



The Influence Of Academic Supervision On The Performance Of High School Teachers After Covid-19 Vaccination In Binjai City

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Abstract

Academic supervision for improving teacher performance after the current Covid-19 vaccination can be a control for the implementation of a good learning process at high schools of the same level in Binjai City, breakthroughs or innovations are needed in conveying information from teachers to students, this is to ensure that students remain learning and prioritizing the quality of education and not reducing the values in education itself.

The Covid-19 pandemic is a real threat to the continuity of the

educational process, every movement in education is always limited, even abolished for an uncertain time, many students who should be studying in class, now have to study from home, and are restricted.

Covid-19 vaccination is a solution and an alternative learning system that used to be online to limited face-to-face by dividing the number or limiting the interaction of students with a large number of students while continuing to use health programs properly, covid-19 vaccination provides immunity to teachers and students to avoid the covid-19 virus 19 at the moment.

From the calculations obtained from this study, it was found that $r_{table} = 0,279$ at a significant level of 5%, so that $r_{xy} > r_{table}$, thus it was decided that there was a significant influence between the Principal's Academic Supervision and Teacher Performance After Vaccination Covid-19 at High School Equivalents in Binjai City In 2022, by distributing the price of r_{xy}^2 into $D = r_{xy}^2 \times 100\%$, $D = 0,9522 \times 100\% = 90,6\%$. The magnitude of the contribution of the X and Y variables together is the variable of Principal Academic Supervision (X) and Teacher Performance_{xy} = 0,952 after the Covid-19 (Y) Vaccination at High School Equivalents in Binjai City in 2022 it is 90.6%.

Keywords: Academic, :Supervision, :Performance of Equal, :High School, :Teachers

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Introduction

The principal is very influential for the progress of the school, for this reason the principal must be able to encourage the confidence of teachers and students in carrying out their respective duties for the sake of the progress of the school in achieving its goals. One of the duties of the school principal is to carry out academic supervision, in an educational institution the principal is an educational leader who has a very large role in developing the quality of education in schools (Wahyosudmidjo: 2011).

Academic supervision is supervision of teacher performance in the learning process of educational service efforts to improve the quality of the learning process. With an understanding of the importance of developing teacher performance in carrying out their roles and duties as educators in schools, academic supervision is an effort to help teachers develop their abilities to achieve effective learning goals. Teacher performance is the main component in the process of education or learning in schools. Performance is the level of success of a person or group of people in carrying out their duties and responsibilities as well as the ability to achieve the goals and standards that have been set. Teachers are one of the spearheads of developing the quality of education or learning.

From the results of the initial observations that the researchers made, it showed that teacher performance was still faced with online learning problems originating from the teacher's own person, including (1) between teachers and students there were still those who did not understand the online learning system, (2) teachers were late in carrying out online learning online, (3) the online learning atmosphere is not conducive as there are students who are not focused, (4) the teacher does not finish explaining the lesson until class time is over, (5) There is no packet problem, running out of data or network packets.

This study has a specific objective to see how far the influence of academic supervision carried out by school principals has on teacher performance after being vaccinated against Covid-19, and to ensure limited face-to-face learning activities continue without reducing the values obtained during face-to-face learning. health protocol.

Methods

This research is a quantitative type of correlational research by placing the research variables into two groups, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable is Academic Supervision, while the dependent variable is High School Teacher Performance after being vaccinated against Covid-19. According to Arikunto (2005)



The International Journal of Health, Education and Social (IJHES)

correlational research is intended to determine whether there is a relationship between two or more variables. Research with correlational studies will be able to predict the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The analysis technique used is correlation and regression. The analytical approach is descriptive quantitative analysis, which describes what is the relationship about a variable through numbers.

A. Place and time of research

This research is planned to be carried out at equivalent high schools in Binjai City, and the research time will be from June 2022 to November 2022.

B. Population and Research Sample

Sudjana (1998) states that the population is the totality of all possible values, the results of calculating or measuring, quantitative or qualitative, regarding certain characteristics of all members of a complete and clear collection whose characteristics you want to study. The population of this study were high school teachers in the city of Binjai.

Table 1
Research Sample

No	High School Equivalent in Binjai City	Total number of teachers
1	SMA Negeri 1 Binjai	10
2	MAS Al-Washliyah - 30	9
3	MAS Al-Ishlahiyah	9
4	MAS Aisiya	9
5	Budi Utomo Vocational School	8
6	Satria High School	8
	Amount	53

C. Data collection technique

In this study the technique used was a closed questionnaire. Hadjar (1996) that the use of closed questionnaires: (1) this form is suitable when research emphasizes group responses in general; (2) the time required to respond is relatively short; (3) shape the subject in interpreting the points proposed so as to reduce misinterpretation; and (4) easier in scoring results and more efficient; (5) It is more effective to use the Health Protocol. The selection of the questionnaire



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instrument in this study was based on the consideration that the research results obtained were adequate and made it easy to process/describe the results and were in accordance with the objectives to be achieved in the study.

D. Description of Research Results

After the writer did the research, the writer collected all the results of the questionnaire that had been answered by the respondents, which then the writer analyzed.

Table 2

Summary of Data Description Variables X and Y

Basic Statistics	X	Y
N	53	53
Means	32.04	32.09
Median	32,6	32.65
Mode	33,9	33,41
Save. raw	4,27	4,1
Minimum	22	22
Maximum	39	38

This research consists of two variables, namely one independent variable and one dependent variable. The independent variable data is the Academic Supervision of School Principal variable (X) and the dependent variable data is the Teacher Performance variable after Covid-19 Vaccination (Y). From the examination that has been carried out on the data, it turns out that all data is feasible to be processed and analyzed. In other words, this data description contains information about the highest score, lowest score, mean, median and others. The following shows the basic statistical calculations of the two variable words.

1. Distribution of Principal Academic Supervision Variable Data (X)

Based on the data obtained, it is known that the lowest score is 22 and the highest score is 39. The average score (Mean) is 32.04; The median is 32.6; mode of 33.9; And the standard deviation is 4.27.



The International Journal of Health, Education and Social (IJHES)

Table 3
Distribution of Head Academic Supervision Variable Frequency School (X)

Class	intervals	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
1	20 – 22	2	3.77 %
2	23 – 25	2	3.77 %
3	26–28	6	11.32 %
4	29 – 31	11	20.75 %
5	32–34	15	28.30 %
6	35 – 37	14	26.41%
7	38–40	3	5.66%
Amount		53	100 %

Based on this table, it can be seen that the data obtained from the 53 sample teachers can be classified into 7 classes. 2 teachers are at intervals of 20-22 or 3.77%, 2 teachers are at intervals of 23-25 or 3.77%, 6 teachers are at intervals of 26-28 or 11.32%, 11 teachers are at intervals of 29-31 or 20.75%, 15 students are at intervals of 32-34 or 28.30%, 14 teachers are at intervals of 35-37 or 26.41%, 3 teachers are at intervals of 38-40 or 5.66%. In general, it can be concluded that 32 teachers or 60.37% scored the Principal's Academic Supervision variable above the average score and 21 teachers or 39.63% were below the average score. besides that it is known that the highest frequency is in class interval 32-34 and the lowest is in interval 20-22 and 23-25.

2. Distribution of Teacher Performance Variables after Covid-19 Vaccination (Y)

Based on the data obtained, it is known that the lowest score is 22 and the highest score is 38. The average score (Mean) is 32.09; The median is 32.65; Mode of 33.41; And the standard deviation is 4.1.

Table 4
Distribution of Variable Frequency Teacher performance
after vaccination Covid-19(Y)

Class	intervals	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
1	20 – 22	1	1.89 %
2	23 – 25	3	5.66 %
3	26–28	6	11.32 %
4	29 – 31	10	18.87 %



The International Journal of Health, Education and Social (IJHES)

5	32–34	17	32.07 %
6	35 – 37	13	24.53 %
7	38–40	3	5.66 %
Amount		53	100

Based on this table, it can be seen that the data obtained from the 53 sample teachers can be classified into 7 classes. 1 teacher is present at intervals of 20-22 or 1.89%, 3 teachers are present at intervals of 23-25 or 5.66%, 6 teachers are present at intervals of 26-28 or 11.32%, 10 teachers are present at intervals of 29-31 or 18.87%, 17 teachers are at intervals of 32-34 or 32.07%, 13 teachers are at intervals of 35-37 or 24.53%, 3 teachers are at intervals of 38-40 or 5.66%. In general, it can be concluded that 33 teachers or 62.26% scored the teacher's performance variable after the Covid-19 Vaccination above the average score and 20 teachers or 37.74% were below the average score. besides that it is known that the highest frequency is in class interval 32-34 and the lowest is in interval 20-22.

E. Testing Requirements Analysis

1. X and Y Normality Test

The normality test for each research data was carried out parametrically by using the mean and standard deviation estimates. To find out whether the X and Y variables are normally distributed or not, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is carried out. The results of the calculation are then sought for the a_{max} value which is then consulted with D_{table} with a significant level $\alpha = 0.05$, the X and Y variables are normally distributed if $a_{max} < D_{table}$, otherwise if these prices are not met then the X and Y variables are not normally distributed. The summary of the normality test results for the normally distributed X and Y variables can be seen in the following table:

Table 5

Summary of Normality Test Analysis Results

Variable	et al	a_{max}	Level	D_{table}	Information
X	53	0.1	0.05	0.19	Normal
Y	53	0.13	0.05	0.19	Normal

Based on the table above it can be explained that the variable X obtained $a_{max} = 0.1$ and for $dk = 53$ at $\alpha = 0.05$, $D_{tab} = 0.19$, so that $a_{max} = 0.1 < D_{tab} = 0.19$. Furthermore, it can also be explained that the Y variable obtained $a_{max} = 0.13$ and for $dk = 53$ at $\alpha = 0.05$, $D_{tab} = 0.19$, so that $a_{max} = 0.13 < D_{tab} = 0.19$. Thus it can be concluded that the variables X and Y are normally distributed.



2. Data Homogeneity Test

The data homogeneity test was carried out with each research data carried out parametrically by using the mean and standard deviation estimates. To find out whether the X and Y variables are homogeneous or not, Fisher's test is used. The calculation results from Fhit were consulted with Ftable with a significant level $\alpha = 0.05$, the X and Y variables were homogeneous if Fcount < Ftable, otherwise if Fcount > Ftable then it was not homogeneous.

To determine whether the variables X and Y are homogeneous then:

$$F_{\text{count}} = \frac{\text{Varian}}{\text{Varian}} = \frac{S_{\text{Bigs}}}{S_{\text{smallest}}}$$

$$F_{\text{count}} = \frac{4,04}{3,98} = 1,01$$

With db quantifier for the largest variant = $53-1 = 52$, and db denominator for the smallest variant = $53-1 = 52$, with a significant level of 5%, Ftable = 1.58, it can be concluded that Fcount < Ftable, Ho is accepted and the data is homogeneous.

F. Hypothesis test

To see a relationship between Variable X and Variable Y, a relationship test is carried out using Product Moment. With the condition that if rcount > rtable at 5% level, then Ho is rejected and if rcount < rtable at 5% level, then Ho is accepted with Ha = relationship and Ho = no relationship. The calculation results are obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum X &= 1697 & \sum Y^2 &= 55671 \\ \sum X^2 &= 55183 & \sum XY &= 55386 \\ \sum Y &= 1705 \end{aligned}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\{(53)(55386)\} - \{(1697)(1705)\}}{\sqrt{(53(55183) - 1697^2)(53(55671) - 1705^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{2935458 - 2893385}{\sqrt{(2924699 - 2879809)(2950563 - 2907025)}}$$



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$$r_{xy} = \frac{42073}{\sqrt{(44890)(43538)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{42073}{44208,83}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0,952$$

From the calculation above, it is obtained, while $r_{table} = 0.279$ at a significant level of 5%, so that $r_{xy} > r_{table}$ thus it is decided that there is a significant influence between the Academic Supervision of Principals and Teacher Performance After Vaccination of Covid-19 at High School Equivalents in Binjai City in 2022 After obtaining the value of the Product Moment relationship, the next step is to test the hypothesis by entering the product moment correlation coefficient value into the t-test formula as follows: $r_{xy} = 0,952$.

$$t = \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,952 \sqrt{53-2}}{\sqrt{1-0,952^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{0,952 (7,14)}{\sqrt{1-0,906}}$$

$$t = \frac{6,8}{0,307}$$

$$t = \frac{6,8}{0,307}$$

$$t = 22,15$$



International Journal of Health, Education and Social (IJHES)

With the provision that if $t_{count} > t_{table}$ then H_0 is rejected and if $t_{count} < t_{table}$ then H_0 is accepted. For a significant level of 5% and $dk = 51$ ($53 - 2$) $t_{table} = 2.31$ is obtained because $t_{count} > t_{table}$ thus H_a is accepted and it can be concluded that there is an influence between the X variable and the Y variable, meaning that there is a significant influence between the Head of Academic Supervision Schools with Teacher Performance After Covid-19 Vaccination at High School Equivalents in Binjai City in 2022. To find out how much the X and Y variables are related, the following correlation formula is used:

$$D = r_{xy}^2 \times 100\%$$

$$D = 0.952^2 \times 100\%$$

$$D = 0.906 \times 100\%$$



The International Journal of Health, Education and Social (IJHES)

$$D = 90.6\%$$

By distributing the price of rx_{y2} into $D = rx_{y2} \times 100\%$, we get $D = 0.9522 \times 100\% = 90.6\%$. The magnitude of the contribution of the X and Y variables simultaneously, namely the Principal Academic Supervision variable (X) and Teacher Performance after Covid-19 Vaccination (Y) at equivalent high schools in Binjai City in 2022 is 90.6%.

Results

The results of the Research on Teacher Performance after Vaccination Covid-19 require the expertise of Principal Academic Supervision who are good at dealing with Teacher problems so that Teacher Performance can be conditioned by the school environment, in this case it is necessary to use a concept or approach that has a number of effective Educational Supervision strategies. One of the effective strategies that can be used is regular academic supervision of teachers to be consistent with their performance.

Thus Academic Supervision will be able to minimize the emergence of unproductive Teacher Performance in schools because through Academic Supervision the Principal can direct Teachers to productive things, in order to achieve better performance results. But all of this will only have meaning if there is a synergistic relationship between the Principal and the Teacher, without a mutually supportive relationship from the two parties, changes in Teacher Performance will not be in accordance with predetermined expectations.

Discussion

The final result of this study is that H_a is accepted, so it is true that there is a significant influence between the Principal's Academic Supervision and Teacher Performance After the Covid-19 Vaccination at High School Equivalents in Binjai City in 2022. By obtaining significant results from the 53 teachers who became the research sample, the results obtained the percentage of research data is 90.6% in the High category, this needs to be a concern for school principals and teachers to always improve their performance proportionally according to their respective duties and responsibilities. -learning patterns that can adapt to technological developments that can adapt to the school environment, even if it's with urgent or situational situations that demand learning to continue even with the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

The principal, in this case the leader and controller in the school, must always improve his management knowledge in controlling the school situation, the principal must also be at the forefront of implementing technology that can adapt to the school environment, the principal must



The International Journal of Health, Education and Social (IJHES)

always provide motivation and education for teachers. teachers who have difficulty conveying learning in the Covid-19 pandemic situation, by providing mutual support will create an optimal learning atmosphere even in the Covid-19 pandemic situation.

Conclusion and Recommendation

A. Conclusion

Some conclusions from the discussion of this study are as follows:

1. The average value of Principal Academic Supervision is 32.04 with a standard deviation of 4.27 while the average Teacher Performance after Covid-19 Vaccination is 32.09 with a standard deviation of 4.1.
2. From the results of the calculation of data analysis, it is obtained r_{xy} 0.952, where r_{table} is 0.279, at a significant level of 5%, so that the X and Y variables influence each other.

From the results of the calculation of the hypothesis test using Fisher's t test, it is obtained that t_{count} is 22.15 where the sample is 53 and t_{table} is 2.31 at a significant level of 5% so it is decided that $t_{count} > t_{table}$. This means that H_a is accepted while H_o is rejected, which means that there is a significant influence between the Principal's Academic Supervision and Teacher Performance After the Covid-19 Vaccination at High School Equivalents in Binjai City in 2022.

B. Suggestion

1. It is hoped that the Principal will intensify Academic Supervision, because through this action Teacher performance can be improved.
2. Detect declines in Teacher Performance early so that they can be prevented before they experience a decline.
3. Collaborating with Education consultants to optimize Principal Academic Supervision. Therefore, it is necessary to continuously improve partnership relations between schools and Education Consultants, Campuses that specifically provide consulting services for the advancement of innovative Education and learning.



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