

STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE OF ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS IN H. ABDULLAH ALIN SUNDI HILL DISTRICT, SOLOK REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to obtain data, process, analyze and discuss the Study of Environmental Hygiene in Islamic Boarding Schools in H. Abdullah Alin Tagak. Viewed from: 1) Attitude, 2) Behavior, 3) Availability of Trash Tubs, 4) Teacher's. This type of research belongs to qualitative research. Respondents in this study were in the form of santri and teachers in the Islamic Boarding School environment of H. Abdullah Alin Tagak, Subdistrict, and western market district. Informants in this study were taken by purposive sampling. The informants of this study were 25 people.

Keywords: Study of Environmental Hygiene in Islamic Boarding Schools

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia in general is a country that adheres to Islam, more than 80 percent of Indonesia's territory is inhabited by Muslims. Islam teaches its followers to always maintain the health and cleanliness of the environment in life because cleanliness is a part of faith. In the life of the state the community is obliged to maintain the cleanliness of the environment. According to Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning environmental management is the unity of space with all objects, power, conditions and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affects the continuity of the life and well-being of humans and other living beings.

If it is reviewed further about the Act, then humans with the real environment cannot be separated. The environment is a major factor in life, all levels of society and government are obliged to maintain environmental cleanliness and well-being for

humans. The environment includes the yard, the yard of the house, the road and the surrounding environment, everything that happens in the environment will affect the continuity of the welfare of humans and other living things. According to Hermon (2006); Darajat in Ambarawati *et al.* (2015), the environment is everything that appears and exists in the realm of life that is constantly developing. According to Ansari in Ambarawati *et al.* (2015) environment is everything that exists around children in the form of objects, events, and conditions of society, especially those that can have a strong influence on children, namely the environment in which the educational process takes place and where children get along everyday.

Environment is a complex system that is in individuals that affects the growth and development of living things. Efforts to improve the environment and behavior change are efficient and effective efforts to increase health status. As for achieving a clean and healthy environment is to provide various cleaning facilities such as the provision of clean water, good toilets, bathrooms, garbage disposal sites and waste water distribution sites (Hermon, 2015; Efrida *in* Fitrina, 2013).

Improving environmental hygiene aims to achieve a controlled situation in an environment that is balanced with the dynamics of life growth in supporting the realization of the optimal health and well-being as well as the realization of Indonesian people as environmental beings who have attitudes and actions to protect and nurture and maintain an environment that avoids causes of environmental damage (Fitrina 2013).

According to Beroya in Arjana (2013), defining the environment In addition, waste disposed of carelessly can pollute the environment both in the classroom and outside the classroom and can make the learning atmosphere uncomfortable. The santri should have known the importance of the health and cleanliness of the school environment, not even polluting the classroom and school yard.

In addition, the santri dormitory is also located in the Islamic Boarding School neighborhood, the dormitory which consists of 9 rooms and filled by 12 santri in his room. After going home from school at the dormitory that is the place for santri to do various activities both rest, study and cooking. So when the students are cooking their

garbage they are thrown away in the dormitory yard, so that behind the dormitory there is a lot of garbage that piles up and puddles.

This is presumably due to the low awareness of santri in maintaining the cleanliness of the dormitory and school environment, or perhaps inadequate facilities and infrastructure and the lack of discipline of santri in complying with the regulations made by the school. Focus on the Problem Based on the background above, the focus of the problem is the attitude of the santri in maintaining the cleanliness of the Islamic boarding school environment, the behavior of the santri in maintaining the environment of Islamic Boarding Schools, the availability of garbage and the attention of the teacher about the cleanliness of the Islamic Boarding School environment.

METHOD

Analysis is used to understand the relationships and concepts in the data so that hypotheses can be developed and evaluated. Based on this, the data analysis in this study is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, choose which ones are important and which will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others. Data were analyzed using qualitative data analysis developed by Milles Huberman in Sugiyono as follows: Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Data reduction can be assisted with electronic equipment such as mini computers, by giving code to certain aspects. After the data has been reduced, the next step is to display the data. Data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like. In this study the presentation of data is done with narrative texts. After the data is presented, the next step is to make a conclusion. The conclusions made are new findings that have never before existed. These findings can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously still unclear so that after being examined it became clear. Data that has been successfully collected and recorded in research activities must be endeavored for stability and truth. To obtain the data validity, this study uses four data

checking techniques, namely, extension of participation, observation persistence, triangulation and peer examination. The four techniques for examining these data can be described as follows: participation of the study was crucial in data collection, the participation was not only done in a short time, the extension of participation meant that researchers stayed in the research field until the saturation of data collection was reached. Perseverance observation Persistence of observation intends to find characteristics and elements and situations that are very relevant to the issues and issues that are being sought and then focus on these matters in detail. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data that utilizes something else. Outside the data for checking needs as a source of comparison against that data. Triangulation of sources. Means comparing and checking the trustworthiness of information obtained through different time and tools in qualitative research. (Patton in Moleong, 2010) Triangulation techniques Check the data on the same source with different techniques, for example by interview then check with documentation observation. Peer examiners through discussion. This technique is done by exposing the temporary results or the final results obtained in the form of discussions with colleagues.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Geographical location Gunung Tuleh is one of the highest mountains in this area of ten mountains that are spread in the Gunuang Tuleh District area. The mountain stretches in the middle of the district of Gunung Tuleh Subdistrict, so it becomes a symbol and symbol that is very proud of by the people of Gunung Tuleh Subdistrict with a height of 26-1875 meters above sea level. Astronomically, Gunung Tuleh District is located between: 000300 LU - 00011 'LU and 990400 BT - 990 53' BT. In the 1990s the District was a District Representative from Lembah Melintang Subdistrict, then in 1996 it was formalized as a Deen Subdistrict, namely Gunung Tuleh Subdistrict with the Capital City of Tigo Alin, with an area of Gunung Tuleh District + 453.97 Km² or 11.68% of extensive West Pasaman Regency.

The population is a very decisive factor in development, based on the data obtained that the population in Solok Regency in 2014 amounted to 20,862 people consisting of 5391 families, with a total of 10,372 people and a total of 10,490 women.

3. Livelihoods. In general, the livelihoods of the people of Gunung Tuleh, namely as farming and gardening, the agricultural and plantation products include: Palm, coffee, rubber, cinnamon, oranges, chocolate, corn, rice. This is strongly influenced by geographical conditions and the climate in the area is very supportive for farming in addition to fertile agricultural land.

As a farmer it has been an activity that they have been struggling with for a long time, the work has indeed become a hereditary inheritance, the results of these plantations have helped many people to support their families' economies, so that the economic life of the population begins to improve. Community and Religious Socio-Cultural Life

Among the cultural values and customs that until now can still be seen in the social interaction of the Alin Tagak community is the system of deliberation is still strong in deciding on an important matter and containing common elements. The goal is none other so that the decision issued is really a mutual agreement. So that there is no reason for someone between them to deny or deny it in the future something that is decided together, it is also an obligation for each individual to obey and obey it.

This important education is carried out everywhere, including in Gunung Tuleh Subdistrict, on Mount Tuleh there are educational facilities that are able to support the implementation of education which aims to educate all those entitled to proper education including high school, junior high school, elementary school and Islamic boarding school which includes high school and MTs education. H. Abdullah Islamic Boarding School which supports learning in religion and general science

H. Abdullah is the founder of the Islamic boarding school H. Abdullah Alin Tagak, he was born in Air Haji Kenagarian Sungai Aua Sungai Aur District, West Pasaman Regency, in 1912, as the first of three children from his father's partner named Dewah and his mother Siti Arab, both of them are people who obey God. This is how the santri - santri are guided to explore religious knowledge, because the curriculum used is a curriculum that prioritizes religious knowledge that teaches the basics in Arabic writing. There are also many classical books which are used as teaching materials, almost all of them use Arabic. Among the classical books which are used as

learning resources by the santri include: the books of nahwu, sharaf, fiqh, interpretation of the Qur'an, the hadith, the proposals of fiqh, tasawuf and Islamic history.

Along with the development of educational institutions then in 1990, the surau system was exchanged into a system of Islamic boarding schools, this Islamic boarding school was named the H. Abdullah Alin Tagak boarding school, this boarding school was established on December 26, 1990, with an area of 20,000 m².

Giving the name of the Islamic boarding school with the name of the boarding school H. Abdullah Alin Tagak is taken from the name of the founder of the Islamic boarding school namely H. Abdullah and the name where the Islamic boarding school is located in Alin Tagak, hence the Islamic boarding school is called the boarding school. H. Abdullah Alin Tagak.

This Islamic boarding school consists of Tsanawiyah level education units and Aliyah level education units. The school boarding school also established a dormitory for the students to live in. In carrying out these activities, all santri are required to participate in the implementation, for students who do not participate in carrying out these activities will be punished by boarders and school administrators. Because these activities were organized by the management and the school to be carried out by the santri.

Santri's Attitude in Maintaining the Environmental Cleanliness of the Islamic Boarding School of H. Abdullah Alin Tagak attitude is an important aspect that is owned by someone determines the action on an object. Actions basically are mental readiness and the main tendency to respond can react to people, objects or ideas, attitudes towards objects, ideas or certain people is a permanent orientation with cognitive, effective and behavioral components.

The attitude of the Islamic boarding school students in maintaining environmental cleanliness is very influential on the beauty and comfort of students in carrying out the teaching and learning process. The attitude of the santri in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment of the H. Abdullah Alin Islamic Boarding School as expressed by IY (15 years), interviewed on May 2, 2016 as follows: "Sometimes, like Omuah Ambo, a cleaning specialist, go, even though there are pickles, how come there is a lot of trash that sometimes makes you sweep the genes, how come you don't like the

rubbish, how come you can see the school environment go, learning is comfortable?" but sometimes the bosieh kawen-kawen gene goes carelessly to the sarok do nyo, so sometimes the ambo podiagen is dirty, the sapo picks me monyapu e le, how come the indo bilo is overflowing with the smell of the teacher's deck being swept away ”.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the study of the study of environmental hygiene in the H. Abdullah Alin Tagak Islamic Boarding School it can be concluded as follows: 1. The attitude of the santri in maintaining environmental hygiene is good, it can be seen from the awareness of the santri to create and maintain a clean environment, because if the santri is able to maintain environmental cleanliness it will make a healthy environment, avoid disease. However, not all santri know the importance of cleanliness, because there are still other students who like littering; 2. The behavior of santri in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment of Islamic Boarding Schools is carried out by participating in mutual cooperation, adhering to and implementing the rules of the coach, but in carrying out all of them because of the element of coercion, where the santri is not punished; 3. The availability of garbage bins in Islamic boarding schools is still small, this results in a large amount of garbage scattered, due to the small number of garbage bins that are provided in the school environment and in the dormitory environment, making the students throw away food waste or leftover cooking waste or pile behind the dormitory, this will later have a negative impact on the health of santri; 4. Attention of teachers is indispensable in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment of Islamic Boarding School H. Abdullah, father / mother teacher at Islamic Boarding School H. Abdullah is very concerned about the cleanliness of the school environment, where the father / mother teacher in Islamic Boarding School always invites students to carry out mutual cooperation , and not forgetting also to remind the students to always maintain the cleanliness of the environment, not to litter and always maintain the cleanliness of the dormitory, bathroom and toilet.

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