



Student Mutation and Problematic of Education Administration in Malang City

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Abstract

The students get educational services, one of which is the student mutation. Based on the data's student mutations in Education and Culture Office of Malang City, Kesatrian 1 Elementary School and 1 Junior High School had the highest number of student mutations in Malang City. The highest rate of student mutation is mainly caused by following their parents to another city and other problems. The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze student mutation and its problems in Malang City and the factors of student mutation. The suggestion for this research is to pay attention to students, especially improving student management to reduce the high rate of student mutation.

1. Introduction

The students get educational services, one of which is the student mutation. Based on the data's student mutations in Education and Culture Office of Malang City, Elementary School Kesatrian 1 and 1 Junior High School had the highest number of student mutations in Malang City. The highest rate of student mutation is mainly caused by following their parents to another city and other problems. The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze student mutation and its problems in Malang City and the factors of student mutation. As a method for analyzing the student's mutation, a qualitative approach is used. The research uses both primary and secondary data sources. Data Collection, Data Condensation, Data Display and Conclusion of the data for analysis are based on Miles, Huberman and Saldana theories. This study examines the types of student mutations, incoming and outgoing, the mutation causes, such as following their parents to work and mutation administration according to education administration. Student mutation factors are internal factors from individual students. External factors of student mutation come from the environment, especially the school environment. The suggestion for this research is to pay attention to students, especially improving student management to reduce the high rate of student mutation.

1.1 Literature Review

Education has a process that is certainly inseparable from psychological, human physical, and environmental factors. The education process certainly has problems that occur in educational activities. Education is also a human problem, especially in human life. Both are unified processes. Life problems that arise are related to education because it is seen from how humans respond to the problem. Education is related to how to prepare a generation that will continue to grow in social life in the future. Education problems arise with the development of science that has brought significant changes to various dimensions of life (Indy et al. 2019:2). With the development of science, it is hoped that education will not be left behind so that adjustments are

needed, especially with regard to educational factors. To get the point of education change, it is necessary to have education management as a priority into continuity of education so as to achieve the desired educational goals. In an educational institution, if it has a well organized educational administration, it will no longer hear about educational problems that arise due to mismanagement of education (Hakim & Mukhtar 2018:24). Educational administration is carried out to improve efficiency and effectiveness in organizing educational activities to achieve educational goals which are related to the development of the personality and abilities of students.

In general, in educational institutions there are important components that can determine the success of educational institutions, one of them is the component of students or learners (Suharsimi & Lia 2012). Students need management to provide student services in the form of organization, supervision and student services both in the classroom and outside the classroom (Prihatin:2011). Imron (2016:6) explains that student management is an effort to manage students who are carried out starting from student entering school until graduation. Student management is intended to provide the best possible service to students. Student management has ascope that must be considered one of them is moving schools (mutation).

According to Imron (2016:18), mutations often bring problems in the world of education so that they need to be handled properly so as not to disrupt educational activities in schools as a whole. The students make mutations caused by various factors that influence him to move to the school they will enter. Student mutation is one of the educational services for students (Imron 2016:152). However, the service of mutating students with high numbers will bring problems in the world of education. Student mutations should not be carried out continuously, especially in every school, to maintain good learning activities. This will influence the overall educational activities. Sometimes the transfer of schools or mutation of students is not only caused by the wishes of the student but also due to family factors both economic and social (Prihatin:2011). Based on the above problems, researchers are interested in conducting research on student mutations and their problems because there are several things that need to be known about things that need to be known from the high number of student mutations, especially in the new school year. And then the author uses the title "Student Mutation and Problematic of Education Administration in Malang City" to reveal various facts related with the implementation of student mutation in Malang City.

2. Research Methods

Type of research

In this study researchers used qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2017:9), qualitative research is a method based on the philosophy of post positivism which used to research on natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, sampling of data sources is done purposively and snowball, collection techniques with triangulation (combined), data analysis is qualitative and the results of the research emphasize meaning rather than post-generalization. Qualitative research is also called interpretative research, naturalistic research, or phenomenological research. In this study, researchers also used a descriptive research approach, this is because qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written, oral and behavior of the people we target for research (Moleong 2014:3).

Data Collection Technique

This study uses data collection techniques in several ways as follows :

1. **Observation** is a technique or way of collecting data by making observations of ongoing activities (Syaodih 2016:220). Researchers make observations at the Education and Culture Office of Malang City to provide services for student mutation activities.

2. **Interviews** are conducted orally in face to face meetings between researchers and interviewees (Syaodih 2016:216). Before conducting interview activities, researchers prepare interview instruments or commonly referred to as an interview guide to be answered by the research sources.
3. **Documentation** is a data collection technique by collecting and analyzing documents, both written, pictorial and electronic documents (Syaodih 2016:222). The documents selected are in accordance with the objectives and focus of the research to facilitate obtaining the data needed.

Data Analysis Method

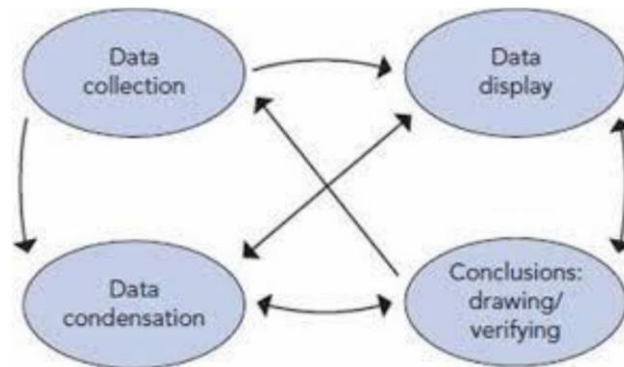


Fig 1. Data Analysis Method
 Source : Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:14)

3. Result and Discussion

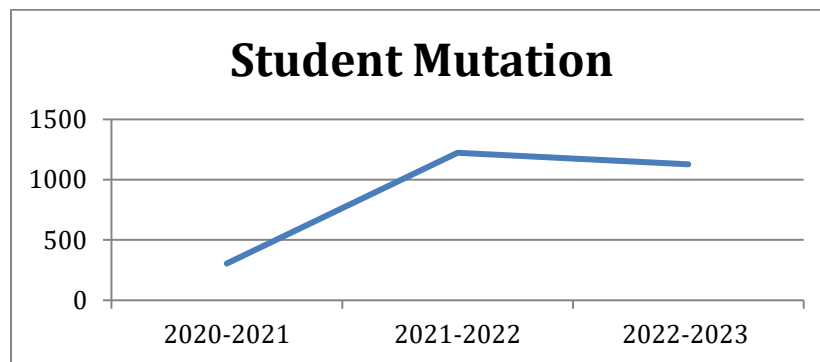


Fig 2. Graphic Diagram of Student Mutation

The table above shows that from 2021 to 2022 the number of student mutations is higher than that of 2020. In 2020, the number of student mutations was 305 students who mutated their students. In 2021, the number of student mutations is 1223 students. Meanwhile, in 2022, which is still running as of October 2022, with the number of student mutations of 1127 students doing student mutations.

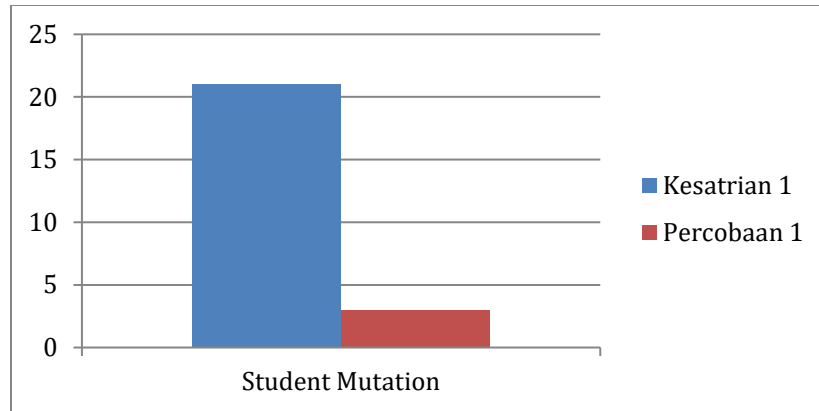


Fig 3. Bar Chart of Elementary School

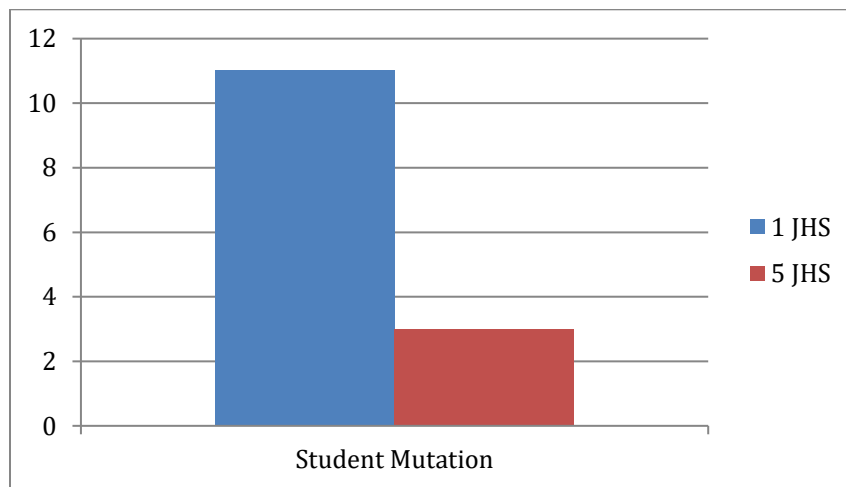


Fig 4. Bar Chart of Junior High School

Based on observations that have been made at the Education and Culture Office of Malang City, shows that the number of student mutations is quite high, especially every new school year, which is estimated to reach ± 50 students a day. The problem of student mutations can be seen in the high number of students in both elementary and junior high schools. According to the Education and Culture Office of Malang City, there are both elementary schools and junior high schools that are ranked first with a high number of student mutations until 2022. These schools are Kesatrian 1 Elementary School and 1 Junior High School. The number of student mutations continues to grow even though the new school year is almost over. Researchers took 2 elementary schools and 2 junior high schools, namely Kesatrian 1 Elementary School and Percobaan 1 Elementary School for the elementary level. 1 Junior High School and 5 Junior High School for the junior high school level. Comparison with the number of high and low mutations to make it easier for researchers to compare and find problems that occur in the mutation of students.

Based on data that Kesatrian 1 Elementary School had the highest number of student mutations for the elementary level. The mutation of the student occurs because the school is located in a military area. Most of the parents work as military personnel. And the results are that many students follow their parents who have moved for work. The school also explained that this happens frequently and does not disrupt the learning activities. And the level of the Junior High School is 1 Junior High School, which has the highest number of student mutations in Malang City. 1 Junior High School used to be called favorite school in Malang City, because of the zoning systems it has become the same as the other schools. Many students choose to change schools or discontinue their education because they are unable to keep up with learning at school. So far, the schools still

haven't found a solution. The only solution is to provide good teaching and learning that the students are interested in.

4. Conclusions

Based on the discussion that has been carried out by researchers through interviews with informants, observations, as well as documentation in the form of documents related to student mutations in Malang City owned by each school as a research site and especially by the Education and Culture Office of Malang City. The author can conclude several related to the mutation of students and factors that influence students.

1. Student mutations that occur within the Malang City area is due to the zoning system that is enforced in schools, especially junior high schools. Students make mutations because they cannot follow and adjust learning in school. The zoning system makes every school must be ready and responsible for receiving students with various characters to foster and educate until the education is complicated without any problem of transferring out to other schools in the Malang City area because of the ability of students. The high number of student mutations in Malang City is certainly a problem in the world of education, especially disrupting school activities.
2. There are two factors that can affect mutation, internal factors and external factors. Internal factors greatly influence mutation of students because they are unable to keep up with learning at school and adjust their personalities to the rules that apply in the school. Therefore, student mutations can be influenced by internal factors, individuals within the student themselves.
3. External factors that influence mutation come from the school environment. Students are in that environment all the time during the learning. If there is something in the environment that makes students uncomfortable so that the interest of students is low and decide to change schools or mutation. In addition to the school environment, there is also a family environment that affects the mutation of students, because it follows their parents' move to work.

5. References

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