

Analysis of the Influence Principal's Ethics Policy on the Quality of Islamic Education at *SMPN 2* Bayan

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to explain the influence of principal policies on the quality of Islamic education at *SMPN 2* Bayan. This research uses a quantitative type with an analytical design. The population of this study was all teachers and students of *SMPN 2* Bayan and the sample was 10 teachers and 15 students. The sampling technique used is random sampling. Data collection techniques through observation with questionnaire instruments for Islamic education policy and quality. The data analysis technique uses the t test and or F test. The results of the research show that there is an influence of the principal's policy on the quality of Islamic education at *SMPN 2* Bayan as seen from the significant value obtained in the t test and F test .000^b which is smaller than 0.05. This means H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. Researchers want to see further whether these influences occur 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.

Keywords: Principal Policy; Quality of Islamic Education; Management at *SMPN 2* Bayan

INTRODUCTION

Islamic education in Indonesia, especially at the junior high school level, is an important foundation in shaping the character, morals, and spirituality of students (Fauziah & Masyithoh, 2023). *SMPN 2* Bayan, as a junior secondary education institution, has a big responsibility in providing quality Islamic education. In this context, the role of school principals as main leaders is very significant, because their leadership policies and ethics can provide direction and have a big impact on the quality of Islamic education in the school (Mahiddin, 2021).

Leadership ethics include values such as honesty, integrity, responsibility, and justice, which should be the main pillars in managing educational institutions (Enceng & Aslichati, 2020). Decisions and policies made by school principals that are based on ethical principles can create a learning environment

that is conducive, supportive and reflects Islamic values (Nirwani Jumala & Abubakar, 2019).

The importance of analyzing the influence of the principal's ethical policies on the quality of Islamic education at *SMPN 2 Bayan* lies in efforts to understand more deeply the role of ethical leadership in shaping school policies and atmosphere (Syafi'i et al., 2023). With this understanding, strategic steps can be developed that can increase the effectiveness of Islamic education policies in schools and optimize the potential for character development of students (Suwartini, n.d.).

It is hoped that this research can contribute to academic literature on leadership ethics in the context of Islamic education in Indonesia. In addition, it is hoped that the results of this research can become the basis for developing better educational policies at *SMPN 2 Bayan*, as well as providing inspiration for other Islamic educational institutions in efforts to improve the quality of education and foster Islamic values among students (Romlah & Rusdi, 2023). Therefore, the author is interested in writing a title with the title "Analysis of the Influence of School Principal's Ethics Policy on the Quality of Islamic Education {Case Study at *SMPN 2 Bayan*}"

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is quantitative research, with an analytical research design (Ibrahim, Muhammad Buchori, 2023). Researchers with this design want to know the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable and/or see the comparison between the two variables in the (David et al., 2017). In this case, the independent variable is the school principal's policy, and the dependent variable is the quality of Islamic education. This research wants to see the influence of the principal's policy (X) on improving the quality of Islamic education (Y) at *SMPN 2 Bayan*. The description of the research design includes.

Table 1. Research Design

Variabel X	Variabel Y	Q
Principal Policy Islamic	Education Quality	Influence/No influence

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 (Dobler et al., 2020). The data collection technique in this research used the observation method, with a questionnaire instrument for school principal policies and the quality of Islamic education (Yudiana, KadekSugihartini, 2018).

The principal's policy questionnaire consists of 6 indicators which are reduced to 12 tasks. Meanwhile, the Islamic education quality questionnaire consists of 6 indicators which are reduced to 12 tasks. Each task has a value range of 1-5, so the total value for the whole is 100% (Ibrahim, Muhammad Buchori, 2023)

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

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) (RAHMANI et al., 2022). The statistical t-test shows how much influence an explanatory/independent variable individually explains variations in the dependent variable (Susanto et al., 2023). 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 together or simultaneously (Nirwani Jumala & Abubakar, 2019). F Test Formula

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

The data analysis technique is divided into two stages, namely 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 Fcount is greater than Ftable, the significance level is smaller than 0.05, then this indicates that H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted. This means that the independent variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable (Basyit, A., Sutikno, B., & Dwiharto, J. (2020). Test criteria:

- F_{count} > F_{table} : H₀ is accepted and H₁ is rejected
- F_{count} < F_{table} : H₀ is accepted and H₁ is rejected

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

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 (Ibrahim, Muhammad Buchori, 2023). Based on the analysis that has been carried out using the SPSS

application, the prerequisite tests can be explained (Afwadzi & Miski, 2021). First, test normality using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. This type of test is part of the classic assumption test. This test is carried out as a requirement before carrying out a hypothesis test to see the normality of the data obtained (RAHMANI et al., 2022). 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		25
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.50639225
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.129
	Positive	.129
	Negative	-.121
Test Statistic		.129
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}
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 .052c (Yusuf et al., 2020). Referring to the basis for decision making, 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 (Halim, 2022). Based on this test, the significant value is $.052c > 0.05$. This shows that the residual values are normally distributed. Next, test the homogeneity prerequisites via the SPSS application. The results obtained can be displayed, including:

Table 3. Homogeneity test results

Test of Homogeneity of Variances					
		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Policy	Based on Mean	.081	1	23	.778
	Based on Median	.056	1	23	.816
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.056	1	22.492	.816
	Based on trimmed mean	.079	1	23	.781

Based on test result data, the significant value obtained is 182. Decision making 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 $.182 > 0.05$, this shows that the data is homogeneous (RAHMANI et al., 2022). 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:

Table 4. Variant t test results

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	20.374	14.265		1.428	.167
	Kebijakan	.814	.166	.715	4.907	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Mutu Pendidikan

The basis for decision making for the t test is, if the significant value is greater than 0.05 then there is no influence of variable X on variable Y (Zurriyati & Mudjiran, 2021). Meanwhile, if the significant value is smaller than 0.05 then there is an influence of variable above, the significant value obtained is .000, this shows that $.000 < 0.05$, 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 ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	510.261	1	510.261	24.080	.000 ^b
	Residual	487.382	23	21.191		
	Total	997.643	24			

a. Dependent Variable: Mutu Pendidikan

b. Predictors: (Constant), Kebijakan

Furthermore, if we look at the significant value of F through the F test with the same decision basis as the t test, the significant value obtained is $.000 < 0.05$, this shows that simultaneously there is an influence of variable X on variable Y (David et al., 2017).

Discussion

The influence of the principal's ethical policy on the quality of Islamic education can be determined through hypothesis testing (Yusuf et al., 2020). Hypothesis testing is a test carried out on suggestions or temporary theories that have been created in this research. The temporary theory created consists of influence or no influence. Before testing a hypothesis, researchers must go through testing the prerequisites for the hypothesis. In the first stage, researchers carried out a normality test using the one-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test method (Zaimah, 2022). This method is very significant in determining the normality of research data. Based on the results of the normality test which has been carried out using the SPSS application, the significant value obtained is 0.52 which is greater than 0.05. This shows that the data is normally distributed. Normal data is safe to use in hypothesis testing (RAHMANI et al., 2022). This means that the principal's policy data as variable from this homogeneity test to make the data equivalent or the same before testing the hypothesis (Prastika, 2021). Based on the homogeneity test that has been carried out, a significant result of 0.182 is obtained, this shows that the value obtained is greater than 0.05 and this means the data is homogeneous. Homogeneous data is the main requirement in knowing whether the data is influential or not (Manshur & Husni, 2020).

After carrying out the prerequisite tests above, the researcher carried out a hypothesis test using the principle of the t test and or F test. The t test is a test carried out to see the influence of the independent variable, in this case the principal's policy (X) on the dependent variable, in this case the quality of education. Islam (Y). The t test is a statistical method used to compare the means of two different groups or to find out whether the difference between the means is statistically significant (Fadli, 2021). This test is usually used when the observed data is distributed randomly. normal and has homogeneity of variance. That is why before carrying out a t test, a normality and homogeneity test of the data must be carried out (Akrim et al., 2020). The t test is usually carried out if there is a balance between the variables In this study there is 1 independent variable and 1 dependent variable. So it is possible seeing the effect through the t test is very good.

Based on the t test which was carried out using the SPSS application, the data obtained a significant value, namely .000 (Kartika & Campus, 2011). The basis for decision making for the t test, among others: if the sig value is greater than 0.05, then there is no influence between the principal's policy and the quality of Islamic education at SMPN 2 Bayan, whereas if the sig value is smaller than 0.05 then there is an influence of the principal's policy on the quality of Islamic education at SMPN 2 Bayan. The value of 0.000 is smaller than 0.05,

indicating that there is an influence of the principal's policy on the quality of Islamic education (Kartika & Campus, 2011). This means that every policy made by the school principal will have an impact on the quality of Islamic education, good policies will certainly give birth to good quality Islamic education, and vice versa, bad policies will give birth to poor quality Islamic education (Syukri et al., 2019). So, through this research, it becomes a reference for readers in making decisions that should be taken into account in order to improve the quality of Islamic education. Especially at *SMPN 2 Bayan*, which is the location of this research, every policy implemented leads to the quality produced. You could say that quality is the result of established policies. Based on this test, it means that of the 2 existing hypotheses, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected (Prastika, 2021).

Next, researchers want to see further whether these influences occur 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 (Ibrahim, Muhammad Buchori, 2023). Based on the data obtained from the F test, the significant value is .000b, this indicates that the significant value is smaller than 0.05 (Nur Efendi & Muh Ibnu Sholeh, 2023). This means that there is a simultaneous influence between ethics The principal's policy on the quality of Islamic education at *SMPN 2 Bayan*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous influence of the principal's ethical policies on the quality of Islamic education at *SMPN 2 Bayan*. This can be seen from the significant value obtained in the t test and F test. 000b which is smaller than 0.05, which means the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected. We would like to express our utmost gratitude to all parties who have supported and contributed to the completion of this study. Without the assistance and support from various parties, this study would not have been possible. Thank you for your willingness and hard work in helping us achieve our goals. Hopefully, the results of this study can benefit us all.

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