

ENHANCEMENT OF MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH'S STUDENT MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Student management is necessary for the educational process to be successful. Located on Jalan Ramin Palangka Raya, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya is a popular Islamic secondary school that many families send their kids to. The purpose of the study was to identify and characterize the following aspects: Planning for student management, 2) welcoming new students, 3) student orientation events, 4) student records and reports, 5) student growth and supervision, and a description of how student management is being implemented at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya are all included. This study employed a qualitative approach to explain the phenomenon of student management implementation at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya. Observation, interviews, documentation studies, and triangulation were the methods used to acquire data; analysis, validity testing, and conclusion drafting came next. Regarding the research's issues, secondary informants provided support for the Headmaster, who served as the primary informant. The study's findings indicate that: 1) Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya's student planning began with an examination of the needs of the students, then moved on to student recruitment and selection. 2) A Committee of Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) oversaw the recruitment and selection of students. A few teachers were chosen by the headmaster to lead the committee. The committee chose new pupils using two criteria: the candidate's record of accomplishment and regular method. 3) The Vice Headmaster of Student Affairs oversaw and controlled the OSIM's student orientation programs. 4) Student records and reports have been created, for example, by keeping track of students' daily attendance lists to learn about their academic progress and provide study support. 5) Student development and supervision were carried out through intra- and extracurricular activities like student athletics, student scouting, and OSIM. To foster the student's interest and talent, all of the activities were carried out under constant observation.

Keyword : Student Management, Elementary School;

Introduction

This Divine manifestation hints at the competence that man must exercise towards personal and social good. Competitive life is something that is inevitable in a plurality of human beings who rise and are deliberately raised.¹ This competitive life will always be encountered by humans in any circumstances, at any time, and in any place, including in the world of education.

Education is an effort to improve the quality of human life through the development of their potential. Education is not a simple activity, but a dynamic activity. Considering the dynamics of education implementation, education requires good management so that educational goals are achieved effectively and efficiently.² In the world of education, one thing that is the focus of attention and is very important is students. Because one of the indicators that can be said to be the success of implementing education in schools is that it can be seen from the achievements of students, so schools really need to understand and explore how to manage and develop potential in students. So that at school they will be able to develop the abilities or potential of students.³ The quality of an educational

institution can be determined by several supporting components such as curriculum, financing and infrastructure to support the educational institution. The other components are human resource components such as school principals, teachers, managers and students. These components are an inseparable unit in efforts to achieve the goals of an educational institution, meaning that one component is not more important than another component, but one component provides support for the other components so that it makes a maximum contribution to achieving the goals of an educational institution.⁴ Management is the science and art of managing the process of utilizing human resources and other resources effectively and efficiently to achieve a goal.⁵ The term Management in the Qur'an may be appropriately referred to as "idarah".⁶ This refers to the words of Allah SWT. Q.S. Al-Baqarah verse 282. Madrasah management is one indicator so that students can have a place to improve standards and performance. So that educational institutions can measure the success of student achievement, students are supervised properly.⁷

¹ Rusdiana Hamid, 'Reward Dan Punishment Dalam Perspektif Pendidikan Islam, Jurnal Kopertis Wilayah XI Kalimantan: Ittihad'.

² Badrudin, *Manajemen Peserta Didik* (Bandung: Indeks).

³ Zaedun Na'im, 'Jurnal 10-Konsep Dasar Tata Kelola Manajemen Peserta Didik', *EVALUASI*. Vol 2. No.2, 2.2 (2018), 499–518.

⁴ Widya Astuti Permana, 'Manajemen Rekrutmen Peserta Didik Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Lulusan', *Jurnal Isema: Islamic Educational Management*, 5.1

(2020), 83–96
<<https://doi.org/10.15575/isema.v5i1.5989>>.

⁵ Hasibuan, *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara).

⁶ Husnul Yaqin, *Administrasi Dan Manajemen Pendidikan* (Banjarmasin: Antasari Press).

⁷ Irwan Fathurrochman and Oktafian Histori S, 'Implementasi Manajemen Peserta Didik Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu', *Jurnal Isema: Islamic Educational Management*, 7.2 (2022), 129–36

Management of students in educational institutions is very important because the input, process and output of education are students. Management of quality students contributes to the existence of quality education out. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the management of students both in schools and madrasas in order to support the achievement of educational goals, both curricular goals (subjects), institutional goals (educational institutions/units), and national education goals.⁸ Student management is the arrangement and arrangement of activities related to students, from the moment the student enters until he leaves a school. Student management is not just recording student data but includes broader aspects, namely helping children's growth efforts through the educational process at school.⁹

The application of management science in schools is to be able to develop potential by improving learning achievement. Therefore, a school that is effective in achieving its goals is a school that manages its students in achieving their learning achievements.¹⁰

Students are formally people who are in a phase of growth and development both physically and mentally, physically and

psychologically. Growth and development are the characteristics of a student who needs guidance from an educator. Therefore, good management is needed so that students have adequate abilities when they leave educational institutions.¹¹

Student Management is the mapping and arrangement of activities related to students from entering to leaving the student from a school. Management of students is not only in the form of recording student data, but includes broader aspects that operationally can help efforts to grow and develop students through the educational process in schools.¹² Student management as a process that regulates all forms of student activity is a benchmark for success in achieving educational goals effectively and efficiently. The aim of student management is to organize all forms of activities that support the learning process so that students become orderly and smooth so as to have an impact on overall educational goals.¹³ In this effort to develop oneself, there are many needs that are often interesting in terms of fulfilling priorities. On the one hand, students want to be successful in terms of academic achievement, on the other hand, they want to be successful in terms of socializing with their peers. Not only that, in terms of pursuing both, he

<<https://doi.org/10.15575/isema.v7i2.20003>>.

⁸ Badrudin.

⁹ Asti Faticha Nurjanah, Nur Karimah, and Aghita Wahyuningsih, 'Manajemen Peserta Didik Di Smk Muhammadiyah 2 Yogyakarta', *Al-Idarah: Jurnal Kependidikan Islam*, 9.2 (2019), 254–65.

¹⁰ Tri Firmansyah, Mustiningsih Mustiningsih, and Asep Sunandar, 'Proses Manajemen Peserta Didik Di SMA Binaan Universitas', *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, Dan*

Pengembangan, 5.11 (2021), 1623 <<https://doi.org/10.17977/jptpp.v5i11.14179>>.

¹¹ Asmendri Addurorul Muntatsiroh, 'Pentingnya Manajemen Peserta Didik Untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Peserta Didik', *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling*, 4 (2022), 1707–15.

¹² Badrudin.

¹³ Zainur Arifin, 'Manajemen Peserta Didik Sebagai Upaya Pencapaian Tujuan Pendidikan', *Website: Journal*, 8.1 (2020), 2503–3506.

wants to always be in a state of prosperity. Correct choices regarding these three equally interesting things often cause problems for students. Therefore, certain services are needed that are well managed. student management seeks to fill these needs.¹⁴

Thus, to achieve success in the educational process, it is necessary to have student management, because management has a very important meaning in achieving an Islamic educational goal which aims to give birth to pious Muslim people as well as development cadres who are obedient and devoted to Allah SWT. as well as having a noble personality have good morals and responsible then, to achieve that goal a good management system or management of educational institutions is needed.

The increasing number of students enrolling in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II, the number of achievements obtained and the form and pattern of coaching Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II students is an interesting thing in the development of the Palangka Raya Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II, as one of the schools under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion. This shows that the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah 2 has student management so that the number of students who want to register for the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II continues to increase, the many achievements achieved by students, as well as the pattern of

student coaching carried out in extracurricular activities influences the development of their students.

With that in mind, the writer is interested in further researching this discussion in a thesis title "Student Management at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya".

Method

The research methods and procedures in question are the scientific tools used in the research. This study uses a qualitative approach to field research. Namely research that directly collects data in the field, in this case in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya. This qualitative approach departs from the natural paradigm. This means research that assumes that empirical reality occurs in a context socio-cultural ones interrelated with one another.¹⁵

This study uses a qualitative approach which aims to examine and describe the management of students in Madrasahs. This approach is used because "the data obtained will be in the form of descriptive data, data as it is and not in the form of numbers".¹⁶

According to Moleong, the special characteristics of qualitative research cannot be separated from participant observation, but the role of the researcher determines the entire scenario, therefore the presence of the researcher is very important in collecting relevant data.

¹⁴ Nur Rahmi Sonia, 'Implementasi Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pendidikan (Simdik) Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan Di Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Ponorogo', *Southeast Asian Journal of Islamic Education Management*, 1.1 (2020), 94-104 <<https://doi.org/10.21154/sajiem.v1i1.18>>.

¹⁵ U Maman, *Metodologi Penelitian Teori Dan Praktek* (Jakarta Agama: Raja Grafindo Persada).

¹⁶ M Kasiram, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif-Kuanlitatif* (Malang: UIN Malang Press).

The data source of this research was conducted by seeking information from words and observations. According to Lofland and Lofland, the main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and othersl.

In qualitative research there are primary data sources, namely sources derived from words obtained from interviews with school principals and vice principals, teachers, and students, while secondary data sources are sources from people who provide data indirectly, but the data obtained is accurate to support primary data such as photographs and documents. The interviews conducted were open interviews, that is, the informants knew the intent and purpose of the interviews conducted. While the data source in the form of action was obtained by researchers through observation or direct observation at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya.

The data source for this research is primary data, which is data obtained from the principal, deputy student affairs, deputy curriculum director, deputy public relations officer, and BK teacher, namely regarding the management of students at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya, while the data obtained from the OSIS coach, activity coach extracurricular activities, TU employees/sections, and documentation including those related to history and development, vision and mission of the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya, geographical location, structure and condition of teachers and students, school documents, educational facilities, and the learning process are

the objects of research . In addition, other parties involved can provide information (as a support) related to data that is in accordance with the research focus, namely about the management of students in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Rayaas secondary data.

The data collection techniques in this study used observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis activities while in the field, the author used the Miles and Hubermann Model analysis, he said that the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued continuously until complete, so the data was saturated. Analysis activities include; data reduction; data display; and conclusion drawing or verification.

The data collected will be checked using triangulation; that is, researchers compare groups of data collected by interview techniques and observation techniques in collecting the same data. In addition, researchers will increase the accuracy in research and extend research time if necessary for the benefit of valid data. Researchers will also cross-check data collected from school principals and do check cross with data from the deputy head and several teachers.

In discussing the findings of the data carried out in a descriptive way. This description is used to describe the data as a whole about how the management of students in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya and make their interpretation.

Result and Discussion

After the data regarding the implementation of student management at the Madrasah

Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya have been collected, the next step is to analyze these data. Given that the data collected are educational phenomenological in nature which are difficult to quantify and qualitative in nature, descriptive data is used in analyzing the data which is described and compared with the concept of student management found in the literature study.

The author will analyze the results of the research, so that information can be obtained based on the reality in the field. This research must be able to describe what it is from the object that has been examined. The goal to be achieved in this research is that the readers after studying can take the hypothesis on the Management Implementation of students in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya.

The principles of student management are guidelines that must be followed in managing students. The foundation of student management is a benchmark for managing all matters related to students to achieve successful education.¹⁷ In general, the function of student management is as a vehicle for students to develop themselves as optimally as possible both with regard to aspects of their individuality, social aspects, aspirations, needs and other potential of students.

Student management is an effort to regulate students from the time the students enter school until they graduate from school. The activities of student management are

planning, coaching, evaluation and transfer.¹⁸

A management to manage in the field of students. Student management or often called student management is one of the operational areas in school management. Based on its origin, student management is a combination of the words management and students. Management is the planning, implementation and supervision of organizational resources to achieve goals effectively and efficiently. Meanwhile, the students themselves, according to the general provisions of Republic of Indonesia Law no. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System are members of society who seek to develop their potential through the learning process available in certain pathways, levels and types of education. 5a management for managing students. Student management or often called student management is one of the operational areas in school management. Based on its origin, student management is a combination of the words management and students. Management is the planning, implementation and supervision of organizational resources to achieve goals effectively and efficiently. 4 Meanwhile, the students themselves, as per the general provisions of Republic of Indonesia Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System are members of society who seek to develop their own potential through the learning process available in certain

¹⁷ dkk Damanik, 'Konsep Dasar Manajemen Peserta Didik', *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling*, 5 (2023), 3696–3702.

¹⁸ Jaja Jahari, Heri Khoiruddin, and Hany Nurjanah, 'Manajemen Peserta Didik', *Jurnal*

Isema: Islamic Educational Management, 3.2 (2019), 53–63
<<https://doi.org/10.15575/isema.v3i2.5009>>.

pathways, levels and types of education.¹⁹

1. Student Planning

Planning is initially an activity process that systematically prepares the activities that will be carried out to achieve certain goals. As one of the management functions, planning has an important and main role, even the first among other management functions.²⁰

Learners are anyone who is registered as an object and subject of students in an educational institution. The management and development of students needs to be intensified through collaboration between schools and the community.

Every madrasah in general, and the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya in particular, wish to recruit as many new students as possible, but in practice they encounter several problems. The problems they have are:

- a. Limited study space
- b. The high level of public interest in sending their children to Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II is not proportional to the number of study rooms available
- c. The majority of applicants come from TK alumni and a few from RA/equivalent
- d. Registration has not been socialized optimally, especially in socialization in print and electronic media, only limited to brochures and banners.

Prior to the acceptance of new students at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II PPDB socialization was also

carried out through the distribution of brochures, pamphlets and socialization which was carried out to junior high schools/equivalents in the City of Palangka Raya. Socialization was also carried out by placing banners in several strategic places. This shows that the socialization of PPDB in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II is well done. The Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya is well known and already has a name in the educational environment of the city of Palangka Raya, even in Central Kalimantan.

In Chapter IV it is explained that the acceptance of new students must take into account the data obtained from the school census, school size and class, policies regarding students, the system of admitting new students.

Acceptance of new students at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya still uses a test system so that not all new students are accepted all of a sudden. The Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya also uses a student admission system through the achievement pathway with grade selection and selection of talents and interests based on time report scores at MTs/equivalent.

2. Acceptance of New Students

- a. Time

The time for accepting new students at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya is around 3 weeks, a relatively long time. For effectiveness, the acceptance time should be shortened to one week by socializing the acceptance time to prospective applicants. By shortening

¹⁹ Wahyu Suminar, 'Manajemen Peserta Didik Untuk Meningkatkan Prestasi Siswa Pada Madrasah Aliyah Negeri (MAN) Pacitan', *Muslim Heritage*, 2.2 (2018), 389

<<https://doi.org/10.21154/muslimheritage.v2i2.1117>>.

²⁰ Iain Palangka Raya, 'Jurnal Al-Risalah, Volume 17, Nomor 2, Juli – Desember 2021', 17 (2021), 123–35.

the registration time, the effectiveness of new student admissions activities can be used for Orientation Period activities and preparation for the semester's teaching and learning process to continue. The PPDB Committee are teachers and other education personnel. The main task of the teacher is to carry out the learning process in class, with the long registration time, it will interfere with the effectiveness and educational function carried out by the teachers. Likewise the function of educational staff who carry out administrative functions. Administrative services are neglected, if employees carry out the PPDB registration process which is too long.

b. Condition

Of the several entry requirements stipulated by the Panlak PPDB Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya, upon acceptance of the achievement path it is necessary to pay close attention to the requirements in item (4) which states that the average value of report cards must reach a certain number. The interpretation of this item will show that the achievement path only includes the highest scores. And automatically those with high report card scores will be accepted on the Achievement Path.

The meaning of achievement is not only high scores, according to WS Minkel, learning achievement is the result of learning displayed by students based on internal abilities obtained according to instructional objectives.¹ Various kinds of achievements include learning achievements, work achievements, artistic achievements, sports achievements and environmental achievements.

In accordance with this statement, the acceptance of new

students on the achievement track is not only based on high scores, but also pays attention to other aspects of achievement in other branches. Such as awards for achievements in the religious field, for example the achievement of tahfidz quran, MTQ Champion at City, Provincial and even national levels. achievements in sports, including individual and group sports champions. As well as achievements as student ambassadors, sanitation ambassadors etc.

c. Acceptance Mechanism

Registration of new students at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II already uses a semi-online system. Prospective students fill in their biodata and report card grades on the computer. The next application will program and record student achievement scores.

As one of the ICT-based schools, PPDB Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II can do PPDB online. The online PPDB process will be more transparent and objective.

In addition, as a school that has a computer network, the entrance selection test process can also use a computer system. This is also supported with the devices available in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II.

3. New Student Orientation Period (MOPDB)

MOPDB which is carried out at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II is one of the processes in order to introduce Madrasahs to new students. MOPDB activities at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II were carried out well with support from the Student Council and controlled by the school through the Wakamad for Student Affairs.

MOPDB is well implemented, but in the future the implementation

of MOPDB requires new breakthroughs so that it is not monotonous with the provision of theory and field orientation. Need a more creative agenda in order to develop students with character. There are several things that can be done so that MOPDB is creative and innovative as follows:

- a. Focus on the goals of student development: developing students' optimal potential, strengthening student personality for school resilience, actualizing student potential according to talents and interests, preparing students to become citizens who have noble character according to Permendiknas no.39 of 2008 concerning Student Development
- b. Eliminate stressful assignments, choose fun and educative MOS themes, raise actual topics in MOS material, for example: juvenile delinquency, the effect of free sex on the psyche, orderly traffic, negative-positive impacts of IT, and so on.
- c. Inviting speakers from experts such as police, doctors, media actors, psychologists, and others, will inevitably have a positive influence on students considering what they hear is in sync with what they see.
- d. Achievement motivation; inviting trainers/motivators to provide motivation to students, instilling an achievement paradigm so that potential is directed to positive things
- e. Learning skills training; teach effective and fun ways of learning, speed reading, effective writing-note taking, fast counting etc
- f. Humanitarian activities; collect funds or used goods worth for example. This can be done by involving students in direct distribution to people in need
- g. Communication with various parties. To minimize parental anxiety, public and mass media suspicions/negative perceptions, make detailed notification letters, create press releases, this could be a school promotion event if covered and there is proper guidance and control of the MOPDB committee.

4. Student Recording and Reporting

The success, progress, and learning achievements of students require data that is authentic, reliable and has validity. This data is needed to know and control the success or achievement of students in school.

Fulfillment of data from students that is easy to access and understand is what everyone really wants. Both from teachers or students and also parents of students. Students' learning progress must be reported periodically to the parents of students as input in the educational process and to guide their children in learning both at home and at school. This can be used as input for parents to participate in the educational process and guide their children when studying both at school and At home.

Data on student learning progress at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya has no significant problems, starting from student handbooks, attendance books, report cards as well as ledger books, all of which are there, even the large information boards used to provide information. The computerized system implemented

in making master books, trackers and report cards makes it easy for educators.

In line with the times, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II as one of the ICT-based schools should have started to make breakthroughs by updating scores and evaluations via the internet, for example the Simak program on the distribution of Student Study Result Card scores. In this program, report cards, student attendance reports, student data can be accessed online on the internet. This program makes it easy for parents to find out about their children's learning progress and their activities at school. Ease of accessing this value is necessary, to make it easier for students and parents of students to access the value of learning outcomes. Not only from the results of daily learning evaluations, semester tests and even National Final Examination scores.

As explained in chapter III that in data collection student learning progress has an objective or assessment function as follows:

a. Selective Functional Assessment

Each teacher uses a method of selecting or assessing their students with the aim of: Select or determine students who go up to class and get rankings in their class. Choose or determine students who are entitled to scholarships. Determine students who have the right to leave the madrasa or move to another school.

b. Assessment is Diagnostic

The evaluation of this diagnosis is done by the teacher who teaches to find out the progress and weaknesses in the teaching and learning process. So that from the teacher's side it will be easier to know the reasons for the weakness and find ways to overcome it.

c. Assessment serves as a measure of success.

This assessment is to determine the success or failure of students' learning at the madrasa. The principal conducts a review of the progress and decline of the teaching and learning process by evaluating the results of learning that have been recorded through grade books, ledger books and student report cards in each certain period, whether student achievement has progressed or declined in the teaching and learning process at the madrasah II

In the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya, the teacher in giving assignments and assessments given to students always checks and returns them so that students know where the mistakes are and can learn from those mistakes for better further improvements.

5. Guidance and Development of Learners

The implementation of guidance and fostering student discipline at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka RayaPalangka Raya is carried out by relying on a number of guidance and counseling activities. All of these activities are carried out in the context of carrying out a guidance and counseling program, namely a series of planned, organized and coordinated guidance and counseling activities over a certain period of time, for example one school year. Efforts to improve school management are considered part of the solution in dealing with the

moral crisis that is occurring, especially student management.²¹

Guidance and counseling programs can be arranged based on a certain frame of mind, which can influence the basic pattern that is held in managing all guidance activities held by the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya.

As stated by Herbangan Siagin, the guidance that must be given by the school to students is as follows: Choice of field of study. Adaptation to the school situation. Learning difficulties. Difficulties related to family and environment. Failed in a certain field of study. Recreational needs and opportunities. Lack of interest in certain fields of study. Lack of self-esteem. Physical, mental, emotional and student adjustment barriers. Choice of leisure time adjustment work. The conflict between ambition and student ability.

Student guidance and discipline coaching services at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya are carried out in a programmed, regular and sustainable manner. There are stages in calling problematic students. Starting from summoning students' parents, giving sanctions that are educational in nature to letters of return to parents. Everyone has their own procedure. The implementation of these programs is a concrete manifestation of the holding of guidance and discipline coaching activities for students at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya.

In carrying out guidance and fostering student discipline in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya, supervisors

collaborate with various parties other than colleagues at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Rayaitself, namely with student guardians and other agencies in order to improve quality and prepare output that is ready to compete in the world of students and public.

Guidance and student discipline coaching programs are specially designed programs to form students who are able to compete in the future. For example, when determining the selection of majors, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II cooperates with a psychology institution to determine the right and appropriate major for the student concerned. In Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II there are four choices of majors; Science, social studies, language and religion. The student coaching program is an attempt to print participants

Students who have the spirit of science and technology and IMTAQ and form a quality Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II of Palangka Raya in education in line with the demands of the times without forgetting identity as a Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II, namely human beings with Islamic insight, Islamic behavior, living in an age-old manner with Islamic characteristics, skilled, capable of science-based technology academic equivalent of a high school graduate.

For this reason, the implementation of guidance and coaching of student discipline at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Rayaembodies the development of the Model MAN quality improvement to face and welcome a competitive future

²¹ Muhammad Aditya Firdaus, Sofia Ratna Awaliyah F, and Mohamad Erihadiana, 'Manajemen Peserta Didik Pendidikan Islam',

Islamic Management: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, 5.01 (2022), 41 <<https://doi.org/10.30868/im.v5i01.1991>>.

towards an efficient and successful madrasah ibtidaiyah.

The implementation of all student activities requires continuous and ongoing monitoring, it does not rule out the possibility that the same problems may recur in the next period, and this need for monitoring makes student activities more effective and efficient.

Supervision of student management activities at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Rayais carried out by the head of the madrasah, operationally in the field in the form of direct supervision of the student management components, starting with TU staff and the results of the work carried out in the form of administering student activities. Supervision is carried out within a period of weeks, months and the end of the year.

Monitoring carried out at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Rayawill be effective if there is coordination between school members, namely the Madrasah Head, Teachers, parents/guardians of students and the community. With this collaboration, it is hoped that the goals of student management are not only the responsibility of the school but also the responsibility of all the parties mentioned above.

- a. The steps taken in the supervision are as follows:
- b. Evaluating the implementation of student management activities, adjusted to a predetermined plan.

- c. Determine deviations that occur (if any) and formulate actions as corrections.

Take corrective or corrective actions, but these corrective efforts are adjusted to the condition of existing resources, both personally and materially.

The Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Rayacoordinates with the Madrasah Committee and competent institutions to streamline student management, especially monitoring activities related to Guidance and Counseling and other activities programmed for student activities.

The success of character education management in schools cannot be separated from the leadership of school principals who also have character. It is difficult to ensure that character education can run effectively if the school principal himself does not have character.²² With student management. Student activities will be arranged regularly so that they can contribute to achieving school goals and overall educational goals, both cognitive, affective and psychomotor.²³

Conclusion

Student planning in the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II starts with an analysis of student needs, then student recruitment and student selection.

The process of implementing new student admissions at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II is good and good. PPDB at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II is managed by the new student

²² Supiana Supiana, A. Heris Hermawan, and Anisa Wahyuni, 'Manajemen Peningkatan Karakter Disiplin Peserta Didik Melalui Kegiatan Ekstrakurikuler', *Jurnal Isema: Islamic Educational Management*, 4.2 (2019), 193–208 <<https://doi.org/10.15575/isema.v4i2.5526>>.

²³ Gusti Gusti and Neti Karnati, 'Manajemen Peserta Didik Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Kualitas Sekolah: Systematic Literature Review', *Intizar*, 27.2 (2021), 127–35 <<https://doi.org/10.19109/intizar.v27i2.10249>>.

admissions committee (PSB) or the new student admissions committee (PMB). In this activity the school principal forms a committee or appoints several teachers to be responsible for the task. In accepting new students at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II Palangka Raya, the committee carries out a method or selection through two ways; Achievement track and Regular Track.

The period of MOPDB activities at the Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri II was carried out well with support from the Student Council and controlled by the school through the Wakam for Student Affairs.

Implementation of recording and reporting of students as well as data collection of students in the Model in particular has been maximized, a small example in student management is the daily data collection of student attendance. this has been done by the teacher; they realize that attendance has a very important role, among others, in determining student achievement in

class and in determining tutoring assistance and so on.

Management of coaching and development of students in both intra and extra student activities, including student council, scouts and several extras in the field of sports. This activity unit is a place for students to develop non-academic talents; the reality that there is supervision of student activities is carried out continuously both in controlling and directing. Monitoring activities are activities to monitor or supervise all activities carried out by school members, while evaluation is an activity to assess progress and an activity or activity to compare the results achieved with previous plans.

In the implementation of management of students, managers and providers of education in madrasas in the management of students, it can be seen that there is a readiness to work more actively in preparing reliable resources (HR) to face modern scientific and technological advances.

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