

## Analysis The Influence of Management Implementation Strategic For The Quality Islamic Education at *Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Al-Istiqomah* Telagawaru

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**Abstract:** *This research aims to show the significant influence of the application of strategic management on the nature of Islam at Madrasah Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru which is located in Labuapi District, West Lombok Regency. The research used is an quantitative method approach with data analysis techniques using an analytical design. The research is all teachers and students of MI Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru, and the sample consists of eight teachers and six eleven students who were randomly selected. The data collection method is through observation, using instruments to assess the implementation of management and Islamic education. The data analysis technique used is the t test and/or F test. So the results of the research show that the influence of the application of strategic management has a significant influence on the quality of Islamic education in the MI in Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru, with the significant value obtained in the T test and the F test amounting to 10.000, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, we confidently reject Ho and accept Ha.*

**Keywords:** *Implementation of Strategic Management; Quality of Islamic Education; Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru*

### INTRODUCTION

Along the journey of life, humans certainly have a life goal to make changes for the survival of civilization (Albana, 2023), which will be an extension to determine a person as a person who has an education in making a vision and mission for implementing strategic management (Rahayuningsih et al., 2023)). So that the certainty of education never has limits and ends (Fardinal et al., 2022). It is always interesting to discuss and study simultaneously and develop because education is recognized and believed to be a strategic capital for improving the standard of living of humans in general (Astuti et al., 2023). Education is a process of preparing the young generation to face life and fulfill their life goals effectively and efficiently.

Meanwhile, Islamic education is education that trains a person's feelings in such a way that his attitude to life, actions, decisions, and approach to all

types of knowledge are strongly influenced by spiritual values and are very aware of Islamic ethical values (Nur Dhuka, 2022), (Faisal Mubarak, 2015). So various concepts emerge in education that can be processed and become skills to improve the quality of education (Fardinal et al., 2022). Education is an investment that provides benefits to make a nation dignified in the eyes of the world (Faisal Mubarak, 2015). The establishment of schools created many extraordinary phenomena in the world of education. Judging from the character and approach used in education, it has complex developments and changes. In this case, it also prepares attractive competition between schools as educational institutions that continue to learn and have the initiative to increase customer satisfaction (Students), therefore education is the most influential and sustainable circular factory (Tahir, 2021), (Fardinal et al., 2022). Thus, strategies are needed to create competition between schools so that changes can be seen to increase acceleration in improving the professionalism and quality of school management (Suriono, 2022).

Strategic management is an art (skill), pattern, technique, and science for creating, implementing, evaluating, and monitoring various functional decisions of groups or organizations (business and non-business) which are then influenced by the internal and external environment, that constantly changes and provides capabilities. to the organization to achieve goals by what is desired (Hamzah et al., 2023),(Noprika et al., 2020). The importance of an organization in determining strategic management policies is very dominant because it can lead to an advantage or even backfire for educational institutions (Nur Dhuka, 2022).

The support of Islamic educational institutions in carrying out education certainly plays a very strategic role, in gaining the trust of the community (Fardinal et al., 2022), (Iverson & Dervan, n.d.). The first burden borne by the head of the madrasah is to improve the madrasah curriculum. Of course, the school principal evaluates with regular supervision to assist in determining the needs of the madrasah to work towards the expected changes (Mahrom, 2022), (Suherman, 2014).

Paying attention to the descriptions above of quality education, one unique characteristic is found, namely that it can be found at MI Al Istiqomah Telagawaru, Labuapi District, West Lombok Regency. This school is a school that characterizes its institution as an Islamic educational institution by forming the institution as a madrasa that teaches education in both general subject matter and Islamic religious subjects. Of course, the community has an attraction to send their children and daughters to this institution because MI Al Istiqomah Telagawaru also provides education that integrates academic and non-academic excellence as a reference to apply to its students.

With the good quality of education and also because the location is in the heart of the city between West Lombok Regency and Mataram City. Researchers are interested in exporting the phenomena that occur at MI Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru because the madrasah is making targeted improvements to the quality of the madrasah, including by implementing superior school programs that can improve students' academic and non-academic abilities. Apart from that, MI Al Istiqomah Telagawaru is also a madrasa that has great trust from the people in its area and from villages other than its village and hamlet to educate their children.

From the explanation above, the researcher then has the desire to explore in depth how this madrasa carries out strategic management in improving the quality of education in the institution it manages in turning their madrasa into a quality madrasah (Ramdani, 2023). The quality of Islamic education is an important aspect in forming a generation that has a strong understanding of Islamic values and high academic quality. The quality of Islamic education does not only include religious aspects, but also aspects of academic quality, character development, and students' readiness to contribute positively to society (Prof. Dr. H.E. Mulyasa, n.d.).

Several indicators of the quality of Islamic education include academic achievement, character development, student involvement, quality of learning, facilities and infrastructure, involvement of parents and the community, and educational equality. These indicators will become a reference for educational institutions whether the quality of education is getting better or worse (Mufasssir et al., 2019). Quality Islamic education will give birth to a generation that can face the challenges of the times and contribute to sustainable development and progress of the people (Mufasssir et al., 2019). However, in practice, various problems hinder the optimization of the quality of Islamic education, such as lack of resources, quality of teachers, quality of the curriculum, and it all stems from a lack of strategic management of the quality of Islamic education itself (Astuti et al., 2023). To achieve better quality Islamic education, it starts with implementing strategic management to improve the quality of Islamic education.

It cannot be denied that strategic management and educational quality influence each other. Good and effective strategic management can make a significant contribution to improving the quality of Islamic education (Halawa & Mulyanti, 2023). Appropriate and relevant strategic management and quality of Islamic education can provide clear guidance and the necessary support for Islamic education institutions to improve the quality of the learning process and student achievement. On the other hand, policies that are inappropriate or not implemented well can become an obstacle to achieving optimal quality Islamic education (Nur Dhuka, 2022), (Pramono, 2020).

Taking into account the initial observations carried out on 21-30 February 2024 at MI Al Istiqomah Telagawaru. The head of MI Al Istiqomah Telagawaru is an active leader in making policies both directly and indirectly, whether involving teachers or not involving teachers. Often the strategic management that is taken sometimes makes teachers feel that they cannot answer the strategic management that is made, but every strategic management that is made has an impact on student learning outcomes, the comfort of educators/teachers, and the quality of the school in the future. strategies taken by the principal both relating to internal school affairs and external matters relating to internal school affairs. The strategic management implemented at the school includes curriculum development, human resources (recruitment), improving the quality of teacher teaching, partnerships with parents and the school learning community, improving students through instilling the concept of memorizing the Al-Qur'an and activity through personal dexterity in the form of extracurriculars (Karate) and every lesson must have a daily report, and so on. In this research, researchers will look at various influences.

Strategic management implemented by the head of MI as the highest leader at MI Al-Istioqomah Telagawaru regarding the quality of Islamic education. Researchers need to do this so that in making strategies they must pay attention and consideration because it will have an impact on the quality of the school, the quality of educators, the quality of students, and the quality of the educational environment. Many researchers have examined strategic management and the quality of Islamic education, but in this research, the researcher wants to deepen the influence of strategic management on the quality of Islamic education. Based on the explanation above, it is important to continue the research entitled Analysis The Influence of Management Implementation Strategic For The Quality Islamic Education at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research used is quantitative research, with an analytical study research design (Novika, 2022). Researchers with this design want to know the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable and/or see the comparison between the two variables in the research (Novika, 2022). In this case, the independent variable is the school principal's strategic management, and the dependent variable is the quality of Islamic education. This research wants to see the influence of the school principal's strategic management (X) on improving the quality of Islamic education (Y) at MI Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru. The description of the research design includes (Fardinal et al., 2022):

**Table 1. Research Design**

No	Variabel X	Variabel Y	Q
1	Management Principal	Quality of Islamic Education	Education Influence/No influence

The population in this study were all teachers and students. The sample in this study was 10 teachers and 20 students, so the total sample was 30. The sampling technique used was random sampling, namely a sampling technique in which all individuals in the population, either individually or together, were given the same opportunity to be selected as sample members (wildan, 2021):

The data collection technique in this research uses the observation method, with a questionnaire instrument for strategic management and the quality of Islamic education. The strategic management questionnaire consists of 7 indicators which are reduced to 14 tasks. Meanwhile, the Islamic education quality questionnaire consists of 6 indicators which have been reduced to 14 tasks. Each task has a value range of 1-5, so the total value for the whole is 100% (Yusri, 2020).

$$\text{Total score} = \frac{\text{(obtained score)}}{\text{(maximum score)}} \times 100$$

The data analysis technique is divided into two stages, namely prerequisite testing and hypothesis testing. Prerequisite tests use homogeneity and normality tests. Meanwhile, hypothesis testing uses partial tests or the significance of individual parameters (t-test) (Prastika, 2021). The statistical t-test shows how much influence an explanatory/independent variable individually explains variations in the dependent variable (Pramono, 2020). Apart from the t-test, researchers also pay attention to the F test or simultaneous significant test. The F test is used to find out whether the independent variable influences the dependent variable jointly or simultaneously (Yusri, 2020). F Test Formula.

$$F = \frac{R^2 / (k - 1)}{(1 - R^2) / (n - k)}$$

Information:

F: Coefficient Fcount

R2: Coefficient of determination

K: Number of explanatory variables

N: Number of observations. This F-test was carried out to see the significance of the results of the regression model.

If  $F_{count}$  is greater than  $F_{table}$ , the significance level is smaller than 0.05, then this indicates that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. This means that the independent variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable (Damanik, B. E., 2019). Test criteria:

$F_{count} > F_{table}$ :  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected

$F_{count} < F_{table}$ :  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Data analysis in this research used two stages, first, prerequisite testing through normality and homogeneity tests. Meanwhile, the second stage is hypothesis testing using the t-test and F-test. Based on the analysis that has been carried out using the SPSS application, the prerequisite tests can be explained. First, test normality using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. This type of test is part of the classic assumption test (Fadli, 2021). This test is carried out as a requirement before carrying out a hypothesis test to see the normality of the data obtained. Based on testing via SPSS, it can be displayed, among other things. :

**Table 2. Normality test results (one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test)**

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		30
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.32247590
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.121
	Positive	.111
	Negative	-.121
Test Statistic		.121
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.		
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.		

Based on the normality test, the significant value obtained was 0.200. Referring to the basic influence of implementing strategic management, if the significant value is greater than 0.05, then the data is normally distributed, but if the significant value is smaller than 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed. Based on this test, the significant value is  $0.200 > 0.05$ . This shows that the residual values are normally distributed. Next, test the homogeneity prerequisites via the SPSS application. The results obtained can be shown in table 3 below:

**Table 3. Homogeneity test results**

Test of Homogeneity of Variances			
MT			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.146	1	28	.705

Based on the test results data, the significant value obtained was 0.705. The application of strategic management is assumed, if the significant value is greater than 0.05 then the data is homogeneous, but conversely, if the significant value is smaller than 0.05 then the data is not normal. Based on this test, it was obtained that  $0.705 > 0.05$  shows that the data is homogeneous. After the prerequisite tests have been passed, the researcher carries out a t-test or F-test. Based on the results of the t-test and/or F-test, the results can include the:

**Table 4. Variant t test results**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	19.941	12.825		1.555	.131
	PMS	.816	.149	.719	5.480	.000

a. Dependent Variable: MT

The basis for applying strategic management for the t-test is, that if the significant value is greater than 0.05 then there is no influence of variable X on variable Y. Meanwhile, if the significant value is smaller than 0.05 then there is an influence of variable above, the significant value obtained is 0.000, this shows that  $0.000 < 0.05$ , so it can be ascertained that there is an influence of variable X on variable Y. Furthermore, at the same time, the F test data is obtained, including:

**Table 5. F Test Results**

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	613.546	1	613.546	30.028	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	572.103	28	20.432		
	Total	1185.649	29			
a. Dependent Variable: MT						
b. Predictors: (Constant), PMS						

Furthermore, if we look at the significant value of F through the F test, based on the application of strategic management which is the same as the t-test, the significant value obtained is  $0.000 < 0.05$ , this shows that simultaneously there is an influence of variable X on variable Y

## Discussion

The impact of implementing strategic management on the quality of Islamic education can be determined through hypothesis testing. Hypothesis testing is a process of testing temporary theories or conjectures that have been made in this research. The temporary theory created consists of two possibilities - the impact of influence or no influence. Before testing the hypothesis, researchers must check the prerequisites for the hypothesis. In the first stage, researchers carried out a normality test using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test method (Sahnan & Wibowo, 2023). This method is significant in determining the normality of research data. Based on the results of the normality test that was carried out using the SPSS application, the significant value obtained was 0.200 which is greater than 0.05. This indicates that the data is normally distributed. Normal data is safe to use in hypothesis testing. Therefore, the data on the implementation of strategic management as variable X and data on the quality of Islamic education as variable Y do not have normality problems. Next, the researcher carried out a homogeneity test to see whether the data was homogeneous or not. The purpose of this homogeneity test is to make the data equivalent or the same before testing the hypothesis. Based on the homogeneity test that was carried out, a significant result of 0.705 was obtained, which shows that the value obtained is greater than 0.05. This means the data is homogeneous. Homogeneous data is the main requirement for knowing whether the data is influential or not.

After conducting the necessary preliminary tests, the researcher performed a hypothesis test using the t-test and/or F-test principles. The t-test determines the impact of the independent variable, the principal's policy (x), on



the dependent variable, the quality of education ( $y$ ) in this study. It is a statistical method that compares the means of two different groups or determines if the difference between the means is statistically significant (Fardinal et al., 2022). This test is usually used when the observed data is normally distributed and has homogeneity of variance. Therefore, normality and homogeneity of the data should be tested before performing the t-test. The t-test is preferred when there is a balance between the variables (Fardinal et al., 2022). Since this study has one independent variable and one dependent variable, the t-test is an appropriate method to identify the effect.

After performing a t-test using the SPSS application, the data obtained a significant value of 0.000. This means that the implementation of strategic management has an impact on the quality of Islamic education at MI Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru. The basis for implementing strategic management relies on the significant value obtained from the t-test. If the significant value is greater than 0.05, then there is no influence between the implementation of strategic management on the quality of Islamic education. Conversely, if the significant value is smaller than 0.05, there is a significant influence of the implementation of strategic management on the quality of Islamic education.

A significant value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05, indicating that every implementation of strategic management made by the school principal will have a positive impact on the quality of Islamic education. Good policies will certainly give birth to good quality Islamic education and vice versa. Poor implementation of strategic management will give birth to poor quality Islamic education (Ramdani, M., 2023). Therefore, this research serves as a reference for readers in implementing strategic management as a means of improving the quality of special Islamic education at MI Al-Istiqomah Telagawaru, which is the location of this research. Every implementation of strategic management that is implemented leads to the resulting quality. In other words, quality is the fruit of established strategic management. Based on this test, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is accepted, and the null hypothesis ( $H_o$ ) is rejected.

Moreover, researchers want to look more deeply into whether the influence of strategic management implementation occurs simultaneously or not. To find out, you can use the F-test data in the Anova table. The F test is a statistical method used to compare variations between two or more groups of data. The F test is used to see whether the relationship or influence of data occurs simultaneously or not. The basis for decision-making for the F test is the same as the t-test (Choli, 2019). Based on the data obtained from the F test, the significant value is 0.000, this indicates that the significant value is smaller than 0.05. This means that there is a simultaneous influence between the

implementation of the school principal's strategic management on the quality of Islamic education at MI Al-Istoqomah Telagawaru..

## CONCLUSION

Based on the presentation and results accompanied by discussion, it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous influence of the principal's implementation of strategic management on the quality of Islamic education at MI Al-Istoqomah Telagawaru. This can be seen from the significant value obtained in the t-test and F-test, which is 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05, which means that the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

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