MADRASAH PRINCIPLE MANAGEMENT IN MA KMM KAUMAN PADANG PANJANG IN IMPLEMENTING ADIWIWAYATA PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT
The problem of environmental damage can be corrected through the education process, namely doing Adiwiyata Programs at school. From 2006 to 2016, the number of schools that participated in the Adiwiyata program was still very limited, namely 7,278 schools (around 6% of schools in Indonesia).

MA KMM KAUMAN is a private school, with a wide location, able to enter the national level in achieving the Adiwiyata program. The aim of the study was to reveal (1) the application of management functions at MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang in implementing the Adiwiyata program. The method used is qualitative with the type of case study. The results of this study indicate that the management function in the implementation of the Adiwiyata program is done with careful planning, proper management, maximum implementation and continuing supervision. From these results it is recommended for other schools to carry out management functions such as MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang.

Keywords: Management, Adiwiyata Program

INTRODUCTION
The environment, which is closely related to human life at this time is at an alarming level. When environmental conditions are increasingly critical, the balance is disturbed, while human needs are increasing, making the environment a problem. This is also explained in Al-Qur’an:

طُوُهُ أَلْقَادْ أَبْيَضَ فِي الْبَحْرِ وَالْبَحْرُ بِمَا كَرَّسَ أَبْيَضَ لَكُمْ كَرَّسَهُ الْمَلَائِكَةَ أَنْ يُنْتِلُوهُ وَيَجَعَلُونَ

There has been damage on land and in the sea due to the actions of human hands, so that God feels to them part of their actions, so that they return (to the right path) (QS. Ar Rum: 41)

It tells us that damage on earth is caused by the actions of human hands. This should be realized by mankind, because with this action it causes damage on land and at sea. Therefore, humans must immediately stop and replace them with good deeds and are beneficial for the preservation of nature. One effort that must be done immediately is through the education process (Hasanah, 2011: 5). Through education, it will be easier to learn and improve knowledge and understanding of the importance of environmental conservation.

In an effort to increase knowledge and understanding of environmental conservation, environmental education policies have been made and agreed upon by 4 (four) agencies / ministries
namely the State Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religion and the Ministry of Home Affairs. This policy is the basis of direction for stakeholders in the implementation and development of environmental education in Indonesia and as a solution in an effort to increase knowledge and understanding of environmental protection and management through the world of education through the Adiwiyata program (Adiwiyata Guide, 2011:9)

Iswari et al (2017: 36) write that Adiwiyata program is a comprehensive program that involves all stakeholders both in school and society to help improve environmental awareness, especially students. The Adiwiyata program is proclaimed to encourage and shape schools in Indonesia to participate in implementing the government's efforts towards environmental conservation and sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.

The word Adiwiyata comes from the Sanskrit word. "Adi" means: big, great, good, perfect. Wiyata means: a place where someone gets knowledge, norms. So, Adiwiyata means: A good and ideal place where knowledge, norms and ethics can be obtained that can be the basis of humanity towards the creation of life welfare and the ideals of sustainable development. According to Adiwiyata's guide (2011: 15) states that Adiwiyata is a good and ideal place where all knowledge and various norms and ethics can be obtained that can become the basis of humans towards the creation of our welfare and towards the goals of sustainable development.

In the Minister of Environment Regulation No. 5 of 2013, states that the Adiwiyata school is a school that cares and has an environmental culture. From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that Adiwiyata is one of the programs of the Ministry of Environment in an effort to encourage the creation of knowledge and awareness of school residents in environmental conservation efforts. In this program it is expected that every school member can be involved in school activities towards a healthy environment and avoid negative environmental impacts.

The Adiwiyata program is a form of appreciation given by the government to formal education institutions that are deemed meritorious in developing environmental education. The implementation of the Adiwiyata program through three stages, namely district / city, province and national. Each stage will be awarded. The form of award given can be in the form of a charter, trophy and / or other form.

Benefits of following the Adiwiyata Program

Sungkowo in Mirza (2015: 36) benefits of the Adiwiyata program, namely.

1. National Education Standards (content standards, processes, competencies of graduates, educators and education personnel, facilities and infrastructure, management of financing, and assessment) as regulated in PP No. 19 of 2006 concerning National Education Standards.

2. Increasing the efficiency of the use of school operational funds through saving and reducing consumption from various resources and energy.

3. Creating school togetherness and learning conditions that are more comfortable and conducive.

4. Become a place of learning about the values of good and right care and management of the environment for school residents and the surrounding community.

5. Increasing efforts to protect and manage the environment through activities to control pollution, control damage and preserve environmental functions in schools.

Adiwiyata Guide (2011: 16) explains that in order to achieve the objectives of the Adiwiyata program, four components of the program are established which become an integral whole in achieving the Adiwiyata school. The four components are: 1). Environmental policy. 2). Implementation of an environment-based curriculum. 3) Participatory environment-based activities. 4) Management of environmentally friendly supporting facilities.

But the problem now is that the numbers of Adiwiyata schools are still very few. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry's Guide (2017: 7) notes that from 2006 to 2016 the number of Adiwiyata
schools throughout Indonesia amounted to only 7,278 schools which spread throughout the provinces in Indonesia from public schools (around 6% of schools in Indonesia).

Aprilia (2015: 743) writes that the problems faced in the implementation of the Adiwiyata program included, among others, teachers who were confused in integrating the environment-based curriculum into subjects, the existing facilities could not be utilized because of incomprehension or teacher confusion in integrating environmental love content. Into subjects, there is still a lack of awareness to love the surrounding environment, as well as a lack of role models that can be used as an example to care for the environment (P.743)

In addition to the above problems, the thing that needs to be addressed is the problem of its own management function. School management is the spear principle of the success of the goals to be achieved by the school, but if school management is not considered, the excess will have fatal consequences and hinder the planning of the school. Manulang (2012: 195) states that the success of an organization both large and small is not solely determined by the available natural resources, but is largely determined by the human resource quality that plays a role in planning, implementing and controlling the organization concerned. From the above opinion we can conclude that the success of achieving a goal in school can be determined by the quality of management, especially the principal management of the school.

In the management process involved the main functions are called a manager / leader, namely planning (planning), organizing (organizing), actualizing, and controlling (controlling).

MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang is one school / madrasah that has been able to obtain the Adiwiyata award from the city, provincial level to the National level. MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang is a private school that has a relatively small area, and the number of students is relatively small, with very limited funding sources. But that doesn't prevent the madrasah from getting many awards, one of which is the national level Adiwiyata school in 2017.

Therefore, from the various limitations possessed by MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang, this is where the writer is very interested in researching more about how the madrasah is able to obtain national level Adiwiyata school awards. Manullang (2012: 5) adds that management is the art and science of planning, organizing, preparing, directing and supervising resources to achieve the stated goals. Management as an art serves to achieve real goals that bring results or benefits.

Based on the description above, the purpose of this study was to find out how the implementation of madrasah principle management functions (planning, implementation and supervision) MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang in implementing the Adiwiyata program.

RESEARCH METHODS

1. Type of Research

Research on the management of MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang in implementing the Adiwiyata program uses a qualitative approach to the type of case studies. Case study data can be obtained from all parties concerned, in other words in this study collected from various sources. This study will examine, describe and describe the data and phenomena that occur in the implementation of the Adiwiyata program in MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang in terms of planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising. The results of this study are in the form of narrative sentences from the analysis of data from interviews, observation and documentation studies.

2. Research Sites

This research was conducted at MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang as a sample of the area or place of research.
3. **Research Informants**

   The subject of the research was determined by Snowball sampling technique, that is the key information will appoint the person who knows the problems that will be examined to complete the information and the person who is appointed will appoint another person if the information given is not enough to understand and so on. This technique will be useful for researchers as data validation provided by informants. The informant is made as a data source consisted of the principle of the madrasah, the leader of the Adiwiyata Team, and the people involved in the Adiwiyata Program such as educators, educators, committees and students in the madrasah.

4. **Techniques Data of Collection**

   The data needed in this study are primary data collected through:
   a) **Interview**
      
      The interview technique used by the writer is to explore information further and deeply and to collect data on the management of MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang which includes planning, organizing, implementing and supervising.
   b) **Observation**
      
      This observation technique is used with the aim to obtain an overview of the management of MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang covering planning, organization, implementation and supervision.
   c) **Documentation study**
      
      Documentation is used as complementary data in fulfilling the information needed to answer research questions. The documents in this study were conducted in order to provide an overview of the management functions of MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang. The documentation can be in the form of accompanying notes, photographs that describe the condition of the Adiwiyata school MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang.

5. **Technical Data of Analysis**

   In this study the data was analyzed by the method proposed by Miles and Huberman cited by Sugiyono (2005), namely by data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

**RESEARCH RESULTS**

Based on the previous results some research results can be put forward, namely

a) **Planning (planning) the principal in carrying out the Adiwiyata program**
   
   1. In the preparation of the principal's work plan begins with the arrangement of the madrasah's vision, mission, and objectives. MA KMM Kauman Padang Panjang involving all school residents and school committees. The school's vision, mission and objectives contain environmental protection and management policies. His vision is "the realization of students who are intelligent, competitive, environmentally aware, global minded based on faith and piety".
   2. Preparing work plans and allocation of Adiwiyata budget in schools. Activity plans and school budgets contain efforts to protect and manage the environment, including students, curriculum and learning activities, capacity building of educators and education personnel, availability of facilities and infrastructure, school culture and environment, community participation and partnerships for quality improvement and development.
   3. Make a schedule of coaching programs from the Environmental Service, by establishing relationships with the education office and the environmental service, so that they are ready to develop the school.
4. The target of the Adiwiyata program is the realization of school citizens who are responsible for
the efforts to protect and manage the environment through good school governance to support
sustainable development.

b) Organizing (Organizing Function)

In carrying out the Adiwiyata program, MA KMM KAUMAN Padang Panjang formed the
Adiwiyata team at the school. In choosing the Adiwiyata team the principal as the person in charge
of the activities, must selectively choose the people involved in the team so that the Adiwiyata
program can be carried out properly. The school principal also involves all school residents such as
educators, educators, students and also involves madrasah committees in realizing MA KMM
KAUMAN Padang Panjang to become National-level Adiwiyata schools. In carrying out their duties
each element will work in accordance with their respective tasks.

c) Management of the principal in implementing the Adiwiyata program (actuating)

The principal as full responsibility for the Adiwiyata program at MA KMM KAUMAN
Padang Panjang carried out the task well. The school principal carries out the task assisted by the
Adiwiyata team, the committee, and other school residents, such as educators, educators and
students. They work according to their respective duties.

In participatory environment-based activities, school residents participate in finding used
goods such as packaging oil containers made as a place for planting flowers and other plants, used
tires, used bottles and others. Management of Environmentally Friendly Support facilities MA KMM
KAUMAN Padang Panjang has developed an environmentally friendly management of school
supporting facilities, namely a) Providing facilities and infrastructure to overcome environmental
problems in schools by meeting the standards of facilities and infrastructure of the Minister of
National Education no. 24 of 2007, b) Providing infrastructure to support the learning of the
environment at school such as providing composting places, school parks, living pharmacies, and
green houses c) Maintaining the environmentally friendly school facilities and infrastructure seen
from each room has a good light setting, natural air ventilation, and maintenance of shade trees, d)
Improving the management and maintenance of school sanitation facilities where each class has
rules, picket lists with teachers as supervisors, e) there is an appeal for schools to use electricity,
water and ATK efficiently through saving slogans electricity, saving water, using markers as needed
and others, f) Improving the quality of healthy and environmentally friendly canteen services, by
way of schools socializing by bringing health

d) Contoling (supervision) of the principal in implementing the Adiwiyata program

In realizing Adiwiyata school, control is carried out by several related parties, such as from
the education and environment department of Padang Panjang City, madrasah principles,
committees, educators, education staff and students. It also includes direct control of specific
programs as scheduled

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