



THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN IMPROVING ISLAMIC EDUCATION QUALITY AT MANDAILING NATAL DISTRICT

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Abstract. *This study aims to discover the participation of the regional government of Mandailing Natal District on the development of Islamic education in this area. This is descriptive research with no number at all in describing data. The data are taken from the interview with all stakeholder or the district of Mandailing Natal including the head of district, Regional Secretary of Madailing Natal District, the head of Ministry of Religious Affairs of Madailing Natal and also the treasure of Madailing Natal District. The findings show that Mandailing Natal district allocates budget for developing Islamic education trough advising on religious particularly in advising the Islam religion. Furthermore, Mandiling government gives the land for developing building of The State Collage for Islamic Studies of Madailing Natal. Moreover, advising for Islamic teacher is as well programmed by Mandailing government to increase the capacity and quality of Islamic teacher in this district. However, due to Islamic institution is under authority of the ministry of Religious Affairs and centered from Jakarta, regional government could not allocated more budget to defray all operational need of Islamic education institution. Therefore, it should be find some resolution from regulation and political will of the national government or regional government*

Keywords: Implementation, Regional Government Policies, Mandailing Natal District

INTRODUCTION

Education is a policy made by the government. Education policy is one of the public policies in the field of education. What is meant by public policy here is "decisions made by the state, especially the government, as a strategy to realize the objectives of the

The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

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country concerned".¹ Public policy is a strategy to deliver people in the early period, entering society in the transition period, to get to the people who aspire.

The development of education could not be handled partially but requires full developmental thinking, especially when faced with national development policies in education. In the 1970s there was only a start of the government's attention aimed at madrasah development, such as the issuance of 3 ministerial decrees on school curriculum standardization. general and madrasa curriculum. Juridical recognition of the institutions of Islamic education with its distinctive characteristics can only be seen by the presence of Law No. 2 of 1989 concerning the National Education System. In this law madrasa education is recognized as a national education subsystem.²

The policy of the regional head which is written into administrative policy in the form of decision of the district head / waliko regional head, conceptually is the rule of law which is formed by the head of the region and the contents are decisions of the district head / mayor of the regional head in carrying out regional governance according to function and its duties in various dimensions of life.³

The authority of the Regional Government as an autonomous region has strategic and operational meaning, namely the existence of educational autonomy. Technically operational, the central government in this case the Directorate of Vocational Middle School, DG of Primary and Secondary Education and the Ministry of National Education has handed over the management of primary and secondary education to local governments through the provincial and district / city education offices.⁴

Policy in the field of education is a policy aimed at achieving national development goals in the field of education, because one of the objectives of nation-building is to educate the life of the nation. Educating the life of the nation should be continually built so that eventually it will achieve the expected goals, namely the welfare

¹H.A.R. Tilaar dan Riant Nugroho, *Kebijakan Pendidikan; Pengantar Untuk memahami Kebijakan Pendidikan dan Kebijakan Pendidikan sebagai kebijakan Publik*,(Yogyakarta: ustaka Pelajar, Cet.II 2009), pp.184.

²Hasbullah, *Otonomi Pendidikan;Kebijakan Otonomi Daerah dan Implikasinya terhadap Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2006), pp.154-155

³ Faried Ali, Andi Syamsu Alam, *Studi Kebijakan Pemerintah*,.pp.35

⁴Trianto, *Mendesain Model Pembelajaran inofatif-Progresif; Konsep,landasan dan implementasinya pada Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan* ,(Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group,2009), pp.3

of all Indonesian people. This welfare can be realized when people who become citizens have an adequate level of intelligence, to be able to master and practice the knowledge and knowledge they have. So that the knowledge possessed can be beneficial for both himself and others.⁵

Based on the explanation of Government policy in the field of education and the development of Islamic religious education in Mandailing Natal District, the Regional Government of Mandailing Natal District to improve the quality of Islamic education has carried out various policies in regional regulations regarding the details and duties of the High School Public Service Agency Madina Islam (Blu-Staim), helped the process of acceleration of the Madina Islamic High School (Blu-Staim), established Islamic boarding schools, upgrading, providing educational facilities and facilities especially the provision of facilities and infrastructures.⁶

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Definition of Policy

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, policy is defined as a series of concepts and principles that form the outline and basis of the plan for the implementation of a job, leadership, and how to act (about government, organization, etc.); statement of ideals, goals, principles and guidelines for management in an effort to achieve the goals.

Policy as a series of actions / activities proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for implementing the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals. This opinion also shows that the idea of policy involves behavior that has a purpose and purpose is an important part of the definition of policy, because after all the policy must show what is actually done rather than what is proposed in some activities on a problem.⁷

⁵ Osman Bakar, *Tawhid and Science: Islamic Perspectives on Religion and Science*, Terj. Yulianto Liputo dan M.S.Nasrulloh, *Tauhid dan Sains: Perspektif Islam tentang Agama dan Sains*, (Bandung:Pustaka Hidayah, Edisi kedua dan Revisi, 2008), pp. 384

⁶ Observasi, *Pemda (Dinas Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan) Kabupaten Mandailing Natal*, 21 Maret 2017

⁷Leo Agustino, *Dasar-Dasar Kebijakan Publik*,(Bandung;Alfaberta,2008), pp.7

The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

DOI: 10.30575/2017/IJLRES-2019010408

Regional Government Authority

Local governments have certain authorities. The authority of the regional government is to cover:

- a. Development planning and control;
- b. Planning, utilization and supervision of spatial planning;
- c. Public order and public tranquility
- d. Provision of facilities and infrastructure;
- e. Handling the health sector;
- f. Organizing education;
- g. Overcoming social problems;
- h. Employment services;
- i. Development facilities of cooperatives, small and medium enterprises;
- j. Environmental control;
- k. Defense services;
- l. Population and civil registration services;
- m. Government general administration services;
- n. Investment administration services;
- o. Organizing other basic services;
- p. Other mandatory affairs mandated by statutory regulations.⁸

from the context above the authority of local governments is very complex, because it has strategic authority in various sectors. These authorities are manifested in the form of regional government work plans and are elaborated in the form of regional revenues, expenditures and financing managed in a regional management system that is carried out effectively, efficiently, transparently, accountably, fairly and in compliance with laws and regulations. Therefore the development of a region is influenced by the performance of the local government. Local governments that have good performance and professionals will be able to increase the potential of the regions they manage

⁸Sunarno, *Revitalisasi Birokrasi Menuju Indonesia Baru. Pendekatan Implementasi Kebijakan*, (Jakarta; MediaPress, 2008), pp.35-36

Limitation of Government Policy Implementation

Implementation is often considered to be merely an implementation of things that have been decided by legislators or decision makers, as if this stage is less influential. However, in reality, the implementation stage becomes very important, because a policy will not mean anything if it is not carried out properly and correctly. In other words the implementation is the stage of a policy that is carried out maximally and can achieve the objectives of the policy itself.

Policy implementation can be seen from several points of view, namely as follows.⁹

- a. The main concern of policy makers is to focus on the extent to which the policy has been achieved and the reasons for the success and failure of the policy.
- b. From the implementer's perspective, implementation is focused on the actions of officials and institutions in the field to achieve program success.
- c. From the point of view of the target group, implementation is more focused on whether the implementation of the policy really changes the pattern of life and has a long positive impact on improving the quality of life including their income

Measurement Criteria for Policy Implementation

To measure the implementation performance of a public policy must pay attention to policy, organizational and environmental variables. That attention needs to be directed because through the selection of the right policies, the community can participate in giving optimal contributions to achieve the desired goals. Furthermore, when an elected policy has been found, implementing organizations are needed, because within the organization there is authority and various resources that support the implementation of policies for public services. Whereas the policy environment depends on its positive or negative nature. If the environment has a positive view of a policy will produce positive support so that the environment will affect the success of policy implementation. Conversely, if the environment has a negative view, then a clash of attitudes will occur, so the implementation process is threatened with failure. More than

⁹ Solichin Abdul Wahab, *Analisis Kebijakan dari Formulasi Ke Implementasi Kebijakan Negera*, cet Ke 3, (Jakarta, Bumi Akara, 2001), pp.64

The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

DOI: 10.30575/2017/IJLRES-2019010408

three of these aspects, compliance with the policy target group is a direct result of policy implementation that determines its effect on society.¹⁰

Criteria for measuring the success of implementation according to Ripley and Franklin (1986) are based on three aspects,¹¹ namely: (1) the level of bureaucratic compliance with the bureaucracy above or the level of bureaucracy as stipulated in the law, (2) the existence of a smooth routine and the absence of problems; and (3) the desired implementation and impact (benefits) of all existing programs. Whereas according to Goggin et al. (1990), the process of implementing policies as an effort to transfer information or messages from higher institutions to lower institutions measured their performance based on variables: (1) encouragement and coercion at the federal level, (2) central / state capacity, and (3) encouragement and coercion at the central and regional levels.¹²

Variables of impulse and coercion at the central level are determined by legitimacy and credibility, namely the more valid policies issued by the central government in the eyes of the region, the greater the credibility, and vice versa. To measure the strength of content and policy messages can be seen through: (i) the amount of funds allocated, assuming that the greater the funds allocated, the more serious the policy is implemented and (ii) the form of policies that include, among other things, policy clarity, implementation consistency, frequency of implementation and receipt of messages correctly. Meanwhile, to find out the central capacity variable or organizational capacity can be seen through how far the implementing organization of the policy is able to take advantage of the authority it has, how it relates to the existing bureaucratic structure and how to coordinate the various resources available within the organization and within the community.

The suitability model for implementing policies or programs from Korten is also relevant to use (refer to Figure 3 and explanation) as criteria for measuring policy implementation. In other words, the effectiveness of the policy or program according to Korten depends on the degree of conformity between the program and the user, the

¹⁰ Grindle, Merille S, *Politics and Policy Implementation in The Third World*, (Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 1980), pp. 10.

¹¹ Said Zainal Abidin, *Kebijakan Publik*, pp.107

¹² Said Zainal Abidin, *Kebijakan Publik*, pp.125

suitability of the program with the implementing organization and the suitability of the program of the user group with the implementing organization.

METHODOLOGY

This research is qualitative research. By using descriptive methods by emphasizing the search for facts with the right interpretation. This study describes, studies the problems in society, and the procedures that apply in society and certain situations, including about relationships, activities, attitudes, views and ongoing processes and influences. the influence of a phenomenon.

In this study, researchers used a case study approach, namely describing a background of certain objects or events in detail and depth, that a case study is a research method that focuses attention on a case intensively and in detail, the subject under investigation consists of a unit that is viewed as a case.

This research was conducted in Mandailing Natal District, North Sumatra Province, one of the areas that is very strategically located for research. This research as a whole begins in March 2017 until October 2018.

The population or number of subjects studied by researchers, especially all those related to research needs, among them, Regent of Mandailing Natal District, Plt. Sekda Mandailing Regency, Ka. Ministry of Religion of Mandailing Regency, Ka. Mandailing Regency DPRD, Ka. The Mandailing District Education Office, Assistant III / Administrative Assistant of Mandailing Regency, Kesra Setda Mandailing Regency, and all the subjects that were the sources of the above research were used as researchers as the study sample. This means that they were interviewed as research respondents around the policy issues of the Mandailing District Government towards Islamic education.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The policy carried out by the Regional Government of Mandailing Natal Regency

In an effort to improve the quality of education in Mandailing natal district, especially Islamic education, the government continues to make various changes and renewal of the education system. One of the efforts that have been carried out and is being carried out, which is related to government policies in improving the quality of education. Strategic policies strongly support the success of equity and expansion of

The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

DOI: 10.30575/2017/IJLRES-2019010408

access to education, improvement in quality, relevance, competitiveness, and strengthening governance, accountability in achieving the vision of the realization of a smart society.

Based on interviews with Drs. H. Dahlan Hasan Nasution as the Regent of Mandailing Natal District, about the policies he made towards Islamic Education he stated as follows:

In the implementation of the Mandailing Natal District government policy in determining decisions, of course, it is very concerned about developing aspirations. The government as a policy maker will consider the real thing in the field about a policy to be made in recommendations that are implemented and not burden the rules that seem difficult, without sacrificing and reducing the spirit of education providers in achieving qualifications for better education. Policy implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also be in the form of orders or important executive decisions or decisions of the judiciary. Typically, the decision identifies the problems that want to be addressed, explicitly states the goals and objectives to be achieved, and various ways to structure or regulate the process of implementation, strategic policies that strongly support the success of equity and the expansion of access to education, quality improvement, relevance, power competitiveness, as well as strengthening governance, accountability in achieving the vision of the realization of an intelligent society¹³

Based on the explanation presented above, it can be understood that the policy carried out by the government of Mandailing Natal District in determining a decision was very concerned about developing aspirations. In this case the government of Mandailing Natal district in making policies considered the conditions on the ground about a policy to be made a recommendation. In making the policy of the Government of Mandailing Natal District not burden and complicate the implementation of these rules or policies, so that the policies carried out by the Government of Mandailing Natal District achieve success very much attention to equity and expansion of access to education, improving quality, relevance, competitiveness, and strengthening governance , accountability in achieving the vision of the realization of an intelligent society.

¹³ Interview with Mister H. Dahlan Hasan Nasution, the Head of District of Mandailing Natal, on Thursday, March 1, 2018, at 09.00 Am.

Based on an interview with Drs.H. Dahlan Hasan Nasution as Regent of Mandailing Natal District, about the legal basis in making his policy stated as follows :

In Government Regulation 25 of 2000 concerning the authority of the Government and the authority of the Province as an Autonomous Region. That the fundamental problem in decentralizing management of education is what should be done, by whom it is done, in what way and why. In the spirit of giving the region the opportunity for autonomy that authority and power alone is not enough, the ability of the regions to implement regional autonomy is needed. However, this capability can be elaborated to be very broad, including the need to have qualified insight, quality of human resources, institutional capacity and ability to explore and manage financing. It is hoped that education can be carried out better, beneficial for the region and also for the life of the nation . Of course with this decentralization.¹⁴

Berdasarkan penjelasan yang di kemukakan di atas dapat di pahami bahwa kebijakan yang di lakukan oleh pemerintah Kabupaten Mandailing Natal dalam menentukan sebuah kebijakan berdasarkan kepada Peraturan Pemerintah 25 tahun 2000 tentang kewenangan Pemerintah dan kewenangan Propinsi sebagai Daerah Otonom. Kesempatan otonomi kepada daerah memiliki kewenangan dan kekuasaan dalam menentukan daerahnya sendiri. Dalam mengimplementasikan otonomi daerah, sangat memerhatikan kemampuan daerah itu sendiri. Kemampuan ini bisa mencakup keharusan memiliki wawasan yang mumpuni, kualitas sumber daya manusia, kapasitas kelembagaan serta kemampuan menggali dan mengelola pembiayaan tentunya menjadi landasan dasar dalam menentukan arah kebijakan tersebut.

Sejalan dengan UU nomor 22 tahun 1999 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah dan UU nomor 25 tahun 1999 tentang Perimbangan Keuangan antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah, kemudian diperkuat lagi dengan Peraturan Pemerintah nomor 25 tahun 2000 tentang kewenangan Pemerintah dan kewenangan Propinsi sebagai daerah otonom yang berdampak pada penyerahan sebagian wewenang dari pusat ke daerah. Dalam Undang-undang nomor 20 tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan nasional pada Bab XIII ayat (1) menjelaskan bahwa pembiayaan pendidikan menjadi tanggung jawab bersama

¹⁴ Interview with Mister H. Dahlan Hasan Nasution, the Head of District of Mandailing Natal, on Thursday, March 1, 2018, at 09.00 Am.

The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

DOI: 10.30575/2017/IJLRES-2019010408

antara pemerintah, pemerintah daerah dan masyarakat. Karenanya pemerintah tidak merupakan satu sistem yang lepas dengan pihak swasta dan masyarakat.

Hubungan pemerintah, swasta dan masyarakat merupakan hubungan yang tidak terpisahkan dalam peranannya meningkatkan pemerataan dan mutu pendidikan. Oleh karena itu pendidikan menjadi tanggung jawab bersama antara pemerintah, swasta dan masyarakat, baik dalam pembiayaan maupun tenaga dan fasilitas. Artinya peran swasta dan masyarakat dalam pembiayaan pendidikan sangat menentukan. Ada kecenderungan mengenai sumber-sumber anggaran pendidikan pada umumnya berasal dari pemerintah pusat, pemerintah daerah, masyarakat sekitar, orang tua mirid dan sumber lain. Sedangkan pengeluarannya dipergunakan untuk (1), pengeluaran untuk pelaksanaan pelajaran, (2), pengeluaran untuk tata usaha sekolah, (3), pemeliharaan sarana dan prasarana sekolah,(4), kesejahteraan pegawai, (5), administrasi, (6), pembinaan teknis edukatif, (7), pendataan

Based on the interview with Mr. Plt. Secretary of Mandailing Natal Drs. M. Syafei Lubis, about the legal basis in making about the source of the budget for determining policies in education, especially Islamic education, he stated as follows:

The source of education costs at the macro (national) level originates from state revenues from the tax sector, for example from the utilization of natural resources and other national production, which are commonly categorized into gas and non-oil, profits from exports of goods and services, other state businesses, including from share divestment to state-owned companies (BUMN), assistance in the form of grants (grants) and government, both multilateral and bilateral cooperation.¹⁵

Based on the explanation presented above, it can be understood that the source of the budget in determining a policy carried out by the government of Mandailing Natal Regency comes from various groups, for example the source of costs at the macro (national) level due to state revenues from the tax sector, for example from resource

¹⁵ Interview with Mister H. Syafei Lubis, the Plt secretary Of Mandailing Natal, on Friday, 12 march 2018 at 09.00 am

management nature and other national productions, which are commonly attributed to gas and non-oil and gas, profits from exports of goods and services, other state businesses, including from share divestment in state-owned enterprises (BUMN), assistance in the form of grants and government, both multilateral and bilateral cooperation.

Islamic Education Institutions are handled by the Ministry of Religion through the Director General of Islamic Institutional Development which was formed in 1978. In this case, the categorization of PAI institutional policies was held in several types. First, PAI is organized by the community as an out-of-school education such as boarding schools. Secondly, PAI in Islamic religious schools (from MI, MTs., To MA) High and PAI at Islamic Higher Education (PTAI). Third, PAI in the public school environment (from elementary school, junior high school, to high school) and PAI in Higher Education (PT).

Based on interviews with Drs. H. Dahlan Hasan Nasution as the Regent of Mandailing Natal District, about the policies he made towards the Islamic Education Institution he stated as follows:

The construction of educational institutions is for the benefit of the community together. On the basis of this interest, of course, the Mandailing Natal District Government in a policy of implementation through regent regulations, regarding the procedures for budgeting, implementation, administration, accountability and reporting, and monitoring and evaluation of grant expenditures sourced from the Mandailing Natal District Budget especially for Islamic Education Institutions. an alternative form of institution was developed in Mandailing Natal District, in fact, not a few of the existing private madrassas were established in Mandailing Natal District.¹⁶

Based on the explanation presented above, it can be understood that the policy on Islamic education institutions carried out by the Mandailing Regency government is the construction of educational institutions that are carried out for the benefit of the community together. In carrying out policies on the development of education institutions specifically the Islamic Education Institution Mandailing Natal District

¹⁶ Interview with Mister H. Dahlan Hasan Nasution, the Head of District of Mandailing Natal, on Thursday, March 1, 2018, 10.10 am.

The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

DOI: 10.30575/2017/IJLRES-2019010408

Government made a policy of implementing through regent regulations, regarding budgeting procedures, implementation, administration, accountability and reporting as well as monitoring and evaluating grant expenditures originating from Mandailing Natal District Budget especially for Educational Institutions Islam. Likewise, the Government of Mandailing Natal District has helped the formation of Islamic boarding schools as an alternative form of Islamic education institutions in Mandailing Natal District, as well as Islamic education institutions, both public and private, have now been established in Mandailing Natal District.

Based on the interview with Drs.H.Mukhsin Batubara, M.Pd as the Head of the Ministry of Religion, Mandailing Natal District, about the budgetary sources that the Islamic Education Institute presented as follows:

Apart from vertical funding sources for madrasas and regional autonomy for schools, in principle the education budget continues to increase. The ability of madrasah as a sector in government policy actors, the participation of the Government of Mandailing Natal District in overcoming the obstacles of Islamic Education institutions, especially in formal education gives space for madrasas to apply the concept of Madrasah autonomy policy, so that programs are centralized. The concept of madrasah autonomy is a new policy in line with the paradigm of being centralized in government. In other words the central and regional governments need to carry out joint activities in order to carry out madrasah autonomy.¹⁷

In 2011 the Mandailing Natal Regent made a breakthrough in the policy set out in Regent Regulation No. 46 of 2011, detailing the division of duties of the public service body of the Madina Islamic High School (BLU-STAIM) which refers to Law Number 12 of 1998 concerning the Establishment of District Level II Toba Samosir and Mandailing Natal District Level II (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1998 Number 188, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2437); Law

¹⁷Interview with Mister H.Mukhsin Batubara, a head of Ministry of Religious Affair of Mandailing Natal District, Monday, 5 March.Kementrian Agama Kabupaten Ma at 10.00 am.

Number 10 of 2004 concerning Establishment of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 53.

In the regulation, one of the policies that encouraged the advancement of Islamic education in Mandailing Natal District was as follows:

- 1) All costs required for carrying out the duties and functions of BLU-STAIM shall be borne by the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget of Mandailing Natal Regency as well as other legitimate and non-binding sources of funds in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.
- 2) Contribution of Education Development (SPP) is a mandatory donation imposed on students to be used in the context of administering and fostering education in BLU-STAIM.
- 3) The receipt of the SPP as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be deposited into the Regional Cash account set in each semester in the current Academic Year.
- 4) The amount of Education Development Donations (SPP) imposed on BLU-STAIM students is determined by the Chairperson after obtaining approval from the Regent.¹⁸

The Regional Government of Mandailing Natal Regency has donated 62,058 square meters of land. The purpose of granting the land so that the process of affirming the Islamic High School in Mandailing Natal can be realized immediately. Mandailing Natal, there is currently a community of private Islamic colleges and hopes that it will soon be respected. The Mandailing Natal community was very enthusiastic about this affirmative plan, that the Mandailing community longed for the presence of the State Islamic Religious College (PTKIN) in its area. During this time, their young generation studied in Medan, a 12-hour journey from Mandailing Natal. The enthusiasm was marked by their willingness to contribute to the land.

¹⁸ Regulations of Regent of Mandailing Natal No. 46 of 2011 concerning details of the division of duties of public service bodies of Madina Islamic High Schools (BLU-STAIM) Chapter VI of Finance.

The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

DOI: 10.30575/2017/IJLRES-2019010408

As a form of Mandailing Natal District Government policy in an effort to accelerate the change in status of the Madina Islamic High School (STAIM) into a State, the Government of Mandailing Natal (Madina) granted educational facilities and infrastructure to the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag), as the manager.

The signing of the handover of the grant of goods belonging to the Mandailing Natal District Government was carried out, on October 30, 2017, at the Ministry of Religion Office, Jalan Lapangan Banteng Barat, Jakarta. The signing was attended by Secretary General of the Ministry of Religion, Nur Syam, Head of the Ministry of Religion Finance Bureau, Muhammad Ali Irfan, Head of the Ministry of Religion General Bureau, Syafrizal, Regent of Madina, Dahlan Hasan Nasution, Chairperson of DPRD Hj Lely Artati, Chair of Madina Education Foundation, H Lokot Zein and other District Government. Regent of Mandailing Natal District is very optimistic that STAIM will become a State Religion College. After completing the submission of this grant, the next process is at Kemenpan RB. Hopefully it will run smoothly because all the requirements related to this process have been fulfilled, the Regent also expects prayers from all Madina people, because having state universities is a common goal. Our children will be able to study at Mandailing Natal without needing to far out, which certainly requires a large cost. Regional assets handed over are in the form of land certificate documents for several plots of land located in Panyabungan District with a total of 62.053 m², buildings and buildings, machine tools, roads, irrigation and networks as well as other fixed assets.¹⁹

The Regent of Mandailing Natal said about the granting of 62,058 square meters of land as follows :

The Government of Mandailing Natal District continues to be committed to developing Islamic education. Because, Islamic education is an important instrument in the development of the human development index (HDI). For this reason, the program to expand access and equity in Islamic education continues to be carried out in order to improve the quality of the community of Mandailing Natal District. Three plots of land located in Kotanopan, Mandailing Natal District, namely: land covering 34,585 square meters, 3,928 square meters and 23,541 square meters. All rights have been certified, the total land area of the grant is 62,053 square meters. Each region has a breakthrough in the form of innovative policies

¹⁹ Interview with Mister Drs. M. Syafei Lubis, the Plt Secretary of Kabupaten Mandailing Natal, on Friday, 2 March 2018 on 09.30 wib.

and programs in improving the quality of services and equitable access to education for its citizens.²⁰

Based on the explanation presented above, it can be understood that the local government of Mandailing Natal Regency in its policy on Islamic education in Mandailing Natal District continues to be committed to developing Islamic education. The Government of Mandailing Natal District has a vision that Islamic education is an important instrument in the development of the human development index. Granting land for the development of education is part of the awareness to build human qualities in the area of Mandailing Natal District. Hopefully other local governments will follow in the footsteps of the Mandailing Natal District Government.

Local Government Strategies in Implementing Policies for Improving the Quality of Islamic Education In Mandailing Natal District.

The strategy of regional government policy in the implementation of Islamic education affairs is carried out in the context of regional governance which has two functions and authority, namely the regulating function and the managing function. The function of regulating in the context of administering educational affairs means that the regional government and DPRD carry out the process of forming (formulating) policies (Perda) which are also referred to as political processes. While the function takes care of meaningful as a managerial process that is a program related to strategic programs.

Regional Head of Mandailing Natal District Program. in implementing policies to realize strategies and policy directions based on applicable rules and regulations that must be guided and become the basis for regional midterm program preparation for each regional work unit (SKPD) in accordance with the direction of Government Regulation No. 41 of 2007 and for cross work units regional apparatus in formulating policies to achieve performance in accordance with their main tasks and functions.

²⁰ Interview with Mister H.Mukhsin Batubara, a head of Ministry of religious affairs of Mandailing Nata District on Thursday 5 april 2018, on 11.30 am.

The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

DOI: 10.30575/2017/IJLRES-2019010408

Based on interviews with Mr. H. Samad, SE, MM as Administrative Assistant of Mandailing Natal District, about the steps taken by the Regional Government of Mandailing Natal District, he stated as follows :

The strategies and direction of the policy are described according to their functions for the purpose of harmony and integration of management of development programs, namely: Public services, including development planning, general government, staffing, statistics, filing, licensing, inspectorate, transportation, communication and informatics; The economy includes transportation, labor, cooperatives and small and medium enterprises, investment, community and village empowerment, counseling, food security, food crop agriculture, plantations, livestock, forestry, energy and mineral resources, trade, industry and transmigration; Education and Culture includes education, youth and sports; religious, cultural and artistic education Health includes health and family planning; The environment includes spatial planning, the environment and land; Housing and Public Facilities include public works and public housing, transportation and informatics; Culture and Tourism include the development of culture and tourism; Order and Peace include the enforcement and recognition of human rights, national unity and politics, disaster management and narcotics; Social protection includes population and civil records, empowerment of women, prosperous and social families.²¹

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and describe in the previous chapters the researcher can conclude that the implementation of the policies carried out by the Government of Mandailing Natal District on Islamic education is as follows:

1. Policies that are implemented in determining a decision are very concerned about developing aspirations.
2. The policy taken considers the conditions in the field regarding a policy to be made a recommendation.
3. The policy of the Mandailing Natal District Government does not burden and complicate the implementation of these rules or policies, so that the policies carried out by the Government of Mandailing Natal District achieve great

²¹ Interview with Mister H. Samad, SE, MM as an Asisten of administration of Mandailing Natal District on Monday, 9 april 2018 (Documen RPJM of Mandailing Natal DistrictTahun 2016-2021)

success paying attention to equity and expanding access to education, improving quality, relevance, competitiveness, and strengthening governance , accountability in achieving the vision of the realization of an intelligent society.

4. The Government of Mandailing Natal District in determining a policy based on Government Regulation 25 of 2000 concerning the authority of the Government and the authority of the Province as an Autonomous Region.
5. Policies implemented by the Government of Mandailing Natal consider Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government and Law number 25 of 1999 concerning Financial Balance between Central and Regional Governments, then strengthened again by Government Regulation number 25 of 2000 concerning the authority of the Government and Provincial authorities as an autonomous region - which results in the partial transfer of authority from the center to the regions. In Law number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in Chapter XIII paragraph (1), it is explained that education funding is a joint responsibility between the government, regional government and the community. Therefore the government is not a free system with the private sector and the community.

Mandailing Regency government policy on Islamic education is the construction of educational institutions, especially Islamic education institutions, helping to form Islamic boarding schools as an alternative form of Islamic education institutions in Mandailing Natal District, as well as Islamic education institutions both public and private have now been established in the Regency Mandailing Natal

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The Implementation of Local Government Policy in Increasing the Quality of Islamic Education at the District of Mandailing Natal

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