arikunto said that supervision is a term in the supervision family but is more human in nature. In supervision activities, the implementation is not about finding mistakes but contains 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.

Sudarwan Danim and Khairi stated that the term supervision comes from the English language supervision which means supervision. In Webster's New World Dictionary, it is stated that supervision is the act or process of directing a person or group of people. Supervision is the action or process of directing a person or group of people.

Effective academic supervision is a mentoring and guidance process that aims to help students or researchers achieve their academic goals optimally. The following are several characteristics and principles of effective academic supervision. There are 4 basics for effective supervision, namely:

1. The power team was successfully formed, activated and nurtured to achieve the supervisor's mission objectives.
2. Successfully provided a power team base with solidarity, loyalty and commitment to his section.
3. Successfully instills professional awareness and understanding of the mission of the section.
4. Motivate section members to dare to compete with other sections in terms of achieving work targets

If the supervisor can do the 4 things above then the effectiveness of supervision will be realized.

Controlling (Supervision)

Controlling comes from the basic word 'to control' meaning 'to exercise restraint or direction over; to hold in check' (The Macquairie Dictionary, 1982). In Indonesian 'control' means 'supervision (KB); supervise, control (kk). Like other words, controlling is often translated in various ways. Controlling is often translated as supervision and control. In the English-Indonesian Dictionary (Echols and Shadily, 2003) control means supervision, supervision, mastering, limiting, regulating and controlling. That is why in many management books the word controlling is translated as control or supervision.

Controlling, which literally means supervision, is an important management function. Supervision is carried out not to find fault, but to ensure that errors do not occur. However, among experts or scholars, the meaning of "controlling" has been equated with supervision.

However, there are also those who do not agree that the term controlling is equated with supervision, because controlling has a broader meaning than supervision, where it is said that supervision is just the activity of supervising or just looking at something carefully and reporting the results of the monitoring activity, while controlling is in addition to carrying out Supervision also carries out control activities to move, correct and straighten it in the right direction.

Supervision aims to show or discover weaknesses so that they can be corrected and prevent the recurrence of these weaknesses. Supervision operates on everything, whether on objects, people, actions, or other things.

So, supervision is an administrative function where each administrator ensures that what is done is as desired. This includes checking whether everything is going according to the plans made, instructions issued, and principles that have been established. This is intended to identify several weaknesses and errors, then correct them and prevent them from recurring. Explanation of the curriculum.

Curriculum

Etymologically, the term curriculum comes from the Greek words curir, which means runner, and curene, which means place to race. The term curriculum originates from the world of sports, especially in the field of athletics, namely in ancient Greece. The curriculum was originally a plan that contained a set of subjects or material that would be studied or taught by the teacher to students. The following is an explanation of the curriculum from several sources:

The meaning of the curriculum in an educational perspective, in the paper "The Meaning of the Curriculum in an Educational Perspective" by Mariatul Hikmah, the curriculum is defined as all the activities of teachers and students in learning activities at school. The curriculum must be planned and designed systematically to facilitate the teaching and learning process under the guidance and responsibility of the school or educational institution and its teaching staff.

History of the curriculum in Indonesia, In the paper "History of the Curriculum in Indonesia" by Nur El-Islam, the curriculum in Indonesia has undergone several changes since independence in 1945. These changes were influenced by changes in the political, socio-cultural, economic and science and technology systems in society. The curriculum must be developed dynamically in accordance with the demands and changes occurring in society.

Curriculum development, In the paper "Curriculum Development" by Pendas, curriculum is defined as a set or system of plans and arrangements regarding learning materials that can be guided in teaching and learning activities. The curriculum must always change according to the times, science, technology, students' intelligence level, culture, value system, and community needs.

Understanding curriculum and learning concepts with concept maps. In the paper "Understanding Curriculum and Learning Concepts with Concept Maps" by the Journal of Education and Arts Studies, curriculum is defined as a very important tool in ensuring the success of the educational process. The curriculum must be developed as an appropriate learning plan to achieve educational goals. The term curriculum comes from Ancient Greek which means "to run" and "a place to gallop", and in education is defined as a number of subjects that students must take to obtain a diploma.

The curriculum can be interpreted as an activity or activity that involves teachers and students in the learning process at school. The term "curriculum" comes from the Ancient Greek, "curir"

which means "runner" and "curere" which means "place to race". In the educational context, the curriculum is defined as the distance that students must travel to obtain a diploma.

3. CONCLUSION

The written curriculum in formal education already has an educational plan or design that is arranged logically, specifically and understandably. To measure the level of curricular achievement, supervision (management) and evaluation or assessment are used during implementation. The curriculum plays a very important and strategic role in influencing the success of educational goals in formal education at school. Additionally, the curriculum has a key role in how the educational process functions as a whole. In fact, the curriculum is an important component of education that cannot be separated. It is difficult to imagine how the educational process can be carried out in a situation where there is no use of the curriculum.

So, the role of academic supervision in controlling the curriculum can be concluded as an important process that aims to ensure that the curriculum implemented in educational institutions is in accordance with the desired educational standards and objectives. Through journals, academic supervision can record and evaluate curriculum implementation, identify deficiencies or gaps in teaching, and provide recommendations for improvement and further development. Thus, academic supervision in the form of journals becomes an effective tool for monitoring, controlling and improving the quality of education at the institution.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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