

Early introduction of Campus for XII grade Students to Maximize Standards Graduates Competency on Public Senior High School 1 Semarang

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Article Info

History Articles

Received:
October 2018
Accepted:
November 2018
Published:
November 2018

Keywords:
curriculum development,
further study,
higher education,
the campus world

DOI
<https://doi.org/10.15294/ijcet.v7i2.29686>

Abstract

Public Senior High School 1 Semarang is a favorite High School in Semarang City, Central Java. One of the ideal schools that is the further goal study for graduates of Junior High School in Semarang even from outside Semarang. One reason is this school is known to be successful in developing the academic and non-academic potential of students. Having students with academic abilities above average and diverse talents, the target of obtaining achievements is no longer oriented to the high value of national examinations but rather how many graduates can be accepted into college. This study aims to describe an innovative curriculum work plan related to further study programs as the development of graduate competency standards. This qualitative research uses a case study approach by analyzing the data in the form of detailed descriptions of the campus early recognition program through various data sources. Data sources were obtained from interviews, observations, and documents. The results showed that the early world recognition program had a positive impact on XII grade because they had the understanding and insight related to knick-knacks for college entrance competition by measuring their ability to compete in a university and can make a choice of majors according to their passion. The successful of this program shows that the government's effort to authorize the Education Unit to develop the Curriculum 2013 into a School Curriculum is an appropriate policy especially in developing Standards Graduates Competency for of the Education Unit Level.

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INTRODUCTION

Public Senior High School 1 Semarang is a favorite school in the Semarang city which has extraordinary dynamics that require accuracy in every policy determination. Large schools with an average number of students of 1450 per year. As a school located in a strategic location in the middle of the city, Public Senior High School 1 Semarang is a barometer and reference for other schools in various sectors. Having students with diverse academic abilities and varied talents, the target of achieving achievement is not only longer oriented to the high national examination scores but also how many graduates can be accepted in state universities in Indonesia and official schools. School stakeholders need to arrange special programs for an extraordinary ideal for exceptional children. Thoughts, time, and energy are entirely drained for the implementation of programs that are planned, both long and short term.

Breakthroughs are designed to boost the acquisition of achievements in the field of advanced studies. It is starting from programs that are carried out internally to programs that penetrate the network of cooperation with related parties, especially those concerning the academic field. Collaborating with experts in their tracks as partners to improve the quality of human resources who have a significant role in assisting and delivering students to welcome their future is a solution that should be put forward.

Adam (2014) in his research entitled "*Analisis Implementasi Kebijakan Kurikulum Berbasis Lingkungan Hidup pada Program Adiwiyata Mandiri*" concluded that schools need to develop programs for long-term programs and for the continuity of school quality in carrying out the school's vision and mission. Agree to what Adam (2014) conveyed that the school program was prepared with the aim of maintaining the quality of the school in carrying out the school's vision and mission. The further study program for students of XII grade in Public Senior High School 1 Semarang is expected to improve the quality of graduates of Senior Public High School 1 Semarang. Provision of understanding and

insight related to knick-knacks on college entrance competition will help students determine the right choice of the department by measuring their ability to compete in a university, and of course, this affects the number of students who can be accepted in public universities either through SNMPTN, SBMPTN, and UM. The students also get more insight into the lecture material that they will receive later so that they avoid mistakes in choosing majors.

Kinanti research (2016) entitled "*Kemitraan Sekolah dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan di SMA Negeri 2 Yogyakarta*", stated that the benefits of school partnerships are to add insight to teachers and students, and improve school competencies, also added that companies held at the school level could accelerate the improvement of the quality of education in Indonesia. There are still many schools in the area that are difficult to progress because of the difficulty of information can be overcome by pairing the school with a superior school or often called a sister school.

In line with the research conducted by Kinanti (2016) that the partnership between Universitas Diponegoro and Public Senior High School 1 Semarang had a positive impact on class XII specifically related to the increasing insight of students, teachers and parents about the campus world or further studies.

METHODS

This research uses qualitative methods and a case study approach by analyzing the data in the form of detailed descriptions of the early world campus recognition program through various data sources.

Kinanti (2016) in her qualitative research explained about the partnership program in Yogyakarta Public Senior High School 2, and the results of this study are expected to motivate other schools to continue to compete in improving the quality of education through school partnerships. In line with what Kinanti (2016) has done, this study also aims to describe the implementation of further study programs carried out at Senior High School 1 Semarang

and the obstacles faced. The results of this study are expected to be an evaluation material in developing graduate competency standards in the school curriculum and can inspire developing the School Curriculum or Education Curriculum Unit Level for other schools through partnership programs with universities.

Early recognition of the campus world is teamwork that requires responsibility for each role in innovating and breaking new ground. The initial stage of the author composes questions about obligations, responsibilities, and activities during the implementation process. Then the collected data is analyzed or studied following three lines, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. The questions raised include the role of the informant in the activity, the description of the assignment, the activity in the task assignment, the perceived benefits, obstacles, and constraints in the implementation.

Data is obtained from various sources of informant data, personal documents, reports, school archives, mass media coverage, and events or activities through observation of an event or activity, it can be seen how things happen more definitely because they are witnessed directly by the researcher. (Nugrahani, 2014)

Data collection techniques used in this study were in-depth interviews with five homeroom teachers as companion students, one partner (Vice Rector 1 of Universitas Diponegoro), two school managers (Principal and Deputy Principal for Curriculum), two parents of students and five students of class XII and record documents and archives.

The data analysis method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive analysis technique, where the researcher describes the conditions or phenomena obtained and then analyzed in the form of words to get conclusions.

The validity of the data uses source triangulation, namely triangulation, which directs researchers to collect data from a variety of available sources because similar data will be more valid if excavated from different sources (Nugrahani, 2014). The researcher compared the observational data with the results of interviews

and examined the effects of interviews with the issues recorded in the related documents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Four breakthroughs were carried out for the early world campus recognition program at Public Senior High School 1 Semarang through partnerships with universities, namely:

Program name	Target
Smansa goes to Campus	Student
Universitas Diponegoro goes to SMANSA	Student guardian
SNMPTN Pyramid	Teacher
Alumnae back to school	Student

Smansa Goes to Campus

A program that was born as a form of school responsibility to deliver students to more advanced level according to their talents and interests. At the same time, this program is as a recognition of school's limitations in providing provision of services related to the world of higher education and the world of work.

In line with Kurniawan, Raharjo, and Kustiono (2018) conveyed in a study entitled "State Defense Education Curriculum" that the concept of developing the Taruna Nusantara High School Curriculum needs oriented.

Early briefing of the campus world complete with its majors is a basic need for students of class XII who want to go to college. With this briefing, it is expected that they will not go wrong in choosing a further study program and can determine the choice of departments and faculties according to their passion and abilities. This is what the Vice Rector 1 of Universitas Diponegoro delivered, Prof. Dr. Ir. Muhammad Zainuri, DEA that the Smansa Goes to Campus program has provided a real learning experience to class XII students. He added that this program opens opportunities for all class XII students at Public Senior High School 1 Semarang to visit all study programs and laboratories at Universitas Diponegoro. The meaning of this activity is to invite students to gain insight before entering college, especially for determining which study programs are chosen for their studies.

Rokhim, Banowati, and Setyowati (2017) research with the title of the study obtained from historical learning by utilizing the site of the Great Mosque of Demak had a positive influence on students' knowledge, behavior and creativity, emphasizing that the strategy of using the site as a source of historical learning in Demak Senior High School was conducted by survey, field trip and invite speakers. So that the learning activities of local history by utilizing the site of the Demak Great Mosque become more meaningful because it requires students to be more active in interacting with relevant sources and gain experience after observing historical objects that are full of cultural values around it.

Smansa Goes to Campus activities also require students to be more active in interacting with relevant sources and gain experience after directly visiting the faculties in the university and obtaining detailed information from the source.

This activity was attended by XII grade students as many as 498 people. They left for Universitas Diponegoro at 07.00, driving a bus facilitated by the school to the Prof. Soedarto, SH building.

On the first day all students gathered in the magnificent building to get a general explanation of the university's vision and mission by the Rector of Universitas Diponegoro, Prof. Dr. Yos Johan Utama S.H, M.Hum. Students have the opportunity to get to know the first person at the best university in the province of Central Java. This event was also the opening ceremony which marked the existence of a cooperative relationship between Public Senior High School 1 Semarang and Universitas Diponegoro related to further studies.

The activities realized by the collaboration of the two government institutions were marked by the exchange of placards between Public Senior High School 1 and Universitas Diponegoro by the highest leadership of each institution (Figure 1).



Figure 1. The principal of Public Senior High School 1 Semarang and Rector of Universitas Diponegoro

All 420 students from the science department were divided into 12 groups consisting of 35 people each. Each group visited four different faculties for two days. To facilitate visits to different faculties, the twelve groups were grouped into 3, namely group A, group B, and group C. Following is a table of faculties visited by each group of people in turn.

Each group visited faculties to get an explanation of academic majors and programs as well as lecture materials and prospects for the world of work. The experience of visiting a laboratory is something impressive to them, just like students who are attending college.

For students majoring in Social Science Education, the number of 78 students are divided into two small groups. They visited the Faculty of

Law, Faculty of Economics and Business, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences.

Table 1. Distribution of Faculty Visits
 According to The Group

Group	Session	Faculty
A	1	Faculty of Medical
	2	Faculty of Social Science
	3	Political Science
	4	Faculty of Science and Mathematics
B	1	Faculty of Psychology
	2	Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science
	3	Faculty of Economics and Business
	4	Faculty of Humanities
C	1	Faculty of Engineering
	2	Faculty of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture
	3	Faculty of Law
	4	Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science

This acts as an effort for schools to provide excellent service to students as stated in the school mission number 7, which indicates that the school will hold an ICT-based school administration system and superior service through unique programs. Graduates' competency standards that aim to produce graduates who can compete in the global era also become the foundation of this program. The school mission and competency standards of graduates from Semarang Public Senior High School 1 are contained in the Education Curriculum Unit Level Document (KTSP) which has been approved by authorized officials.

The records of student acquisition received in state universities from Guidance and Counseling teachers showed a significant increase since 2015, the year began the development of the campus early recognition program.

News documents on Smansa Go to Campus activities published in online media namely Metro Kampus and www.tribunnews.com (Figure 2) show that this program is well planned and runs smoothly. Rojiun (2012) stated in his research entitled Community Based Education Planning that Planning is an essential and strategic element and provides direction in the implementation of activities to achieve desired goals or objectives.

Rojiun (2012) added that academic planning in Madrasah Aliyah Darunnajat was arranged democratically to facilitate the implementation of the curriculum in Madrasah Aliyah Darunnah so that the vision and mission that had been formulated could be achieved as well as possible. Academic planning that can be known is the academic calendar, schedule of activities, the division of duties of teachers and employees in educational activities. The special academic plan applied at the Madrasah Aliyah Darunnajat is the holding of the Preparation Class for prospective students who are not graduates of Madrasah tsanawiyah Darunnajat. Two things are in line with Rojiun (2012) research results that proper program planning becomes the direction of achieving the school's vision and mission. The second to meet the expected goal needs to be given what kind of debriefing is termed Rojiun (2012) procuring a moderate preparation class for Public Senior High School 1 Semarang briefing before continuing their studies to a further level.

SMAN 1 Semarang Kenalkan Siswa Program Studi di Undip ...

<https://metrosemarang.com> > METRO BERITA > METRO KAMPUS ▾

13 Okt 2015 - Kepala SMAN 1 Semarang Kastri Wahyuni serahkan plakat kepada Rektor Undip Prof Yos Johan Utama. Foto: metrosemarang.com/abdul arif.

SMAN 1 Semarang Kenalkan Siswa ke Berbagai Universitas - Tribun ...

jateng.tribunnews.com > Semarang ▾

12 Okt 2015 - SMAN 1 Semarang Kenalkan Siswa ke Berbagai Universitas. FOTO Kepala SMAN 1 Semarang Kastri Wahyuni bersama Rektor Undip Prof ...

Figure 2. On-Line Media News about SMANSA Goes to Campus

Universitas Diponegoro Goes to Smansa

This program is an advanced study socialization program targeting parents of the students of XII grade. After all, students gain an understanding of the details of the further study on Smansa activities going to campus. It is hoped that parents will immediately communicate with their children about their hopes and ideals. A combination of programs that aim to form harmonious two-way communication between students quickly, and their parents because both parties have received adequate debriefing.

Utari (2005) in her research entitled "Kolaborasi Sekolah – Orang Tua Upaya Meningkatkan Keberfungsian Sosial Orang Tua"

stated that the effectiveness of school partnerships and parents in building children's social capacity would be further sharpened by the presence of skilled and neutral facilitators, such as higher education experts and practitioners. It can even be expanded into a network by involving community parts, such as public service units, local media, commercial companies, training containers. The places that were used were not only schools, for example in the form of public libraries, hospitals, bazaar activities, regional exhibitions, carnivals, museums, police stations and so on. It is not easy to knit partnership networks, but the impact of its existence cannot be considered trivial because it can provide support for broader schools. The relevance of this study to what was written by Utari (2005) is that there is a strong belief that schools need to establish partnerships with experts in Higher Education and practitioners to improve and develop children's social abilities.

In the great hall of Public Senior High School 1 Semarang, with great wisdom and enthusiasm the parents of class XII listened to the explanation about the vision and mission of Universitas Diponegoro by Rector of Universitas Diponegoro followed by information regarding the system of new student admissions by Vice Rector 1 through the SNMPTN, SBMPTN and UM.

There is something unique and special about this second event, the parents who attended received souvenirs when signing the attendance list. The souvenir is in the form of Jawa Pos/Radar Semarang newspaper published on that day. What is special? The newspaper in the hands of the parents contained information on the activities that students of class XII attended on the previous few days (Figure 3).

When the parents waited for the Chancellor to arrive, they were treated to news about Smansa goes to campus, the implementation of CBT in the midterm test and the introduction of the Alumni Back to School.



Figure 3. The Coverage of Third Activity's Program was Reported from The Jawa Pos Newspaper as a Souvenir for Parents when The Activities of Universitas Diponegoro goest to SMANSA.

The program held at Semarang Public Senior High School 1 was in line with Persada, Pramono, and Murwatiningsih (2017) findings in her research entitled "*Pelibatan Orang Tua pada Pendidikan Anak di SD Sains Islam Al Farabi Sumber Cirebon.*" Persada, Pramono, and Murwatiningsih (2017) concluded that the impact of parental involvement in schools on academic and non-academic achievements proved decisive, and gave an excellent influence to support children's learning activities, parents who were active in school, their children were active in school in extracurricular activities, and had good achievements. Parents who are actively involved in children's education in school, who proud with their children and increase their learning motivation, parents who communicate with their

children to share their activities in school throughout the day will provide children with better self-confidence and self-acceptance so that their behavior and attitudes will be better.

Alumnae Back to School

Alumnae are an invaluable investment and a powerful force for the glory of a school. Empowerment of alumnae power includes the material and immaterial fields. Alumnae become resource persons for activities. SBMPTN preparation tutorial program is also a forum for the dedication of alumnae who have succeeded in becoming lecturers at well-known universities. This program provides guidance and training in preparation for the SBMPTN test. The time of implementation after the national examination and after the announcement of the SNMPTN is relevant to what Basri (2011) in his research entitled "*Eksistensi dan Peran Alumni dalam Menjaga Kualitas Mutu Fakultas Dakwah*" that cooperation between alumnae and educational institutions that have passed it must be developed and developed. Faculty Da'wah as an educational institution that has produced alumnae should establish harmonious and beneficial relationships and cooperation with alumni. Relationships and collaboration with alumni can be through various media such as offline communication media in the form of meetings is one method that is quite common to do. Meetings can also be done by: (1) encouraging the holding of alumni gatherings or alumni gatherings at the university, faculty and study program levels, (2) supporting the implementation of alumni scientific meetings, (3) presenting alumni in graduation speeches, and scientific activities, training, seminars, work fairs and events at universities and study programs.

The target of this program is for class XII students who have not been netted in SNMPTN. They are grouped according to their chosen study program in college. Each group of about 20 people is administered by two lecturers (senior and junior lecturers) to get free 2-day daily tutoring which includes problem training and discussion as well as tips on working fast. The types of lessons trained consisted of five subjects namely physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics

and English. The material and questions made by the alumni team from the five subjects were then arranged into a module. Each participant gets the module to be discussed. Guidance and training last one week from 08:00am to 12:30pm. The previous day was closed with the implementation of a tryout with questions made with the same type as the questions about SBMPTN. This program as well as a place to care for the glory of the alma mater by contributing to advance the school.

SNMPTN Pyramid

There are three entrances to universities, namely SNMPTN, SBMPTN, and UM. For the first, namely SNMPTN, the students rely on grades of grades 3.4 and 5 to be accepted into their dream universities. SBMPTN and UM paths are the entrance to universities through tests. The difference is for the SBMPTN, the tests are carried out simultaneously in all state universities in Indonesia and are handled centrally by the government. Whereas the latter is UM or independent examination is the test path, but its implementation becomes the authority or autonomy of each university. Only that is the school/the teachers know. Even though students cannot fight for their future only, with such minimal provision. With the limitations that the school has to offset the passionate desire to provide maximum requirement to deliver them to further studies, the school strives to find breakthroughs to cover these shortcomings, then the fourth program is launched as a continuation of the two previous programs namely giving socialization new student admission system to Public Senior High School 1 Semarang teachers.

This program opens the teacher mind-set related to college policy about the new student admission system. The teacher needs to know things related to the further study. This program provides insight into the teacher's related responsibilities that are carried out not only limited to delivering children to the success of national exams but also a bridge for students to move to a higher level. The teacher needs to be able to answer information about further studies.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by Nuriyah (2014) that the implementation of classroom learning has consequences for a teacher to improve his role and competence because competent teachers will be better able to manage classes and carry out evaluations for students both individually and in class. Assessment is an attempt to obtain information about the acquisition of student learning as a whole, both knowledge, concepts, attitudes, values, and process skills. Teachers can use this as feedback and decisions that are very necessary for determining teaching and learning strategies. For this purpose, the teacher needs to conduct an assessment, both on the process and student learning outcomes.

Humairo (2013) quotes Jawa Pos, April 29, 2012, that making decisions is something that people do at all ages and throughout their lives. Small or big decisions are taken by everyone every day. The decision making is accompanied by consideration of choice. Little decisions that are usually every day do not require a lot of time and energy to think or to consider. Another case if the decision to be taken is a big decision such as "making further study decisions (choosing a department in college), this requires excellent consideration which often makes students feel anxious and confused.

The target of implementing this program is to boost the acquisition of students who are accepted through SNMPTN. The teacher needs to understand the evaluation system for new student admissions or SNMPTN. Thus, it is clear that the role of teachers in the world of modern education as it is today is increasingly complex than just teaching to be an agent of further study information and the leading supporter of the success of students to be accepted into college. Consequently, the duties and responsibilities of teachers also become more complex and cumbersome. The expansion of the teacher's duties and responsibilities brings consequences for the emergence of special functions that become an integral part of teacher professionalism competencies carried out by the teachers, primarily the capacity as evaluators of student learning.

As explained above, SNMPTN relies on report cards. This socialization is expected to open the teacher's mind set about the importance of the quality and quantity of the value they carve on the student report cards. Quantity here emphasizes the importance of giving values to students to be able to compete with the benefits of other schools whereas the quality here is the provision of high values that can be accounted for academically and in morality.

The first step in determining the quantity of value is to use a Normative Reference Assessment that is an assessment that compares student learning outcomes to learning outcomes of all students at the same level. The purpose of using normative reference tests is to find out the status of students about other students at the same level. Normative Reference Assessment is a classic approach because the display of student learning outcomes as compared to the appearance of other students who participate in the same learning activities. This measurement is used as a measurement method that uses the principle of competitive learning. This assessment utilizes the value of a group of students (students) in a learning process based on the level of mastery at the same level. This means that granting refers to the acquisition of values at the same level. Normative Reference Assessment refers to the standard so that the reference is integral in the application of rules. In other words, the Normative Reference Assessment is the assignment of values by comparing the value of a student with the value of students at the same level. So, in this case, the achievements of all students in the same class or level are used as the basis of the assessment. Since the second semester of X grade begins to carry out the escort value. This involves the role of the homeroom teacher and teacher. The Deputy Head of the Curriculum Field obtains data from homeroom teachers and teachers to carry out monitoring of students who excellent in certain academics and are targeted to be accepted through SNMPTN. The monitoring of academic values is focused on the benefits of mathematics, English, physics, chemistry, biology for Mathematics majors and economics, geography, sociology, English and mathematics

for Social Sciences majors. Fifteen students who excelled in their class monitored their academic performance, evaluated their academic results and carried out enrichment according to their needs. The data of the seeded students were also revised to obtain opportunities as expected when the class increase at the level of XI to XII grade, data collection of programs and programs to be selected began. The school prepares a particular application that contains valuable data where students will fill data online, the choice of study programs in college. Automatically each student knows their position and rank according to their chosen study program. Students and curriculum staff get an overview of the number of students in selected majors in college. Then an evaluation by the BK teacher, homeroom teacher XII, and curriculum related to the opportunities students can receive in college assuming the acquisition of the current year is twice that of the previous year. For example, if four people were admitted to medicine last year, the next year's odds were eight people. Then evaluate the number of students who are interested in Undip medicine if it is above eight people then a practical approach is made to students who are ranked 9th and so on. To them, it is recommended to change the choice of majors that provide more significant opportunities. This system aims to avoid accumulation in specific majors even though chances are minimal.

The choice of majors is usually in the faculties of medicine, civil engineering, law, mechanical engineering, management, and architecture. Even though there is a department that promises its Oceanography future, but it is less interested only because of the incomprehension regarding this department. This has been given a solution through the Smansa Goes to Campus program.

Coordinating 498 students in the new environment with different places in the Smansa Goes to Campus activities is not easy. Escort by the teacher when moving from one faculty to another requires careful planning and design. It needs strong managerial, high commitment and precision in coordinating these activities. There are not many figures who can become managers

to carry out the four programs in a chain and maximum manner. The lack of research that crushes this problem presents obstacles. Management is a specific process that consists of planning, organizing, mobilizing and monitoring, which is carried out to determine and achieve the objectives set by using humans and other resources (Terry, 2013).

CONCLUSION

The results showed that the early world recognition program had a positive impact on XII grade because they had the provision of understanding and insight related to knick-knacks for college entrance competition by measuring their ability to compete in a college and being able to make choices by their passion. The success of this program shows that the government's effort to authorize the Education Unit to develop Curriculum 2013 into a School Curriculum is an appropriate policy especially in developing Standards Graduates Competency of the Education Unit Level. This is reinforced by the statement of Katri Wahyuni, S.Pd, MM, that placing Universitas Diponegoro as a partner in preparing children to a higher level is a program that deserves to be maintained. Luluk Amalia, M.Kom who was also involved in the activity added that programs such as Smansa Go to Campus, SNMPTN and SBMPTN Preparation were breakthroughs that had a positive impact to provide a harmonious relationship for the education climate in Smansa. In his interview with the Guidance and Counseling teacher, Public Senior High School 1 Semarang, Hikmatun stated that since the program was underway the acquisition of student data to universities experienced a significant increase. Until 2015, SNMPTN reached 88 students, and this means an increase of around 50% from previous years, and that number continues until 2018.

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