



TEACHERS, CURRICULUM AND PROBLEMS: A CRITICAL REFLECTION ON EDUCATION

Loso Judijanto *

IPOSS Jakarta, Indonesia

losojudijantobumn@gmail.com

Agustin Nurya Savitri

Politeknik Teknologi Kimia Industri Medan

agustinnuryasavitri@gmail.com

Darry Christine Silowaty Purba

Politeknik Teknologi Kimia Industri Medan

darrychristine41@gmail.com

Abstract. *This article examines the relationship between teachers, curriculum and various problems in the education system through critical reflection. Teachers play a central role in curriculum implementation and its influence on the quality of student learning. Nonetheless, they are often faced with various challenges, including lack of welfare, limited professional training and high workloads, which impact on their ability to teach effectively. In addition, rigid curricula that are sometimes irrelevant to 21st century needs often hinder the development of students' cognitive and creative capacities. These problems highlight the need for a more flexible and adaptive curriculum revision and the contribution of all parties in creating a better education system. Collaboration between the government, education managers, teachers and the community is needed to produce an education that not only focuses on academic knowledge, but also on developing important life skills for students.*

Keyword: Teachers, Curriculum, Problems, Critical Reflection On Education

Abstrak. Artikel ini mengkaji hubungan antara guru, kurikulum, dan berbagai permasalahan dalam sistem pendidikan melalui refleksi kritis. Guru memainkan peran sentral dalam implementasi kurikulum dan pengaruhnya terhadap kualitas pembelajaran siswa. Meskipun demikian, mereka sering dihadapkan pada berbagai tantangan, termasuk kurangnya kesejahteraan, pelatihan profesional yang terbatas, dan beban kerja yang tinggi, yang berdampak pada kemampuan mereka untuk mengajar dengan efektif. Selain itu, kurikulum yang kaku dan kadang tidak relevan dengan kebutuhan abad ke-21 sering kali menghambat pengembangan kapasitas kognitif dan kreatif siswa. Problematika ini menyoroti perlunya revisi kurikulum yang lebih fleksibel dan adaptif serta kontribusi semua pihak dalam menciptakan sistem pendidikan yang lebih baik. Kolaborasi antara pemerintah, pengelola pendidikan, guru, serta masyarakat diperlukan untuk menghasilkan pendidikan yang tidak hanya fokus pada pengetahuan akademis, tetapi juga pada pengembangan keterampilan hidup yang penting bagi siswa.

Kata Kunci: Guru, Kurikulum, Masalah, Refleksi Kritis Pendidikan

Introduction

Education plays an important role in shaping the future of the younger generation and determining the direction of a nation's development. In Indonesia, education is one of

the sectors that receives serious attention from the government, society, and various other stakeholders (Sitopu et al., 2024); (Guna et al., 2024); (Fawait et al., 2024). However, in practice, the education system still faces various challenges and obstacles that affect its performance and output.

Teachers as one of the main components in education have a strategic role as facilitators and motivators in the teaching and learning process. Teacher competence, in terms of pedagogic, professional, personality and social, is a determining factor in the success of the education process. However, problems such as the uneven quality of teacher education, lack of continuous training, and unoptimal welfare are often obstacles that have a significant effect on teacher performance in the field (Baharuddin, 2021).

Teachers play a central role in education, being the main foundation in the learning process. They are not only teachers who transfer knowledge, but also act as mentors and inspirers for students. In their daily activities, teachers are responsible for developing each student's potential through personal, social and academic understanding (Ginting et al., 2022). They create a conducive learning environment, motivate students to think critically, creatively and innovatively, and instil moral and ethical values. The role of teachers in designing and implementing effective teaching methods greatly influences the success of the educational process and the achievement of learning objectives (Syakhrani & Aslan, 2024); (Judijanto et al., 2024).

In addition, teachers also play an important role in shaping students' character and personality. Through interaction and example, teachers help students develop positive attitudes, discipline, responsibility and empathy. Teachers are also mediators in dealing with various challenges and dynamics that arise in the teaching and learning process, both academic and personal (Syaripudin et al., 2023). In the era of globalisation and rapid technological development, teachers are required to continuously improve their competence in order to equip students with relevant skills to face future challenges. Thus, the existence and quality of teachers is crucial in creating a generation that is intelligent, characterised and ready to contribute to society (Sofiarini & Rosalina, 2021).

Then, the curriculum that is used as a reference in education is often debated and polemic among the public and educational practitioners. The curriculum is expected to be a guideline that is adaptive to the times and able to prepare students to face global challenges. However, curriculum implementation often encounters various obstacles, ranging from policies that change too often, lack of socialisation and understanding at the school level, to inadequate infrastructure and supporting facilities (Supriyadi & Wiliyanto, 2021).

These problems are made more complex by the different social and economic conditions in each region. Educators in remote areas, for example, often experience greater difficulties than those in big cities, both in terms of access to learning resources and educational facilities (Listiani et al., 2023).

With these problems, it is important to critically reflect on the role of teachers, curriculum implementation and other supporting factors in education. An in-depth

understanding of these issues is expected to provide new insights and constructive recommendations for improving the quality of education in Indonesia.

Research Methods

The study in this research uses the literature method. The literature research method, often referred to as literature study, is a research approach that focuses on collecting, analysing, and synthesising information obtained from various written sources. This method is useful for exploring a particular topic through the study of relevant documents such as books, journal articles, research reports, theses, dissertations, and other academic sources.

Results and Discussion

Teacher's Role in Implementing the Curriculum

Teachers are individuals who play an important role in the education system, tasked with guiding, teaching and transferring knowledge, skills and values to learners. They have the responsibility to design interesting and meaningful learning experiences and provide a conducive environment for students to develop academically, socially and emotionally (Kurniati & Kusumawati, 2023). In essence, teachers function not only as deliverers of subject matter, but also as facilitators who help shape students' character and morals, so that they can become individuals who are ready to face challenges in society (Fadhulloh & Hidayati, 2021).

The curriculum is a series of plans and arrangements regarding the objectives, content, learning materials and methods used as guidelines for organising learning activities to achieve certain educational goals. It includes not only subjects and teaching schedules, but also teaching and assessment methods used to measure students' progress and learning outcomes (Patandung & Panggua, 2022); (Sartika & Fransiska, 2024); (Iksal et al., 2024). The curriculum is designed to shape an educational environment that supports learners' cognitive, affective and psychomotor development, with the ultimate goal of preparing them to become competent, characterised individuals who are ready to face the challenges of the real world (Irwan et al., 2024).

In addition to their main function of teaching, teachers also act as motivators, inspirers and mentors for students. They are required to recognise the unique potential of each student and provide the necessary encouragement and guidance so that this potential can be developed optimally. Through positive interactions, teachers are able to build students' self-confidence and independence, as well as foster curiosity and enthusiasm for learning. In a broader context, teachers serve as an important pillar in nation-building, as they participate in shaping the next generation that is knowledgeable, characterised and contributes positively to society (Aisyah & Astuti, 2021).

Teacher competencies cover various aspects of expertise that must be possessed to carry out educational tasks effectively and efficiently. One of the main competencies is pedagogic competence, which includes the ability to design and implement learning, manage the classroom, and evaluate the process and results of student learning. Professional

competence is also important and includes an in-depth understanding of the subject matter being taught, as well as the ability to continuously develop oneself and keep abreast of the latest educational technologies and methodologies (Asnawi et al., 2022). Other competencies are social and personality competencies, which involve the ability to communicate well, build positive relationships with students, colleagues and parents, and demonstrate professional integrity and ethics (Pratycia et al., 2023).

Teachers' professionalism is a reflection of how they carry out their duties and responsibilities with high ethical and quality standards. A professional teacher is not only an expert in their field, but also continuously strives to improve their skills and knowledge through continuing education, training and self-reflection (Wibowo et al., 2022). They demonstrate commitment to the goals of education and the welfare of students, and are fair and non-discriminatory. In practice, professionalism is also seen in teachers' willingness to collaborate with colleagues and participate in professional communities, maintain discipline, and adhere to the rules and codes of ethics that apply in the work environment. Thus, teacher professionalism is a key factor in creating an effective and meaningful learning environment for students (Febriani et al., 2022).

Teachers have a significant influence on student achievement, both in terms of academics and personal development. With good pedagogical skills, teachers can design and deliver subject matter effectively, so that students can understand and master the concepts taught. The use of varied and innovative teaching methods can also increase students' interest and motivation to learn, which in turn has a positive impact on their academic performance. In addition, teachers who are able to recognise the strengths and weaknesses of each student can provide appropriate attention and assistance, so that students' potential can develop optimally (Rahmadhani et al., 2022).

Beyond the academic aspect, teachers also play an important role in shaping students' character and attitudes. Teachers who show care, empathy and support can build students' self-confidence and independence. They can also instil positive values such as discipline, honesty and responsibility, which also contribute to student achievement in the long run (Sari et al., 2021); (Anita & Astuti, 2022). Through positive interactions and constructive feedback, teachers can help students to overcome learning challenges and difficulties so that they can achieve better results. Thus, the influence of teachers on student achievement is immense and encompasses various dimensions that can encourage students to achieve their best (Fitriani et al., 2024); (Fiteriadi et al., 2024).

The role of teachers in education is diverse and covers various aspects that are crucial to student development. As educators, teachers are responsible for delivering subject matter in an interesting and understandable way so that students can grasp the knowledge delivered. They also act as facilitators who help students understand complex concepts, solve problems, and develop critical thinking skills. In addition, teachers also act as motivators who encourage students to continue learning and developing, both inside and outside the classroom. In the social aspect, teachers' roles include character building and instilling moral values that are important for their future lives (Ulya & Syafei, 2022).

In addition to their roles, teachers have enormous responsibilities in the education process. Their main responsibility is to ensure students receive a quality and relevant education, and achieve the academic goals that have been set. Teachers are also responsible for creating a safe and conducive learning environment, where every student feels valued and supported to grow (Pengky et al., 2023). In addition, teachers must continuously develop their own competencies through training and continuous learning, in order to stay updated with the latest educational theories and methods. They must also carry out administrative tasks, such as evaluating students' learning progress, communicating with parents, and collaborating with colleagues to design an effective curriculum. Overall, the roles and responsibilities of teachers determine the success of students in achieving their potential (Astuti et al., 2023).

Problems that arise in schools

Schools in various regions often face complex and diverse problems that can impact on the effectiveness of the education process. One of the main problems is the lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure. Many schools, especially in remote or less developed areas, do not have sufficient facilities such as proper classrooms, laboratories, libraries and expected access to technology. This can hamper the learning process and lead to disparities in the quality of education received by students in different regions (Suhandi & Robi'ah, 2022).

In addition, the shortage of teaching staff is also a major concern. In some areas, the number of available teachers is not proportional to the number of students, resulting in a very high teacher-to-student ratio. This shortage makes teachers overwhelmed and unable to provide sufficient attention to each student. In addition, many teachers still lack qualifications and competence due to a lack of training and continuing education. This situation impacts on the quality of teaching provided and has the potential to hinder students' academic development (Nisa et al., 2021).

Student discipline and behavioural issues are also common problems in schools. Many students face social and emotional challenges outside of school that affect their behaviour and performance in the classroom. Cases of bullying, juvenile delinquency, and non-compliance with school rules are a big challenge for teachers and school authorities (Rohim & Rigianti, 2023). This not only disrupts the learning environment but can also have an impact on the psychology of students who are victimised. Therefore, schools need to work together with parents and related parties to create a safe and supportive environment for all students (Rahayu et al., 2021).

Another problem is the curriculum that is not relevant to the needs of the times. Rapid changes in technology and the world of work demand a curriculum that is flexible and adaptive to these developments. However, curricula in schools are often conventional and fail to prepare students with 21st century skills such as critical thinking, creativity, collaboration and digital literacy. Schools should endeavour to continuously evaluate and

update their curriculum to make it more relevant and capable of providing appropriate provision for future challenges (Insania & Pasaribu, 2024).

To overcome these problems, various efforts need to be made by all parties involved in the education process. The government, for example, should focus on increasing the education budget to improve school infrastructure, provide adequate facilities and support ongoing training for teachers. In addition, a collaborative approach between schools, communities and industries can help in developing a relevant and future-orientated curriculum so that learners are better prepared to face the real world after graduation (Ashfarina & Soedjarwo, 2023).

Meanwhile, schools also need to implement programmes that focus on developing students' character and emotional intelligence. Through extracurricular activities, counselling and awareness-raising programmes, students can be guided to build positive attitudes and manage their emotions effectively. In addition, empowering teachers in terms of classroom management and more inclusive teaching can reduce discipline problems and support better academic achievement (Nursalam et al., 2023).

Cooperation with parents also plays an important role in addressing problems at school. Parents who are actively involved in their children's education can help detect and resolve problems early. Schools can organise parenting education programmes to improve parents' understanding of their roles and strategies to support children's development at home (Ariga, 2022).

Thus, the problems that arise in schools require a comprehensive and collaborative approach to be addressed. By involving all stakeholders and implementing strategic measures, schools are expected to provide a better learning environment and be able to educate the next generation more effectively. Improving facilities, strengthening teacher competencies, curriculum relevance and managing student behavioural issues are the keys to success in facing current and future educational challenges.

Impact of Problems on Education Quality

Problems that occur in schools can have a significant impact on the quality of education received by students. One of these impacts is the decline in student motivation to learn. Discomfort in the learning environment, such as inadequate physical condition of the school or lack of learning facilities, can discourage students from attending lessons. In addition, unresolved discipline problems can create a classroom atmosphere that is not conducive, thus disrupting student concentration and the effectiveness of the learning process (Rasmani et al., 2023).

In addition, problems in schools can also affect the quality of teaching provided by teachers. Teachers who work under challenging conditions, such as excessive workload, lack of support and training, and psychological instability due to stress, tend to have difficulties in delivering material effectively. This situation can lead to a decline in the quality of teaching, with students not gaining the knowledge and skills they should. In the long run,

the lack of teaching quality can lead to gaps in students' academic achievement (MUJIBURRAHMAN et al., 2022).

Furthermore, problems in the education system can also impact on student participation and retention rates. Unfavourable conditions at school, including unfair treatment, discrimination or lack of social support, can lead to increased absenteeism and dropout rates. Students who do not feel safe and comfortable at school may choose to be absent or even leave school early. This certainly exacerbates the problem of education, as low enrolment and retention rates can result in low quality human resources in the future (Darong et al., 2022).

Another impact that needs to be considered is the limited development of students' character and soft skills. When schools are unable to provide a positive and supportive environment, students tend to have difficulty in developing interpersonal skills, emotional intelligence and strong moral character. Education that only focuses on academic aspects without paying attention to holistic development tends to produce individuals who are less prepared to face complex life challenges. Therefore, it is important to find a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the problems in schools so that the overall quality of education can be improved (Rosa et al., 2024).

Recognising the significant impacts of the various problems in the education system, a comprehensive approach is needed to address these issues. Firstly, stronger support from the government and other stakeholders is essential in creating adequate education infrastructure. Investments in school facilities, teachers' professional training and the provision of quality teaching materials can improve the quality of learning in schools. It is also important to create an inclusive and welcoming school environment for all students to promote active participation and reduce dropout rates (Sumaryanti, 2023).

Then, collaboration between parents, teachers and the local community is also an important element in improving the quality of education. Parents who are actively involved in their children's education tend to support students' academic and personal development. On the other hand, transparent and inclusive school policies and community participation can help create a more positive learning environment. Addressing issues such as bullying, discrimination and unfair disciplinary enforcement requires a collective effort from all parties involved (Hapsari, 2023).

The utilisation of technology can also be one of the strategies to improve the quality of education. With appropriate and affordable access to digital devices and connections, students can explore new teaching materials and interactive learning methods that can spark their interest and creativity. Technology can also help teachers in designing learning that is more adaptive and in line with students' needs and interests, so that learning outcomes can be maximised (Herlina et al., 2023); (Juliani & Aslan, 2024); (Zakiah & Aslan, 2024).

Thus, the problems faced in the education system have a broad impact that can reduce the quality of education. However, by adopting a holistic and collaborative approach and utilising technology, these obstacles can be overcome. These measures will not only improve the quality of education, but also prepare the younger generation to face

increasingly complex global challenges. Quality education is the best investment for the future, and everyone should contribute to its realisation.

Conclusion

Teachers, Curriculum and Problems in Education emphasises the importance of the teacher's integral role in creating an effective and sustainable learning environment. Teachers are not only teachers, but also facilitators and motivators who bring the curriculum to students in an engaging and relevant way. However, the challenges teachers face, such as lack of welfare, lack of ongoing professional training and high workloads, often hinder their ability to teach optimally. Therefore, support and investment in teachers' professional development is crucial to ensure they can fulfil their roles effectively.

On the other hand, the curriculum used in schools is also a critical aspect that affects the quality of education. A curriculum that is too rigid and irrelevant to the needs of students in the modern era can reduce students' interest in learning and ability to think critically and creatively. Problems in curriculum implementation, such as lack of flexibility, unbalanced subject matter and mismatch of teaching methods with students' various learning styles, need to be addressed through continuous revision and innovation. Collaboration between the government, education managers, teachers and communities is essential in creating a dynamic and adaptive curriculum that covers not only academic knowledge but also essential life skills.

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