

## Adiwiyata Program Management in MIN 7 Medan City

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe how Adiwiyata program management at MIN 7 Medan City. The problem focus in this research is the Adiwiyata Program Management Function at MIN 7 Medan City. This research used qualitative research methods and documentation studies. The findings of this study are: (1) Planning for the Adiwiyata program at MIN 7 Medan City is carried out by involving all Madrasah residents. Establishing the vision and mission of the Madrasah, assessing the environment around the Madrasah and formulating a strategy for implementing the Adiwiyata program; (2) The organization of the Adiwiyata program at MIN 7 Medan City is as follows: The head of the Madrasah acts as a coach and so onwards the structure of the Adiwiyata team consisting of the Deputy Head of Madrasah, all teachers and staff and students. After compiling the team, the main tasks and functions of each are determined according to the field. There are also collaborations with various parties related to the Adiwiyata program; (3) The implementation of the Adiwiyata program at MIN 7 Medan City has been carried out by involving all Madrasah residents, implementing environmental-based adiwiyata madrasa policies. Madrasahs also organize several activities to create a clean and healthy environment, implementation of the Adiwiyata Madrasah environment-based curriculum, implementation of participatory-based environmental activities as well as implementation of environmentally friendly facilities management; (4) Supervision of the Adiwiyata program at MIN 7 Medan City is carried out every day by all Madrasah residents, evaluated in monthly meetings. The Adiwiyata implementation is reported by the Adiwiyata Team to the Head of Madrasah; and (5) Supporting Factors for the Adiwiyata Program at MIN 7 Medan City are the guidance of the Environmental Service, Leadership of the Head of Madrasah, Team solidity, students are easy to direct and support from Madrasah partners, while the Inhibiting Factors for the Adiwiyata Program at MIN 7 Medan City are limited funds, down enthusiasm, takes a lot of time and energy

**Keywords:** . Management, Program, Adiwiyata

## INTRODUCTION

The world of education is growing with various changes in accordance with the demands and needs of the community, and is challenged to be able to answer various local problems and global changes that occur so rapidly. With the existence of education in the world, it is hoped that all humans will get education equally, especially for students in schools. Basically, there are various factors that affect the success of education, including; teachers, students, facilities and infrastructure, curriculum educational environment. Of these factors, teachers in the learning process in schools place a very important position and without neglecting other supporting factors.

One of the factors affecting student success is environmental factors. According to Semiawan (2012:127) the environment is everything outside the individual self (external) and is the source of information obtained through its five senses. One of the environments that has proven to play a huge role in the formation of students' personalities is the school. The school environment is a space for students to carry out teaching and learning activities.

The environment according to Moh Roqib (2016: 184) is a natural condition and social conditions that can have an influence on human development. If the natural environment and social environment are in educational institutions, it will affect the development of students. Just as it is that man himself is part of nature, being above nature. Man is inseparable from nature. This nature can be used as an educational tool to obtain a noble degree in the educational process.

The environment can be used as a means of education and the cultivation of character values for school residents. Where these values are related to human behavior in relation to God Almighty, oneself, fellow human beings, and the environment. The environment is an important point in the study of the application of character values in madrasahs.

These values of love for the environment or caring for the environment are one of the values contained in cultural education and the character of the nation. With the education of culture and character of this nation, it is hoped that students will have moral values, ethics that serve to cultivate individuals with noble character in their daily thoughts, attitudes and behaviors. This environmental care behavior is described as an attitude and behavior that always seeks to prevent damage to the natural environment and its surroundings and develop efforts to repair the damage to nature that has already occurred.

Currently, the government and citizens bear a great responsibility for environmental sustainability. The current environmental crisis is influenced by a still mistaken understanding of itself, nature, and man's place in the entire ecosystem. According to Arif (2010: 281) this error causes errors in human behavior patterns, especially in dealing with nature. Even though nature is the main place for

humans to carry out their lives and lives. Without realizing it, the existence of a sustainable nature will provide a lot of good for the sustainability of human life.

A fundamental and good understanding of the environment according to Syukri (2013: 43) is needed because with this understanding humans will be sent to an awareness of their obligations and responsibilities to the environment, which in this case includes efforts made to always maintain the preservation of nature. Man's obligation is not only to preserve nature but also to man has the right to take advantage of and enjoy everything that has been provided by nature.

These efforts to save the environment are carried out with the aim of maintaining harmony and harmony of the environment as written in the Qur'an surat Al Baqarah: 164:

*"Verily in the creation of the heavens and the earth, the alternation of night and day, the ark that sailed on the sea brought what was useful to man, and what God brought down from the heavens was water, and with that water He brought the earth to life after his death (dryness) and He spread on the earth all kinds of animals, and the circulation of winds and clouds which were controlled between heaven and earth; truly (there are) signs (of the oneness and greatness of God) for the thinking people"*

Environmental management is very important so that students, teachers, and employees and anyone else feel comfortable and at home living in school. To carry out various activities that support the success of education. It would be nice if the school environment was managed so well that it was like a park. These efforts, of course, involve various parties from the principal, school committee, teachers, employees, students, families, and the community. According to Budiati (2014:76) The objectives of environmental management in general are as follows: (1) achieving the harmony of the relationship between humans and the environment as a goal of building a whole person; (2) controlled use of resources wisely; (3) the realization of Indonesian people as environmental coaches; (4) the implementation of environmentally sound development for the benefit of current and future generations; and (5) the protection of the state against the impact of its activities outside the territory of the state that cause environmental damage and pollution.

Various efforts were also made by the government to save the environment. One of them is by launching the adiwiyata program. The Ministry of Environment collaborates with the Ministry of Education and Culture and also the Ministry of Religious Affairs to develop an environmental management program called the Adiwiyata program The Adiwiyata program aims to create good conditions for madrasahs to become a place of learning and awareness for madrasah residents, so that in the future school / madrasah residents can take responsibility for efforts to save the environment. Seeing the problem of environmental management, the

government is committed to protecting the environment from damage through education.

Another objective of the Adiwiyata Program in the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Education and Culture (2012: 61) is to realize madrasah citizens who are responsible for efforts to protect and manage the environment through good madrasah governance to support sustainable development. The advantage in implementing the Adiwiyata program for madrasahs is that madrasahs can create a place of learning about the values of environmental maintenance and environmental management by increasing efforts to protect and manage the environment through pollution control activities, damage control and preservation of environmental functions so as to create more conducive teaching and learning conditions for students.

While the benefit of the Adiwiyata program for students is to cultivate concern for the environment and understand how important it is to maintain a good environment. One of the Madrasahs in Medan City that implements the Adiwiyata program is MIN 7 Medan City. Departing from the desire to form and improve attitudes and behaviors that care about the environment, madrasah realizes in playing a role in providing knowledge and teaching students knowledge about the environment and its management. For this reason, MIN 7 Medan City implements the Adiwiyata program.

Regulation of the State Minister of environment No. 02 of 2009 Article 1 paragraph 2 explains that the Adiwiyata program is one of the national scope work programs managed by the Ministry of State for the Environment in order to realize the development of environmental education in madrasahs. Both Adiwiyata and SWALIBA (School of Environmental Insight and Natural Disaster Mitigation) have the same goal, namely by creating a school that cares about the environment which is applied in direct activities within the madrasah.

The form of direct activity is the maintenance of the madrasa building and environment from the picket of class cleanliness and the maintenance of the madrasa garden. To achieve the goals of Adiwiyata according to Agung Drajatmoko (2018: 35) the school has prepared all matters related to the 4 components of the program in the implementation of the Adiwiyata program. The four components include: 1) Environmentally Sound Policy, 2) Implementation of An Environmental-Based Curriculum, 3) Parstisipasif-Based Environmental Activities and 4) Management of Environmentally Friendly Supporting Facilities, The four components are standards to achieve the goals of the Adiwiyata program, so that schools must prepare everything necessary to meet these standards.

The implementation of the Adiwiyata Program is a school program policy in MIN 7 Medan City in an effort to improve the quality of the teaching and learning process and increase the output of smart, creative and have skills that are able to even be ready to compete against developments in the fields of Science and

Technology (IPTEK), industry, electronics and also economics. The Adiwiyata program is not only a school program that cares for the environment but also a program that integrates the teaching and learning process according to the field of study that is generally taught in schools, as well as training students to be creative, innovative and intelligent in utilizing, managing and recycling every resource produced so as to create sustainable and environmentally friendly products.

From the preliminary study conducted, it can be seen that Adiwiyata Management is well implemented. This can be proven by the existence of a management structure that is held directly by the Deputy Head of madrasah for curriculum and involves all teachers and employees. Meanwhile, the Head of the Madrasah acts as the person in charge. Not only that, this adiwiyata activity also certainly involves several students as ambassadors and all students as a whole to both maintain and maintain. It is proven that MIN 7 Medan City has made Adiwiyata Achievements at the Medan City level in 2016, a year later in 2017 it immediately received an award at the North Sumatra Province level to the National level in 2018.

The above made the author interested in knowing how the implementation of Adiwiyata management in the school and raised a research with the title "Adiwiyata Program Management in MIN 7 Medan City".

## **METHOD**

This research is included in qualitative-descriptive research. Suharsimi Arikunto revealed that qualitative-descriptive research is research intended to collect information about the status of an existing symptom, namely the state of symptoms according to what they were at the time the study was conducted.

Researchers collect data directly from the field, namely at the MIN 7 educational institution in Medan City. By going directly to the field, researchers will obtain direct data without the need for literature deepening. Moleong in Suharsimi Arikunto, explained that in qualitative research there are eleven characters that must be met, namely: natural background, human being as a tool, qualitative method, inductive data analysis, theory from the basic, descriptive, more concerned with the process than the results, the existence of limits determined by the focus, the existence of special criteria for validity, the design that is temporary, the results of research negotiated and mutually agreed upon.

In this qualitative research, the researcher himself in the approach is a key instrument (*The Key Instrument*) (Sugiyono, 2005). This is in accordance with Guba and Lincoln in Lexy Moleong who posit that "The researcher is everything from the whole study" (Lexy Moleong, 2014).

To be able to obtain the data needed in this study, the author examined data related to the management of the Adiwiyata program. According to Sumadi Suryabrata, in order for the research data to have a high enough quality, the data collection tool must meet the requirements as a good measuring tool. The data

obtained through the study used several research data collection techniques, namely Observation, Interview / interview and documentation studies

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### ***Adiwiyata Program Planning in MIN 7 Medan City***

The first finding is related to the planning of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City that the planning was carried out by involving all Madrasah residents and then carried out and then the determination of the vision and mission of the Madrasah, the assessment of the environment around the Madrasah and the preparation of strategies for the implementation of the Adiwiyata program.

This finding is in line with the opinion of Tjokroamidjojo (1995) in Ovalhanif (2009) defining planning as a way of how to achieve the best possible goal (maximum output) with existing sources in order to be more efficient and effective. Furthermore, it is said that, planning is the determination of the goals to be achieved or to be carried out, how, when and by whom.

Planning according to Abe (2001) in Ovalhanif (2009) is a systematic arrangement (formulation) regarding steps (actions) to be carried out in the future, based on careful consideration of potential, external factors and interested parties in order to achieve a certain goal.

According to Terry (1960) in Mardikanto (2010), planning is defined as a process of selecting and connecting facts, and using them to compile assumptions that are expected to occur in the future, to then formulate proposed activities in order to achieve the expected goals. Planning is also defined as a decision-making process based on facts, regarding activities that must be carried out in order to achieve the expected or desired goals.

The planning of the Adiwiyata program is carried out by involving all madrasah residents. This is in accordance with the opinion of Rahim (2017) saying that neat planning and involving all components will be very supportive for the quality and successful implementation of a program of activities.

Empirical facts that support the findings of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Efni Wati in 2015 entitled "Management of School and Community Relations". From the results of his research, it can be concluded that the planning of the school's relationship program with the community is carried out by the principal by involving various parties of the teacher council, committees, student guardians and community leaders. This is done by the principal so that the program created does not belong to the principal but belongs together, is decided together, so that in implementing all elements of the school community provide support and take responsibility for the success of the program.

### ***Organizing the Adiwiyata Program in MIN 7 Medan City***

The second finding related to the organization of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City was carried out as follows: The Head of the Madrasah acts as a supervisor and so on compiles the structure of the Adiwiyata team consisting of the Deputy Head of the Madrasah, all teachers and employees and students. After compiling the team, it is determined that each of them is determined according to the field. Here, cooperation with various parties related to the Adiwiyata program is also established.

This finding is in line with the opinion of Terry & Rue (2010: 82). *Organizing* Comes from the Greek word *organon* which means tool, that is, the process of grouping activities to achieve the goals and assignment of each group to a manager. Organizing is carried out to collect and organize all the necessary resources, including people, so that the desired work can be carried out successfully.

According to Dimock in Tanklisan with his book *Public Management*, defining organization as follows: Organization is a systematic way of integrating interdependent parts into a whole in which authority, coordination, and supervision are trained to achieve predetermined goals.

According to Dwight Waldo in Kencana Syafie with his book *Indonesian Government Bureaucracy*, explaining: Organization as a structure and authority and habit in relations between people in an administrative system.

The organization of the Adiwiyata Program in MIN 7 Medan City was carried out by forming an Adiwiyata team. this is in accordance with Allen's (1990) opinion of "Organization is a process of identifying and forming and grouping work, defining and delegating authority and responsibility and establishing relationships - relationships with a view to allowing people to cooperate effectively in the direction of the goals set."

An organization will not be able to escape with the so-called organizational structure. Since the organizational structure is the way in which an organizational activity is divided, organized and coordinated.

The empirical facts that support the findings of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Islahel Umam, Moh. Hasin, Zakiyah Arifa in 2019 entitled "Management of Organizing the Darul Lughah Waddirasat Islamiyah Arabic Markaz Course Program". The results of this study state that in a management there is organizing, namely the preparation of a structure that involves all elements in the institution and the delegation of task authority in carrying out the program.

### ***Implementation of the Adiwiyata Program in MIN 7 Medan City***

The third finding related to the implementation of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City has been carried out by involving all Madrasah residents, the implementation of an environmental-based adiwiyata madrasah policy. Madrasah also organizes several activities to create a clean and healthy environment, the

implementation of a curriculum based on the adiwiyata madrasah environment, the implementation of participatory-based environmental activities and also the implementation of environmentally friendly facilities management.

This finding is in line with the opinion of George R. Terry in his book *Principles of Management* (Sukarna, 2011: 82) saying that: "*Actuating is setting all members of the group to want to achieve and to strike to achieve the objective willingly and keeping with the managerial planning and organizing efforts*". (Mobilization/implementation is to arouse and encourage all members of the group to be willing and strive hard to achieve goals sincerely and harmoniously with planning and organizing efforts on the part of the leadership. From the theory above, it can be seen that whether or not the goal is achieved depends on whether or not all members of the management group move, starting from the upper, middle to lower levels. All activities must be directed towards the target, considering that activities that are not directed at the target are only a waste of labor, money, time and materials or in other words a *waste of tools of management*. This is certainly a *mis-management*.

According to Mazmainan and Sebatier (2014) "Implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but it can also be in the form of orders or decisions of important executive bodies or judicial decisions.

According to Tjokroadmojoyo (2014) "Implementation is a process in the form of a series of activities, which starts from a policy to achieve a goal, then the policy is derived in a program and project.

The implementation of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City is oriented towards certain targets or goals. This is like the theory expressed by Abdullah (2014) "Implementation is a process of a series of follow-up activities of school programs or established policies consisting of decision making, strategic and operational steps or policies become a reality in order to achieve the goals of the program that was originally set.

Empirical facts that support the findings of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Rivanlee Anandar, Budhi Wibhawa and Herry Wibowo in 2016 with the title "EVALUATION OF THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR FOSTERED STREET CHILDREN IN HALFWAY HOUSES". The results of the study stated that the implementation of the program in the halfway house was carried out by involving all parties, ranging from NGOs under the Ministry of Social Affairs, volunteers and also street children as fostered students themselves. The target is that street children also get a fairly decent educational coaching.

### ***Supervision of the Adiwiyata Program in MIN 7 Medan City***

The findings of these four studies concluded that the supervision of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City was carried out with a specified time. Surveillance is carried out even every day. All teams supervise each other from students, teachers and employees even to the Head of the Madrasah. Supervision is carried out with a target to ensure that all programs run to meet predetermined targets. The target of Adiwiyata itself is the formation of a culture of environmental care. If there is a serious problem, the entire Adiwiyata MIN 7 Medan City team discusses to find the best solution. And in this supervision and evaluation, the role of the Head of the Madrasah is very active. He provided input as well as possible alternatives to do.

This finding is in line with the opinion of George R. Terry (Sukarna, 2011: 110) posits that *Controlling*, namely: "*Controlling can be defined as the process of determining what is to accomplished, that is the standard, what is being accomplished. That is the performance, evaluating the performance, and if the necessary applying corrective measure so that performance takes place according to plans, that is conformity with the standard.*" (Supervision can be formulated as a process of determining what must be achieved, namely *standards*, what is being done, namely implementation, assessing implementation, and if necessary making improvements, so that the implementation is in accordance with the plan, that is, in line with *the standard* (size)).

Brantas (2006: 188) The supervisory function (controlling) is the last function of the management process. This function is very important and largely determines the implementation of the management process, because it must be carried out as well as possible. Supervision is the process of monitoring, assessing, and reporting plans for the achievement of goals that have been set for corrective action for further improvement

Furthermore, Fayol in Harahap (2011: 10) argues that supervision is an effort to check everything occurs in accordance with the established plan, the orders issued, and the principles adopted are also intended to find out weaknesses and mistakes in order to avoid their occurrence in the future.

Apandi Nasehatun (1999: 22) Controlling is a process used by management to ensure an organization implements its strategy effectively and efficiently. It can also be said that control, direction and supervision measures are carried out so that each activity runs according to the plan to achieve the results or goals set.

According to Kadarman (2001; 159) Supervision is a systematic effort to establish performance standards on planning to design an information feedback system, to compare actual performance with predetermined standards whether a deviation occurs, and to take the necessary corrective actions to ensure that all company resources have been used.

Supervision of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City is carried out inherently. Regarding this matter, Rahayu Relawati (2012: 107) said that supervision (controlling) is the last part of the management function. Supervision is a process of evaluation by the manager to find whether the implementation of activities is consistent with the plan and whether the goals of the organization have been achieved.

According to Newman in Sukarna (2011: 111), Said that supervision is an act to ensure that the implementation is in accordance with the plan. Meanwhile, according to Fayol in Sukarna (2011: 111), supervision is an examination of whether something happened in accordance with the plan, the instructions issued and the principles that have been determined.

According to Tjutju Yuniarsih and Suwanto (2013: 93) supervision is an evaluation process to measure the suitability and smooth implementation of activities, as well as the achievement of results based on a predetermined plan. Meanwhile, according to Husaini Usman (2013: 534) control is the process of monitoring, assessing, and reporting plans for the achievement of goals that have been set for corrective actions for further improvement.

Empirical facts that support the findings of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Uhamé Binti Harun in 2020 with the title "MANAGEMENT OF SUPERVISION OF ARABIC LANGUAGE LEARNING BASED ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF GEORGE ROBERT TERRY (CASE STUDY IN MTsN 2 FIFTY CITIES)". The results of this study stated that the supervision of Arabic language learning in MTsN 2 Fifty Cities was carried out based on predetermined standards, evaluation of measurements of the implementation of activities. Furthermore, to find out the success or achievement of the targets that have been set before, a comparison is carried out. This comparison is carried out to determine the inequality or shortcomings that occur as a basis for making improvements. Corrective action is also taken, namely adjustments to methods, teaching materials and learning media.

### ***Supporting Factors and Obstacles to the Adiwiyata Program in MIN 7 Medan City***

Supporting factors for the Adiwiyata Program in MIN 7 Medan City are as follows: (a) Support, direction and guidance from the Environmental Service starting from the Medan City level, North Sumatra Province to the National level, (b) Moral support, enthusiasm and concrete solutions from the Head of the MIN 7 Madrasah Medan City, (c) Solidarity of the entire Adiwiyata team from teachers and employees. Work together and work together. They carry out the additional duties of this Madrasah with full enthusiasm and responsibility, (d) The students who are also involved in this Adiwiyata task and other students are easy to be directed in working with teachers to carry out predetermined programs, (e) Support from various Madrasah partners, starting from the Madrasah committee, STAIS Al-

Hikmah Medan, Green Media institutions, Health Office/Puskesmas Bromo Medan Denai, Bank Pohon, MTSN-1 Medan.

Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors and solutions of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City can be concluded as follows: (a) The problem of limited funds. Because the funds needed for this program are quite large. The solution is to use the student infaq program which is collected every Friday, (b) Sometimes it is discouraged by some teachers. So the solution between teachers who are members of the Adiwiyata team encourages each other and reminds of the initial commitment to the improvement of madrasah in the future, (c) The allocation of time is quite time-consuming from the Teachers to carry out the duties of Adiwiyata because this program is an additional task of their main task. The solution is that the Teachers are reminded to remain committed to the task that has been determined, if they really have to leave the Madrasah then another team helps with the task.

(Zaini & Syafaruddin, 2020) The development of the adiwiyata program is based on norms in life which include: togetherness, openness, equality, honesty, justice and sustainability of the functioning of the environment and natural resources. The goal is to create good conditions for schools to become places of learning and awareness for madrasah residents to take responsibility for efforts to save the environment and sustainable development. This program is also expected to be able to educate students about the importance of protecting the environment and participating so that the character of awareness of the environment can be formed. There are several ways applied by the head of the madrasa so that the adiwiyata program runs effectively, namely by; orientation of each subject to the environment, through extracurricular activities, the role of parents towards students when outside of school hours, socialization to committees and the community.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on discussions related to the Management of the Adiwiyata Program at MIN 7 Medan City, the conclusions that can be obtained from the results of the study are as follows:

1. The planning of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City was carried out by involving all Madrasah residents. Carryout the determination of the vision and mission of the Madrasah, assessment of the environment around the Madrasah and preparation of strategies for the implementation of the Adiwiyata program
2. The organization of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City is as follows: The Head of the Madrasah acts as a coach and so on compiles the Adiwiyata team structure consisting of the Deputy Head of the Madrasah, all teachers and employees and students. After compiling the team, it is determined that each of them is determined according to the field. Here, cooperation with various parties related to the Adiwiyata program is also established.

3. The implementation of the Adiwiyata program carried out in MIN 7 Medan City has been carried out by involving all Madrasah residents, the implementation of an environmental-based adiwiyata madrasah policy. Madrasah also organizes several activities to create a clean and healthy environment, the implementation of a curriculum based on the adiwiyata madrasah environment, the implementation of participatory-based environmental activities and also the implementation of environmentally friendly facilities management.
4. Supervision of the Adiwiyata program in MIN 7 Medan City is carried out daily by all Madrasah residents, evaluated in monthly meetings. The implementation of Adiwiyata was reported by the Adiwiyata Team to the Head of the Madrasah.
5. The Supporting Factors of the Adiwiyata Program in MIN 7 Medan City are the guidance of the Environment Agency, the Leadership of the Head of the Madrasah, the Solidarity of the team, students are easy to direct and support from Madrasah partners, while the Inhibiting Factors of the Adiwiyata Program in MIN 7 Medan City are limited funds, demoralization, consuming a lot of time and energy.

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