GENERAL

angket penelitian hubungan kompetensi profesional mengajar

Published: September 19, 2026 | Index ID: #-

Introduction

In the rapidly evolving landscape of education, teachers are expected to adapt, innovate, and demonstrate a high level of professional competence. Understanding how these competencies relate to actual classroom performance is essential for policymakers, school administrators, and educators themselves. One of the most effective tools for exploring this relationship is the use of a structured research survey—known in Indonesian as an **angket penelitian hubungan kompetensi profesional mengajar**. This article delves into what such a survey entails, why it matters, and how to design, administer, and analyze it to uncover meaningful insights about teacher competence.

What Exactly Is an Angket Penelitian Hubungan Kompetensi Profesional Mengajar?

“Angket penelitian” refers to a questionnaire or survey instrument used in academic research. When combined with the phrase “hubungan kompetensi profesional mengajar,” it denotes a specifically targeted tool that investigates the link between teachers’ professional competencies and their teaching practices or outcomes. In other words, the survey is crafted to capture data that can reveal whether higher levels of competence—such as subject mastery, pedagogical skills, or reflective practice—translate into better classroom performance, student engagement, or academic achievement.

Key Elements of the Survey

- Targeted Constructs: The survey focuses on distinct competency domains—cognitive, affective, and behavioral aspects of teaching.
- Operational Definitions: Each competency is clearly defined so respondents can provide accurate answers.
- Response Format: Typically a Likert scale (e.g., 1 /= /Strongly Disagree to 5 /= /Strongly Agree) is used to quantify perceptions.
- Validity & Reliability Checks: The instrument undergoes rigorous testing to ensure it measures what it intends to measure.

Why Is This Research Important?

Teacher competence is a cornerstone of educational quality. By systematically examining how competencies relate to teaching outcomes, stakeholders can:

1. Identify gaps in professional development programs.
2. Allocate resources more efficiently.
3. Design evidence-based policies that enhance instructional quality.
4. Support teachers in reflecting on and improving their practice.

Designing a Valid Angket

Creating a reliable and valid survey instrument is a multi-step process. Below is a step-by-step guide that balances

methodological rigor with practical considerations.

Step 1: Clarify Your Research Questions

Before drafting questions, articulate the specific relationships you want to explore. For example:

- Does subject knowledge predict instructional effectiveness?
- How does classroom management skill correlate with student engagement?
- What is the impact of reflective practice on lesson planning quality?

Step 2: Define Competency Domains

Break down professional competence into measurable subdomains. Common frameworks include:

- Subject Mastery: Depth of knowledge in the discipline.
- Pedagogical Knowledge: Understanding of teaching methods and learning theories.
- Technological Integration: Ability to use digital tools effectively.
- Assessment Literacy: Skill in designing and interpreting assessments.
- Reflective Practice: Capacity to evaluate and improve one's own teaching.

Step 3: Draft Item Statements

Translate each competency into clear, concise statements. Avoid jargon and double negatives. Example items:

- "I am confident in explaining complex concepts to my students."
- "I routinely incorporate technology to enhance learning."
- "I regularly reflect on my lessons to identify areas for improvement."

Step 4: Choose a Response Scale

A 5-point Likert scale is widely accepted for its balance between sensitivity and simplicity. Label each point explicitly:

1. Strongly Disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neutral
4. Agree
5. Strongly Agree

Step 5: Pilot the Survey

Administer the draft to a small group of teachers (10–15). Gather feedback on clarity, length, and any confusing items. Revise accordingly.

Step 6: Test for Reliability

Calculate internal consistency using Cronbach's alpha. A value above 0.70 indicates acceptable reliability. If certain items lower the alpha, consider revising or removing them.

Step 7: Validate the Instrument

- Content Validity: Experts in education review items to ensure they cover all relevant aspects.
- Construct Validity: Use exploratory factor analysis (EFA) to confirm that items cluster into the intended domains.
- Criterion Validity: Correlate survey scores with external measures, such as student test scores or classroom observations.

Sampling and Data Collection

Collecting high-quality data depends on a sound sampling strategy and ethical considerations.

Choosing the Target Population

Define the scope of your study. Options include:

- All teachers in a specific district.
- Teachers from particular subject areas.
- Teachers at certain grade levels.

Sampling Methods

Random sampling enhances generalizability, but convenience sampling may be necessary due to resource constraints. Stratified sampling ensures representation across key subgroups (e.g., years of experience, school type).

Ethical Protocols

- Obtain informed consent from all participants.
- Guarantee anonymity and confidentiality.
- Provide participants with a debriefing summary of findings.

Data Analysis Techniques

Once data are collected, robust statistical analysis turns raw numbers into actionable insights.

Descriptive Statistics

Begin with means, medians, and standard deviations to understand overall competency levels and distribution patterns.

Correlation Analysis

Use Pearson or Spearman correlation coefficients to assess the strength and direction of relationships between competency domains and performance metrics.

Regression Modeling

Multiple linear regression can predict teaching effectiveness based on multiple competency predictors. Include control variables such as teacher experience or school resources.

Factor Analysis

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) validates the structure of the survey and ensures each item loads onto its intended factor.

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

For complex relationships, SEM can simultaneously test multiple pathways—for example, how subject mastery influences lesson quality, which in turn affects student engagement.

Interpreting the Results

Analysis yields quantitative relationships, but interpreting them requires contextual understanding.

Linking Competence to Classroom Outcomes

High competency scores often correlate with:

- Improved student test scores.

- Greater classroom engagement.
- More effective assessment practices.
- Positive student and parent feedback.

Identifying Strengths and Weaknesses

Domain-specific scores reveal where teachers excel or need support. For instance, a low technological integration score may signal the need for targeted training.

Implications for Professional Development

Data-driven insights inform curriculum for teacher education programs, in-service workshops, and mentorship initiatives. Tailoring professional development to identified gaps increases its effectiveness.

Case Study: Applying the Survey in a Secondary School District

In 2023, a mid-sized Indonesian secondary school district implemented an angket penelitian hubungan kompetensi profesional mengajar to assess teacher readiness for blended learning. The survey included 40 items across five competency domains and was administered to 120 teachers.

Key findings:

- Teachers scored highest in subject mastery but lowest in technological integration.
- Positive correlation (r /= /0.62) between reflective practice and student engagement.
- Regression analysis indicated that technological integration predicted 28% of variance in student digital literacy scores.

Based on these results, the district launched a professional development series focused on digital tools and reflection techniques. Subsequent surveys showed a 15% increase in technology competency scores and a notable rise in student digital literacy.

Recommendations for Educators and Administrators

1. Embed Competency Assessments: Regularly use validated surveys to monitor teacher growth.
2. Align PD with Data: Design professional development that addresses specific competency gaps revealed by the survey.
3. Promote Reflective Practice: Encourage teachers to routinely evaluate their lessons and share insights.
4. Leverage Technology: Provide resources and training to integrate digital tools effectively.
5. Foster a Culture of Continuous Improvement: Use survey data as a catalyst for ongoing dialogue and collaboration.

Conclusion

Understanding the relationship between professional teaching competence and classroom performance is vital for elevating educational quality. An angket penelitian hubungan kompetensi profesional mengajar serves as a powerful, evidence-based instrument that captures the nuanced interplay between teacher skills and student outcomes. By meticulously designing the survey, ensuring its reliability and validity, and applying rigorous data analysis, educators and policymakers can uncover actionable insights that drive targeted professional development, policy reforms, and ultimately, better learning experiences for students.

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