

Managerial Principles of Prophetic Schools on the Management of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure

Dadang Rahman Munandar, N Fathurrohman, Yousef Bani Ahmad

Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia

Email: drdadangrahman@gmail.com

Abstract

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create intelligent, independent and noble human beings. Education in question is not just a transfer of knowledge but also a transfer of value or transfer of value. Of course, school cannot be separated as a vehicle for learning. This study aims to determine the correlation relationship between professional school principal management and management of infrastructure to improve student learning services where there is a causal correlation that influences each other between variables. By using a quantitative research design to test the hypothesis using a research sample of 50 respondents consisting of teachers and students. The sampling technique in this study was simple random sampling using the Taro Yamane formula quoted from Akdon and Sahlan. Data from the instrument were processed using descriptive statistical analysis methods or inferential statistics using applied mathematical formulas (statistics).

Based on the results of the product moment correlation analysis "the managerial role of the principal in the development of facilities and infrastructure at Annihayah Middle School is said to be significant with a value of 0.719. Then the value of 0.719 indicates that it has a positive relationship and a very strong level of relationship as seen from the correlation coefficient interval between 3.80 – 1.000. Based on the results of simple linear regression calculations, namely $Y = 10,523 + 0.809X$ and R Square of 0.719, it means that the managerial role of the school principal in developing facilities and infrastructure is 80.90%. The results of the hypothesis test show that the alternative hypothesis (H_0) "there is a managerial relationship between the prophetic school principal and the management of infrastructure to improve student learning services". So that the results of the hypothesis test can be verified in this study.

Keywords: Managerial Prophetic school principal, Management of infrastructure, Learning services

Introduction

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their own potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and the skills needed by themselves, society and the nation¹ (National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003). Education in question is not just transferring knowledge, but also transferring values. By transferring knowledge and good values, it is ensured that humans become individuals who are not only intelligent in brain, but also intelligent in morals. To create a conducive learning atmosphere, several elements related to the process of implementing learning are needed including students, educators, motivation/stimulus, learning materials, learning aids, as well as learning atmosphere and conditions that can support smooth learning (Hamalik. 2011) . It is not surprising that Allah SWT stated that if knowledge and faith are united, humans will gain personality and high degrees. As the word of Allah SWT in the surah (Q.S. Al-Mujjadi verse 11) which means: "O you who believe, if it is said to you: "give space in the assembly", then make room for it, surely Allah SWT will make room for you. And if it is said: "Stand up", then stand up, Allah SWT will exalt those who believe among you and those who are given knowledge of several degrees. And Allah SWT knows what you are doing.

Education that is supported by all related components and is well organized will be able to improve learning services both input, process and output. In line with that, improving learning services must be carried out because of the dynamic changes in the times. This can be done by maintaining the existence of the school as a vehicle for the teaching and learning process which must continue to innovate so that the institution does not stagnate. This improvement in learning services will be realized if teaching and learning activities in schools take place effectively and efficiently. The success of the quality of learning services in schools is supported by infrastructure facilities to support learning. Facilities and

infrastructure in schools need to be maintained, used and managed to improve student learning services. Management of infrastructure facilities is a very important activity in supporting the improvement of learning services to students. Indicator of achieving a quality learning service process is determined by various dynamic elements that exist in the school and its environment as a system unit. Quality is something related to products, services, people, processes, and the environment that meets or exceeds expectations. The concept of educational quality has meaning as a level of process and overall educational outcomes that are determined according to certain criteria approaches. The quality of educational services in question is the effort and process carried out by the school in order to provide satisfaction in terms of learning services to students by paying attention to the needs of students including the effectiveness of learning services, feedback received by students, daily teacher services to students, comfortable space class, availability of learning facilities opportunities for students to use various school facilities (West Java Provincial Education Office, 2004:5).

Learning effectiveness of students can be determined through the management of facilities and infrastructure, which is called the management of educational infrastructure. Educational Infrastructure is a very crucial resource in supporting the learning process in schools, for this reason management needs to be carried out in its utilization and management, so that the expected goals can be achieved and foster student learning creativity (Lian, et al, 2018). Completeness and availability of educational facilities in schools is very influential

on the effectiveness and smoothness of learning in schools. According to Ibrahim Bafadal (2003: 2), management of facilities and infrastructure is a collaborative process of effectively and efficiently utilizing all educational equipment including planning, procurement, distribution, use, maintenance, inventory and the like. Educational facilities are very closely related to all devices, equipment, materials and furniture that are directly used in schools in learning services. While educational infrastructure is related to all basic equipment that indirectly supports the implementation of the learning process in schools, such as library rooms, school offices, sports fields, laboratory rooms, and others. This is where more attention must be paid because it is important for the urgency of the management of educational facilities and infrastructure. In the Qur'an there are also verses which show the importance of facilities and infrastructure or tools in education. It is explained in the Qur'an that it can also be a tool in education, namely in Surah An-Nahl verses 68-69 Allah SWT says:

وَأَوْحَىٰ رَبُّكَ إِلَى النَّحْلِ أَنِ اجْعَلِي لِبُيُوتِكُنَّ بُيُوتًا وَمِنْ شَجِرِ الرَّيْحَانِ وَمِنْ لِبْنِ السَّمْنِ وَغُرُوبِ الشَّجَرِ ۚ ثُمَّ إِنَّ رَبَّهُ لَسَاءَ مَا يَحْكُمُ الْقَوْمَ لَكَ
 وَأَوْحَىٰ رَبُّكَ إِلَى النَّحْلِ أَنِ اجْعَلِي لِبُيُوتِكُنَّ بُيُوتًا وَمِنْ شَجِرِ الرَّيْحَانِ وَمِنْ لِبْنِ السَّمْنِ وَغُرُوبِ الشَّجَرِ ۚ ثُمَّ إِنَّ رَبَّهُ لَسَاءَ مَا يَحْكُمُ الْقَوْمَ لَكَ

Meaning: "And your Lord revealed to the bees: "Make nests on hills, in wooden trees, and in places made by humans. Then eat from every (sort of) fruit and follow the way of your Lord. which has been made easy (for you). From the belly of the bee comes forth a drink (honey) of various colors, in which there is medicine which is healing for mankind. Verily in that there is truly a sign (of God's greatness) for people thinker." (Q.S. An-Nahl: 68-69) It is clear that the verse explains that bees can be a medium or tool for people who think to know the greatness of Allah which in turn will increase the faith and closeness (Taqarrub) of a servant to Allah SWT. The Prophet Muhammad SAW in educating his friends also always used tools or media, both in the form of objects and non-objects. One of the tools used by Rasulullah SAW in giving understanding to his friends was to use pictures (Salim Bahreisy & Said Bahreisy, 1988 :576).

The government has made efforts to improve the quality of education development in Indonesia by improving the curriculum, improving educational facilities, improving teaching materials and training teachers and other education personnel. However, in reality the government's efforts have not been sufficient and have not been able to provide maximum results in improving the quality of education. So that the role of school principals who have integrity, attitudes and characteristics that are smart, kind, wise, polite and courteous in managing educational infrastructure is highly expected. The role of the principal is not far from the role of a leader where a leader has characteristics that distinguish one from another. A leader is a figure for those he leads. The figure of a prophetic leader is the characteristic of a leader who follows prophethood so that the managerial role of a prophetic school principal is a principal who has prophetic traits. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Assignment of Teachers as School Principals which states that, Principals are teachers who are tasked with leading and managing educational units which include kindergartens (TK), special kindergartens (TKLB), elementary school (SD), special elementary school (SDLB), junior high school (SMP), special junior high school (SMPLB), senior high school (SMA), special high school (SMALB, or Indonesian schools abroad. So the principal must be able to show leadership as a leader in order to carry out management functions to manage the institution he leads. An indicator of the success of the principal's leadership that can be ascertained to achieve school goals is leadership based on the leadership of the Prophet Muhammad. This in accordance with what was explained according to Zein (2008: 149) which stated that the success achieved by the Prophet Muhammad during his leadership was strongly suspected because the pattern that was built was based on compassion. When this pattern was published to those close to them, they dared to sacrifice everything they had. Of course this enthusiasm started from the moral decay of the leaders who had led them.

The current phenomenon that occurs is that there are still many education managers who are still lacking in managing infrastructure so that existing infrastructure in schools is not functioning and developed. Another problem that is currently happening in the management of educational infrastructure is the managerial principals concerned. In addition, there are still many schools that have not met the minimum service standards in managing their infrastructure which will later be difficult to create an effective school. Based on a preliminary study conducted on problems within the scope of educational facilities and infrastructure at Annihayah Middle School, Rawamerta District, Karawang Regency, it can be seen in the following table.

Table 1.1
Data on Student Learning Support Infrastructure at Annihayah Middle School

NO.	TYPES OF INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES STUDENT LEARNING SUPPORT	CONDITION		PLAN NEED	REALI ZATION
		GOOD	DAMAGE D		
1.	Study room	8	0	2	0
2.	Laboratory room (computer)	1	0	1	0
3.	Library	1	0	1	0
4.	Principal/teacher/TU room etc.	1	0	4	0
5.	Art room/function room	0	0	0	0
6.	student council room	0	0	1	0
7.	Classroom furniture	8	0	10	0
8.	Other room furniture	2	0	2	0
9.	Library books	300	50	50	0
10.	Library support facilities	0	0	1	0

11.	Computer lab facilities	20	0	40	0
12.	Computer practical tools	20	0	40	0

Table 1.1 above can be explained that in Annihayah Middle School for the number of planned needs there were some that were not realized during implementation in the current year, resulting in a discrepancy between the plans made and the actual implementation of activities in the current year. In addition, it can also be explained that the number of existing facilities and infrastructure in schools still needs to be supplemented by their availability in the framework of the smooth teaching and learning process in schools. Adequate educational facilities and infrastructure will have a major influence on the success of the educational process. But what is more important is the managerial treatment of school principals towards good management of facilities and infrastructure, so what does it mean if all the availability of infrastructure is not managed properly. This proves that the managerial leadership of prophetic schools influences the management of educational facilities and infrastructure in improving learning services. So that the problem gap is in accordance with the phenomena that occur, the researcher takes the title "**The Managerial Effect of Prophetic School Principals on the Management of Educational Infrastructure in Improving Learning Services at Annihayah Middle School, Rawamerta District, Karawang Regency**".

Literature Review

1. Definition of Learning Services

Learning services are the ability of the management of educational institutions to provide quality learning services to students. In other words, learning services are all activities carried out by school principals in the management of facilities and infrastructure, both organizing and managing the environment around students so that they can encourage and foster their enthusiasm in carrying out learning activities as well as dealing with progress in changing student abilities. As for some indicators of learning services, are:

- a. Teacher teaching quality
- b. The smooth running of learning services according to schedule
- c. Feedback students receive about learning
- d. Teacher's daily service to students
- e. Student satisfaction with teacher teaching services and school services, and
- f. Study facilities.

1. Facility and Infrastructure Management

Management is very important in all areas of life. With management, organizational performance can run optimally. Likewise with educational institutions. According to Jafar, Yusrizal, and Khairuddin (2018), that management can be interpreted as a science or profession because knowledge as management is seen as a field of knowledge systematically trying to understand how someone who works together. In their opinion, that the principal is a role that utilizes effectively and efficiently to achieve the best goals to provide appropriate education. Schools as formal educational institutions have the task of achieving institutional goals which have implications for achieving national learning goals.

Success in learning institutions is due to school management. Quoting Wahyudi's statement (2012: 16), namely management is a very valuable thing in life, even with organizational performance management can run optimally, so can educational institutions. In essence, that management is an arrangement, as stated in the Qur'an, Allah SWT says in Q.S. Al-Sajdah verse 05, as follows:

يُدْرِكُ مَا رَأَيْتُمْ تُرْمِئُونَ فِي يَوْمٍ كَمَا تَحْسِبُونَ
 فِي يَوْمٍ كَمَا تَحْسِبُونَ فِي يَوْمٍ كَمَا تَحْسِبُونَ

Meaning: "He arranges affairs from heaven to earth, then (affairs) it rises to Him in one day whose level is a thousand years according to your calculations".

As for facilities and infrastructure, the Ministry of National Education according to Barnawi & M. Arifin, (2012: 47-48) has distinguished between educational facilities and educational infrastructure. Educational facilities are all equipment, materials and furniture that are directly used in the educational process at school. While educational infrastructure is all the basic equipment that does not directly have the implementation of the educational process in schools. According to E. Mulyasa (2002: 49), Facilities are anything that can be used as tools and materials to achieve the aims and objectives of a production process. Such as: buildings, classrooms, books, tables, chairs, and other teaching tools and media. Meanwhile, according to Moenir in Imam Gunawan, Djun Djun Noor Benty (2017: 318) states that infrastructure plays a role in the implementation of service functions dealing with people. Infrastructure is service facilities, including rooms, facilities, public telephones, and calling devices. Educational infrastructure is a facility that indirectly supports the course of the educational process, such as courtyards, parks, fields and others.

Thus the management of educational facilities and infrastructure is defined as a process of collaboration in the effective and efficient use of all educational facilities and infrastructure efficient. This definition shows that the existing facilities and infrastructure in schools need to be empowered and managed for the benefit of the learning process in schools. This management is intended so that the use of facilities and infrastructure in schools can run effectively and efficiently. Management of facilities and infrastructure is a very important activity in schools, because its existence is very supportive of the success of learning in schools.

The management of educational facilities and infrastructure is tasked with managing and maintaining educational facilities and infrastructure so that they can make an optimal and meaningful contribution to the course of the educational process. Management of facilities and infrastructure includes activities of planning, procurement, supervision, inventory storage, and write-off and arrangement. Good management of facilities and infrastructure is expected to create clean, tidy and beautiful schools, so as to create pleasant conditions for both teachers and students to be at school (E. Mulyasa, 2004: 50).

From the above understanding it can be concluded that the management of facilities and infrastructure is an activity that regulates and manages and utilizes educational facilities and infrastructure effectively and efficiently to achieve the goals set by the school.

2. Head of the Prophetic School

Managerial is conceptualized as a skill (skill) and is a competency (competence) developed to complete tasks effectively. A skilled school principal is a competent person who knows the ways and methods of carrying out his responsibilities (Peter G. Northouse, 2018: 7). Managerial principals refer to competencies that are learned and can be shown by leaders in their performance as well as important components in a successful leadership. Managerial management also gives a person the capacity to influence others. As the word of Allah SWT Q.SAI-Maidah:8

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اجْعَلُوا مِنْ شِعْرَبِكُمْ مَسَاجِدَ لِمُذِئِبِينَ يُقَرَّبُونَ شَرْعًا وَأَقِمُوا الصَّلَاةَ لِلَّهِ إِنَّكُمْ سَيُرَبِّوْنَكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

لَا تَتَّبِعُوا الْهَوَىَٰ فَبِغْضِ اللَّهِ أَنتُمْ كَافِرُونَ

Meaning: "O you who believe! Be ye upholders of justice because of Allah, (when) bear witness fairly. And let not your hatred of a people encourage you to act unjustly. Be fair. Because (fair) is closer to piety. And truly fear Allah, Allah is very thorough in what you do" (Q.S Al-Maidah: 8).

In order to achieve school goals, the principal needs to use collaboration with his subordinates effectively. The spirit of togetherness and a sense of unity is generated by the principal who receives a lot of help from the thoughts, enthusiasm and energy of his subordinates. In this way it will facilitate the process of delegating problems that all carry out planning. As the word of Allah SWT in the Qur'an which means "And We made among them leaders who guide with Our orders when they are patient. And it is they believe in Our verses." (QS. As-Sajdah verse 24).

As for the word "Prophetic", according to Sani the origin of the word prophetic, namely prophet means prophet (Sani, 2011). Therefore, prophetic managerial can be interpreted as leadership based on prophetic values as the messenger of Allah SWT. Leadership exemplified by the Prophet and Messenger by following the instructions of Allah SWT through the Al-Qur'an life guidelines is leadership that has an influence on mankind. It is not surprising then that Micheal H. Hart, an American national, placed Rasulullah SAW as the most influential figure out of a hundred world figures throughout human history. This is very controversial considering that he is a Christian who actually places Isa al-Masih in third place after the prophet Muhammad SAW. In his work entitled "The list of the World's Most Influential Person" Hart firmly said: "My choice of Muhammad as the world's best first person, may surprise and be questioned by many people. But he is the only one in world history who was able to achieve religious success as well as relations between religions" (Hart, 1978).

Prophetic leadership which is the embodiment of prophetic qualities as explained above, needs to be applied and becomes the principle of leadership in Islamic education. Baharuddin and Umiarso (2012) identify principles that need to be instilled in Islamic leadership, namely honesty, fairness, deliberation, tika monotheism and amar ma'ruf nahi al-mungkar.

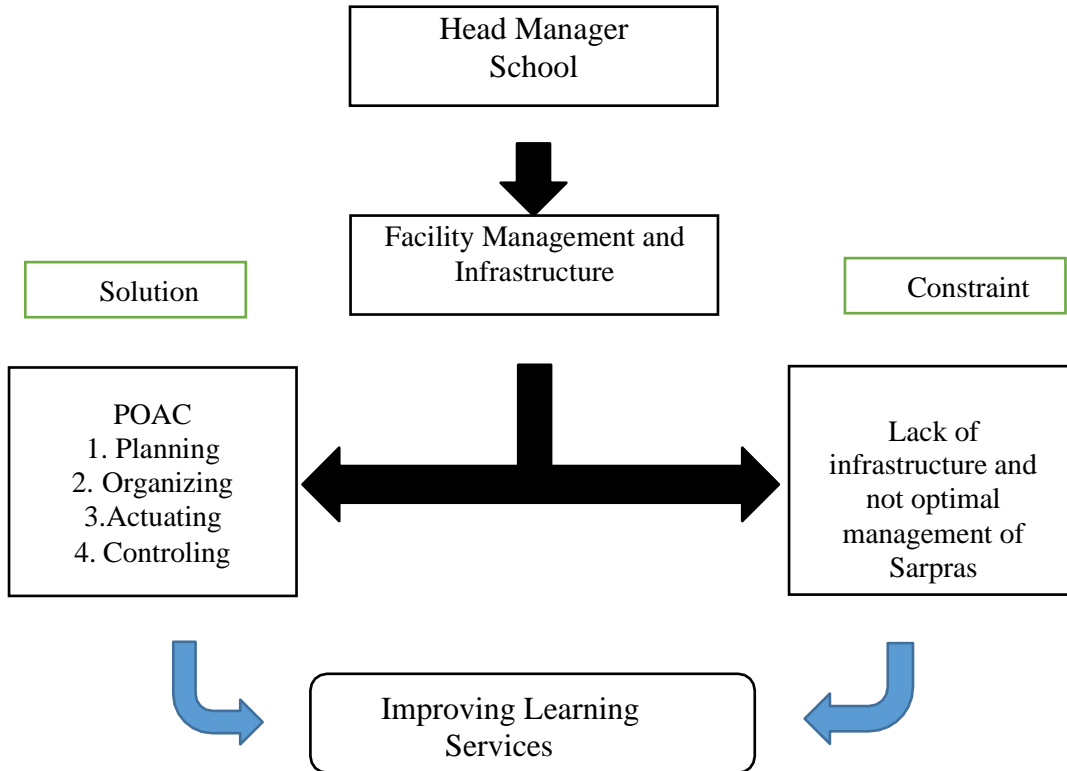
3. framework of thinking

Management of facilities and infrastructure is an effort directed at creating an effective and enjoyable learning atmosphere and can motivate students to learn according to their abilities and completeness of facilities and infrastructure in schools.

Facilities and infrastructure in education in Indonesia itself are always together in efforts to improve the quality of learning services, because of that in Article 45 paragraph 1 of the Law on the National Education System it is explained: "Every formal or non-formal education unit provides facilities and infrastructure that meet educational needs in accordance with growth and development of physical potential, intellectual intelligence, social, emotional, and obligations of students".

Thus, learning services will be greatly influenced by several factors, namely facilities, manpower, public relations, student affairs, finance, leadership, curriculum, competence and school climate. From this opinion, we can see that managerial principals in the management of educational facilities and infrastructure are needed in order to provide quality learning services or create quality learning services that need to be supported by the leadership of the principal in good management of facilities and infrastructure. So, it can be concluded that one of the components that can improve the quality of learning services is the use of good facilities and infrastructure. The following is a flowchart of the thinking framework in this study:

Figure 1. Thinking Framework



4. Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis in this study is that there is a positive and significant correlation between the management of prophetic school principals and the management of educational infrastructure funds in improving learning services, while the statistical hypothesis is: $H_0 : p = 0$ (0 means no influence). This means: there is no influence of facilities on the quality of student learning services at Annihayah Middle School. $H_a : p \neq 0$ (not equal to zero means greater or less than zero means there is an effect). This means: there is an influence of facilities and infrastructure on student learning services at Annihayah Middle School.

Method

In this study, researchers used a type of quantitative research with a causal correlation model, namely examining the relationship between variables. Where is the prophetic school principal's managerial influence on the management of educational facilities and infrastructure in improving education services. These variables are measured by research instruments so as to produce data consisting of numbers that can be analyzed based on statistical procedures. Population and sample in quantitative research are terms commonly used. The population is all aspects of the research subject which became the population in this study, namely Annihayah Middle School teachers and students, a total of 246 people using the simple random sampling technique with the calculation of the Taro Yamane formula quoted from Akdon and Sahlan (2005: 107) as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (N \times d^2)}$$

Where :

n = number of samples

N = Total Population

d^2 = Set precision

The population is known as 246 people and the precision is determined at 5%, so the results of the sample calculation are:

$$n = \frac{246}{1 + (246 \times 10\% \times 2)} = 40,9$$

The results of the calculation of the formula above amounted to 40.9 and then rounded up to a minimum of 50 people who will be used as samples for research, so that in this study the sample used was 50 people consisting of teachers and students at Annihayah Middle School, Rawamerta District, Karawang Regency. The research instrument was distributed and then data analysis was carried out from the results of the respondents using data analysis techniques using quantitative data analysis through descriptive statistical analysis or inferential statistics using applied mathematical formulas (statistics). The data that has been obtained first looks for the percentage of answers to the question items of each variable with the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

information:

- P = Percentage Number
 F = Frequency of Respondents' Answers
 N = Number of Respondents

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Product Moment Correlation Test

Product moment correlation analysis is used to determine the relationship between variable X and variable Y. The results of testing with SPSS Version 26.0 product moment correlation in this study which is calculated based on the number of each variable can be seen in the table below:

Table 1
Product Moment Correlation Test Results

		Managerial head of Prophetic schools	Management facilities and infrastructure
Managerial head of Prophetic schools	Pearson Correlation	1	.687**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	50	50
Management means And infrastructure	Pearson Correlation	.687**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	50	50

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary data processed in March 2021

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient is large between the managerial variables of the Prophetic school principal (X) and the management of facilities and infrastructure (Y) obtained a result of 0.687. Based on the guidelines for the correlation coefficient, the value of r in Riduwan states that the coefficient interval between 0.60 - 0.79 indicates a strong relationship. The value of 0.687 in the calculation results in the table above shows a strong relationship. While the direction of the relationship is positive because the value of r indicates a positive lift.

Martono argued for significance, it is necessary to pay attention to the p value (Sig.) as follows:

- If $p \text{ value} \leq 0,05$, then the relationship between the two variables is significant
- If $p \text{ value} \geq 0,05$, then the relationship between the two variables is not significant.

The p value (Sig.) in the table above shows a result of 0.002, so that the relationship between the managerial variables of prophetic school principals and the management of facilities and infrastructure variables is significant. The "***" sign also indicates that the relationship is significant at a significant level of 99% (0.01).

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

The magnitude of the relationship between the variables of the principal's managerial role (X) and the development of facilities and infrastructure (Y) can be calculated using a simple linear regression formula, namely:

$$Y = a + bX$$

Based on the data obtained, it is necessary to perform simple regression calculations using the IBM SPSS Version 26.0 program. the results of calculations using simple linear regression can be seen in the table below:

Table 2
Simple Linear Regression Results

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.424	1.917		5.543	.000
	Prophetic school principal managerial	.789	.047	.719	19.207	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Management of facilities and infrastructure

Source: Primary Data, processed IBM SPSS Version 26.0 data

Based on the results of the calculations in the table above, it can be seen that the results of the regression equation between variables X and Y variables by entering the regression coefficients into the form of a simple linear regression equation. The regression equation is obtained as follows:

$$Y = 10.424 + 0,789X$$

Based on the equation above, the regression coefficient can be stated that the managerial managerial of prophetic (X) increases by one unit, but there is a decrease in the management of facilities and infrastructure (Y) on average with a score of 0.789, more generally that the managerial decline of prophetic school principals is 100% followed by by an increase in the management of facilities and infrastructure by 78.90%. In other words, that every decrease in

the score of the X variable results in an increase in the Y variable of 0.789 at a constant of 10,424.

The magnitude of the variable variance relationship can be used statistical techniques by calculating the magnitude of the coefficient of determination. The coefficient of determination is calculated by squaring the correlation coefficient that has been determined and then multiplied by 100%.

Table 3
Coefficient of Determination Result (R Square)

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.719 ^a	.403	.503	3.460
a. Predictors: (Constant), principal managerial role				

Source: Primary data processed in 2021.

Based on the table above it can be seen that the r count has a value of 0.719 and an R Square of 0.403. Then R Square is multiplied by 100% ($KD = r^2 \times 100\%$), then the result is 40.30%. The value of R Square lies between 0 and 1. The closer to 0, the smaller the ability of the independent variable (X) to explain the dependent variable (Y). The R Square obtained is 0.403, meaning that the relationship between the managerial role of the school principal and the development of facilities and infrastructure is 40.30%. So this can be interpreted that 60.70% of management of facilities and infrastructure is influenced by factors other than the managerial role of the prophetic school principal.

Then to find out whether the two variables have a relationship linear or not significantly then do linearity test. Riduwan put forward to determine the test decision is as follows:

- If $F_{\text{count}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$, linear patterned data
- If $F_{\text{count}} \geq F_{\text{table}}$, non-linear patterned data

Table 4
Simple Linear Regression Results

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Development of facilities and infrastructure * Managerial role - headmaster	Between Groups	(Combined)	4737.114	22	215.323	18.284	.000
		Linearity	4417.802	1	4417.842	375.132	.000
	Within Groups	Deviation from Linearity	319.282	21	15.203	1.201	.177
			4027.654	342	11.777		
		Total	8764.767	364			

Source: Primary data processed in March 2021.

Based on the results of the table above, it can be seen that the calculated F value is equal to 1,201. In this case the significant level is 5% with $N = 90$, then $df = 88$ and F_{table} of 3.10, it can be concluded that between the managerial role of school principals and the development of facilities and infrastructure there is a significant linear relationship because $F_{\text{count}} (0, 1.201) > F_{\text{table}} (3.10)$.

Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing is carried out using the following steps:

1. Based on the probability with the following conditions:
 - a. If probability $> \alpha$ (0,05), then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected
 - b. If probability $< \alpha$ (0.05), then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted

In the product moment correlation data processing table, it is known that the probability that there is or a significant correlation is 0.000 (see the results of Sig. (2-tailed)). H_0 can be argued that probability (0.000) $< \alpha$ (0.05), so H_0 is rejected H_a is accepted, that is, there is a positive relationship between the managerial role of the school principal in the development of facilities and infrastructure at MIN 6 Banda Aceh City.

2. Comparing F count with F table, with the following conditions:

- a. F count $<$ F table then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected
- b. F count $>$ F table then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted

Table 5

Simple Linear Regression Results

		ANOVA ^a				
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4417.842	1	4417.842	323.22	.000
	Residual	4346.925	363	11.975	2	b
	Total	8764.767	364			

a. *Dependent Variable:* development_facilities and infrastructure

b. *Predictors:* (Constant), principal managerial role

c. Source: Results of primary data processing March 2017

In this study the significant level is 5% with $N = 90$, then $df = 88$ and F_{table} is 3.10, on the results of Anova data processing it is known that F count is equal to

323,222. This means that F_{count} ($323.222 > F_{table}$ (3.10)). So H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This shows that the managerial role of the school principal has a relationship with the development of facilities and infrastructure.

On the results of testing the simple linear regression coefficient using F_{count} of 323,222 with a significant probability level of $0.000 < \alpha$ 0.05, then regression can be used to look at the factors that affect user satisfaction with the regression equation, namely $Y = 10,523 + 0.809X$ with (Y) development of facilities and infrastructure and (X) the managerial role of the school principal. A constant of 10,523 means that if there is no increase in the managerial role of the school principal, then the development of facilities and infrastructure is equal to

10,523. While the regression coefficient of 0.809 means that each additional managerial role of the school principal will increase the development of facilities and infrastructure by 0.809.

Based on the results of statistical analysis verified with correlation tables and obtained by calculating the magnitude of the relationship between the variables of the managerial role of school principals on the development of facilities and infrastructure, it is obtained at 0.719 (see beta column), which means that the variable relationship is very strong and the direction of the positive relationship with a real correlation level is seen of 0.000 at the probability level $< \alpha$ 0.05. Thus, the hypothesis is:

➤ H_a : There is a very significant relationship between the management of prophetic school principals and the management of facilities and infrastructure at Annihayah Middle School.

B. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and hypothesis testing above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Based on the results of the product moment correlation analysis "the managerial role of the principal in the development of facilities and infrastructure at Annihayah Middle School is said to be significant with a value of 0.719. Then the value of 0.719 indicates that it has a positive relationship and a very strong level of relationship as seen from the correlation coefficient interval between 3.80 – 1,000.
2. Based on the results of simple linear regression calculations, namely $Y = 10,523 + 0.809X$ and R Square of 0.719, it means that the managerial role of the school principal in developing facilities and infrastructure is 80.90%.

The results of the hypothesis test show that the alternative hypothesis (Ho) "there is a managerial relationship between the prophetic school principal and the management of infrastructure to improve student learning services". So that the results of the hypothesis test can be verified in this study.

References

1. Ariyanti, Yulekhah. "Keterampilan Manajerial Kepala Sekolah Dalam Meningkatkan Kinerja Guru." *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis* 14 (2019): 26–35.
2. Azhar, Sophia. "Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Efektif (Perspektif Pendidikan Islam)." *Auladuna: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar Islam* 4, No. 1 (2017): 20–29.
3. Barnawi & M. Arifin, *Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Sekolah*, (Cet.1; Yogyakarta: ArRuzz Media, 2012).
4. Baharuddin, U. *Kepemimpinan Pendidikan Islam: Antara Teori & Praktik*. Yogyakarta: ArRuzz Media. 2012.
5. Depdiknas. *Tentang Guru Dan Dosen*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2008.
6. Didin Kurniadin dan Imam Machali, *Manajemen Pendidikan: Konsep & prinsip Pengelolaan Pendidikan*, (Jogjakarta: Ar-Razz Media, 2012).
7. E. Mulyasa, *Manajemen Berbasis Sekolah: Konsep, Strategi dan Implementasi*. (Bandung: PTRemaja Rosdakarya, 2004).
8. Husnan, Heidjrachman Dan Suad. *Manajemen Personalia*. Edisi Ket. Yogyakarta: Bpfe, 1990. Hart, M. (1978). *The 100: A ranking of the most influential persons in history*. Citadel Press. Kuntowijoyo. (2001). *Esai-Esai Agama, Budaya dan Politik dalam Bingkai Strukturalisme Transendental*. Bandung: Mizan.
9. Ibrahim Bafadal, *manajemen perlengkapan sekolah teori dan aplikasinya* (Jakarta, PT Bumi Aksara, 2004).
10. Imam Gunawan, Djun Djun Noor Benty, *Manajemen Pendidikan Suatu Pengantar Praktik*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017).
11. Iskandar, Jamaludin. "Keterampilan Manajerial Kepala Sekolah." *Jurnal Idaarah* 1, No. 1(2017): 89–95.
12. Kompri, *Manajemen Pendidikan 2* (Cet.1; bandung: Alfabeta, 2014), hal. 238-239. Kurniawan, Arief Rakhman. *Menjadi Manajer Dan Supervisor Itu Ada Ilmunya*. Edited By Fira
13. Husaini. Ke-1. Yogyakarta: Quadrant, 2020.
14. Mashudi, Moh. "Pengaruh Keterampilan Manajerial Kepala Sekolah." *Of Elementary Islamic Education* 02 (2020).
15. Salim Bahreisy & Said Bahreisy, *Terjemahan Singkat Tafsir Ibnu Katsier Jilid 4*, (Surabaya: PT Sulistyorini, *Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, (Jember: Lembaga Kajian Agama dan Filsafat, 2006).
16. Sugeng Kurniawan. "Konsep Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Perspektif Al-Qur'an Dan Al- Hadist." *Nur El-Islam* 2, No. 2 (2015): 1–34.
17. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009) hal. 204.
18. Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010) hal. 274.

-
19. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional & Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen, (Jakarta: Visimedia, 2007).
 20. Mulyanti, N. R., Yani, N., & Amelia, R. (2018). Analisis Kesulitan Siswa Dalam Pemecahan Masalah Matematik Siswa Smp Pada Materi Teorema Phytagoras. *JPMI (Jurnal Pembelajaran Matematika Inovatif)*, 1(3), 415-426.<https://doi.org/10.22460/jpmi.v1i3.p415-426>
 21. Rosa, E. (2017). Pengaruh Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Matematika Knisley (MPMK) Menggunakan Media Petak Warna- Warni Terhadap Kemampuan Pemahaman Matematis Siswa Dalam Pembelajaran Segitiga Di Kelas VII MTS. Putra-Putri Simo. *Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Matematika*, 3(1), 43-52.
 22. Sirait, E. D. (2016). Pengaruh Minat Belajar Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Matematika. *Formatif: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan MIPA*, 6(1), 35-43.
<https://doi.org/10.30998/formatif.v6i1.750>
 23. Zaharah, Z., & Kirilova, G. I. (2020). Impact of Corona Virus Outbreak Towards Teaching and Learning Activities in Indonesia. *SALAM: Jurnal Sosial Dan Budaya Syar-I*, 7(3). <https://doi.org/10.15408/sjsbs.v7i3.15104>