

Analysis Of Management to Improve the Quality of Education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar

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Abstract

This study aims to (1) find the implementation of SWOT analysis in improving the quality of education in SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, (2) describe the internal and external conditions of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in the context of improving the quality of education, and (3) reveal the supporting factors and inhibiting factors for the implementation of SWOT analysis in improving the quality of education in SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar. The methodology used is observation, interview, and documentation techniques. The results of this study are supervisors (1) The role of the principal in improving the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar has been well implemented through the principal's leadership management strategy with SWOT analysis, so that the quality of education of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar until the implementation of this research activity is still able to compete with other educational institutions that are equivalent to the indication of the number of students who are relatively large and (2) Internally or externally, the condition of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is safe, peaceful, orderly, and conducive even though obstacles and obstacles still exist (unavoidable), especially in terms of the implementation of learning activities. However, these obstacles can be minimized and even eliminated through a leadership approach both by the subject matter teachers, classroom teachers, and the principal's leadership, and (3) In order to achieve the improvement of education quality through the management of education quality improvement at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar based on the SWOT analysis strategy, of course, it must also receive support, among others, the managerial ability of the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in regulating and managing school stakeholders, providing educational facilities and infrastructure, and the involvement of all school stakeholders in policy-making, especially related to improving the quality of education.

Keywords: Management Analysis, Educational Quality Improvement, SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, School Management, Educational Leadership

INTRODUCTION

Today's digitalization era encourages every organization or educational institution to grow, develop and compete professionally. Educational institutions as a place where people pay attention to entrusting their children in seeking and seeking knowledge. However, one thing that must be understood for sure by every manager of an educational institution is that the knowledge they expect is not just mere knowledge, but what is most often considered is the quality of education. In addition to the acceleration of the development of science, technology, modernization and culture and art that have penetrated all aspects of life, making changes complex. In order to respond to the dynamics and changes of the times that are increasingly advanced, educational institutions are also required to take part in organizing changes. Burhanudin (2003: 183) stated that the world of education must be able to adapt to the development of the times so that educational output can compete well in the realm of change. Schools as an institution that functions to shape and improve the ability of human resources must be able to follow these changes.

SMAM 7 (SMA Muhammadiyah 7) Makassar as one of the educational institutions or institutions is faced with a demand for competitive ability which is a form of reflection on survival in the community in order to improve the quality of education. This is very important to be developed so that it can be a reference in managing quality education in the contemporary era.

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In this regard, one of the educational problems that are often faced by Muhammadiyah educational institutions, namely SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, is that it is still required to improve the quality of education. Education is an important thing and is an important part of the national development process that will help determine the economic growth of a country, so there needs to be an effort to be able to improve the quality of education.

Awareness of the importance of education that can provide better hope and possibilities in the future, has encouraged various efforts and attention from all levels of society to every step and development of the world of education. Education as one of the efforts in order to improve the quality of human life, in essence aims to humanize humans, mature, and change behavior, as well as improve quality for the better.

There are three factors that cause the low quality of education in educational institutions, including education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar. First, national education policy and implementation use an educational production function approach or non-constrained analytical inputs. Second, the implementation of education is carried out in a centralistic manner, and Third, the participation of the community, especially parents of students, in the implementation of education is very minimal. With the ongoing era of regional autonomy, the strategic policy of the Directorate General of Primary and Secondary Education in improving the quality of education to develop existing human resources through school-based quality improvement management where schools are given the authority to plan their own efforts to improve overall quality.

RI Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System states that the evaluation is carried out in the context of controlling the quality of education nationally as a form of accountability for the implementation of education to interested parties. According to Edward Sallis, operationally quality is determined by two factors, namely the fulfillment of predetermined specifications called quality in fact and the fulfillment of expected specifications based on the demands and needs of service users called quality in perception, (2008: 7).

The granting of authority was then, so that SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar tried to realize the management of improving the quality of education which rested on the school itself, applying a set of techniques, based on the availability of quantitative and qualitative data, empowering all components of the school in order to continuously improve the capacity and ability of the school organization to meet the needs of students and the community using educational institutions.

Quality improvement is the effort of every institution that produces goods and services. Likewise, quality education is an important part to pay attention to. Edward Sallis (2005:1) reveals that:

Quality is at the top of most agendas and improving quality is probably the most important task facing any institution. However, despite its importance, many people find quality an enigmatic concept. It is perplexing to define and often difficult to measure. (Quality is an important part and a priority at the entire agenda in an organization and improving quality, although it is perhaps the most important task facing any institution.)

Quality education is the hope and demand of all education stakeholders. Everyone will certainly prefer to study at an educational institution that has good quality. On this basis, the educational institution or SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar always strives to be able to provide good service and quality so that it is not abandoned by customers so that it is still able to compete with other educational institutions, including other Muhammadiyah High Schools in Makassar City.

Regarding improving the quality of education in the era of regional autonomy, several things that need to be reconstructed in national education are: First, efforts to improve the quality of education are carried out by setting goals and standards of educational competence, namely through a national consensus between the government and all levels of society. Competency standards that may differ between schools or between regions will produce national competency standards at the level of minimum, normal, and superior standards. Second, increasing the efficiency of education management leads to school-based education management, by giving wider trust to schools to optimize available resources for the achievement of expected educational goals. Third, increasing the relevance of education leads to community-based education management. Increasing the participation of parents and the community at the policy level (decision-makers) and operational levels through school committees. The role of the committee includes planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation

of the school's work program. Fourth, the equitable distribution of educational services leads to equitable education. This is related to the implementation of a fair and transparent education financing formula. (E. Mulyasa, 2014: 22).

In strategic management, the most basic thing is the analysis from various angles, both internal and external, commonly known as SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunity, and threats) analysis, in the SWOT analysis by looking at the strengths and weaknesses of the school's internal environment and then looking at opportunities and obstacles from the external environment of the school itself.

In the initial observation activities carried out by the researcher, a continuity between SWOT analysis in relation to the quality of education was found. With the SWOT analysis, SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is able to optimize all its stakeholders in order to cover weaknesses and be able to take advantage of opportunities to stay away from obstacles so that they can plan the right strategy to improve the quality of education, and from the results of this SWOT analysis, the quality of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar as an educational institution can be known. SWOT analysis is a method that has been used in the business world for a long time to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of a company.

SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, SWOT analysis can provide valuable insights to decision-makers, such as school leaders, teachers, and administrative staff. By understanding the strengths and potentials that exist, they can maximize the opportunities that exist, while overcoming the challenges they face. When viewed from the aspect of strength in the education system. These strengths can be a thorough and diverse curriculum, dedicated teachers, or adequate facilities. By understanding these strengths, schools can maximize their potential, such as improving the quality of teaching or developing innovative extracurricular programs.

Regarding the implementation of the SWOT analysis that has been carried out at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, namely by identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges, one of the results is that SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar has strengths in the field of religion, good facilities and infrastructure, as well as supporting programs. Meanwhile, the weaknesses of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar are such as narrow road access and lack of educators. In terms of opportunities, SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar has opportunities with the progress of the times, so parents want to send their children to SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar to study and learn morals. As for the threat, it can be seen from the increasing number of integrated Islamic-based schools. Based on the description above, the researcher will deepen to research SWOT analysis in planning to improve the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Approach

This research is a field research where researchers conduct a survey directly to the research location. In this study, the researcher used two approaches. The approaches in this study are:

1. The pedagogical approach, which is a loving and familial approach to the object of research so that they do not feel awkward to provide the data needed when the interview is carried out.
2. The sociological approach is an approach that is carried out to see changes in the implementation of management in order to improve the quality of education.

Population and Sample

1. Research Population. The population in this study is all school residents in the school where the research is located, namely SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar. The total population at SMA 7 Muhammadiyah Makassar is (a) 21 teachers, (b) 159 students, consisting of 105 men, 54 women with 5 study groups.
2. Research Sample. The sampling technique used in this study is the purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a sample determination technique with certain considerations in Sugiyono, (2016: 85). The reason for using this purposive sampling technique is because it is usually used in exploratory research with a qualitative approach. Because, in qualitative approach exploration research, the researcher's

understanding and consideration in determining the sample is very important. Only samples that meet the research needs are considered valid. To obtain samples that represent the objectives of the research carried out and meet the criteria in providing information.

Research Data Sources

Sugiyono (2008: 215) stated that qualitative research, does not use the terms population and sample, but is based on a social situation consisting of three elements, namely place, actor, and activities that interact synergistically, which can be seen in detail in the following figure:

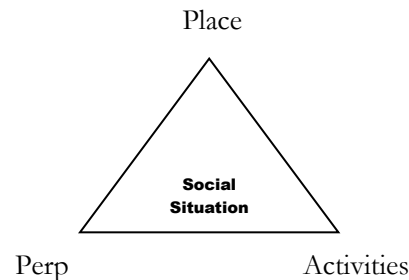


Figure 3.1. Social Situation Cycle

When referring to the picture above, the social situation of the three elements in question is (1) the place of research, SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, (2) the perpetrator is a researcher, (3) the activity is an analysis of the influence of management to improve the quality of education on the students of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar.

This perspective shows that the data in this study are sourced from primary data and secondary data, namely:

1. Primary data is data obtained by the researcher directly from the object. This data is then applied to library research.
2. Secondary data is data obtained by researchers indirectly from their objects, but through other sources, both oral and written. This secondary data was obtained from field research.

Research Instruments

Research instruments are tools that are selected and used by researchers in their activities to collect data so that these activities become systematic. Furthermore, instruments that are interpreted as aids are means that can be realized in the form of tools, namely:

1. Observation guide (observation sheet or observation schedule),
2. Interview guide.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

In data collection, the researcher used the following data collection techniques, (Arikunto, 2002: 128-135).

Observation Method. Often people interpret observation as a narrow asset, namely paying attention to something with the eye. The observation technique is also often referred to as preliminary research, which is to carefully and analytically examine the role, steps and influence of management to improve the quality of student education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar.

Interview Method. Interview or interview, which is also often called a questionnaire, is an activity that is carried out to get information directly by revealing a list of questions to the respondent orally. The researcher conducted interviews with several teachers to find out the influence of improving the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar.

Documentation Method. Documentation comes from the word document which means written goods. The author uses the documentation method in this study, in the form of reading books and magazines, as well as documentation data that is considered necessary and available such as research location data.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique in question is to organize data. The data obtained and collected are organized into a pattern, category and a basic description related to the problem being studied. The data analysis process in this study is also carried out through three stages, namely:

Data reduction. Sugiyono (2009: 338) reduces data by summarizing, selecting the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns and discarding the unnecessary. So data reduction is an election process, focusing attention on simplifying the rough data obtained in the field or research object.

Data presentation. The presentation of the data in question is that the data that has been reduced will be presented with a narrative text and then recapitulated, Sugiyono (2009: 341) so that it is easy to understand the events that occurred and then plan the next work to improve the quality of education.

Drawing conclusions. Namely formulating conclusions after carrying out the stages of reduction and inductive presentation of data to answer the formulation of the problem that has been formulated. So drawing conclusions is carried out by inductive analysis, namely the discussion of special matters and then concluded through general matters.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of SWOT Analysis in Improving the Quality of Education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar

This discussion describes the data based on the findings of research conducted by researchers at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar. Data related to the implementation of improving the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar after being analyzed through SWOT analysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats), the principal is required to have a precise strategy in making a change towards improving the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar. The implementation of this SWOT analysis was carried out by the principal because it was considered that this analysis was a strategy based on the internal and external strengths of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar.

Primary data is in the form of research findings through researcher interviews with data sources that highlight the role of school principals in order to improve the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar. The answer to the question of your role as a principal in improving the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is that "I as the principal always provide motivation for learning both in terms of knowledge and character and make various innovations and creations in creating a safe, comfortable, and fun learning process", (Sabri, "interview", July 3, 2024). Primary data obtained through interviews with school principals above, illustrates that in order to implement SWOT analysis by school principals is the main role for an education leader to improve the quality of education. The new paradigm introduced in the leadership of the principal is a SWOT analysis which is a situation analysis that looks at four points of view, namely (1) Strength which is used to analyze the advantages or strengths of basic resources in the principal's leadership area, (2) Weakness (weakness) a strategy applied by the principal in analyzing wherever there are limitations in existing resources that hinder the achievement educational objectives at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, (3) Opportunity is a strategy applied by the principal at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, and (4) Threat is a strategy used by the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar to analyze favorable situations for the educational situation. This threat strategy is basically one of the factors that can be used as a basis to avoid several challenges that can hinder the improvement of the quality of education which is the main program of every educational institution, including SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar.

In the application of SWOT analysis, of course, there are several ways that school principals can use in order to improve the quality of education through SWOT analysis so that they can produce solutions in order to get a strategy to improve the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar. After a SWOT analysis was

carried out at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, the results of the SWOT analysis were then used as a reference to determine the next steps in an effort to maximize strengths and take advantage of opportunities as well as simultaneously minimize weaknesses and overcome threats. Therefore, SWOT analysis is used in order to prepare plans and programs of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar to improve the quality of education through the leadership of school principals. SWOT analysis is a form of situation and condition analysis that is descriptive (gives an overview). This analysis places situations and conditions as input factors, then grouped according to their respective contributions. This analysis can logically help in the decision-making process so that it can be used as an effective tool to analyze the factors that affect the company, as a decision-making process to determine strategy.

Internal and External Conditions of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in the Context of Improving the Quality of Education

Referring to the results of research conducted at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, especially related to the context of improving the quality of education, the researcher feels the need to describe the internal and external conditions of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in the context of improving the quality of education.

a. Internal Condition of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar

The results of the researcher's observation at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar related to internal conditions in the context of improving the quality of education are more directed at the standards of educators and other education personnel, namely the ability of the principal and stakeholders at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in their leadership and the ability of the principal leader to direct educators and education staff to develop their respective performance abilities for the realization of quality improvement education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar.

The internal condition at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in the context of the standards of educators and education staff is the ability of the principal and stakeholders at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in leading and directing educators and other education personnel to develop their respective performance abilities. The results of the researcher's interview with the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar that "the educational background of educators and education staff is one that affects the duties and responsibilities and of course the work experience they get when they are in college also greatly affects and many lessons and experiences that have been obtained and when they become an educator or education staff then appointed as the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar this is very much a lot of lessons and experiences, (Sabri, principal, "interview", July 3, 2024).

b. External conditions of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar

The external condition of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in the context of improving the quality of education in the standards of educators and education personnel at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar which is reviewed from the perspective of SWOT analysis, as the results of an interview with the principal who said that "for the external condition of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar itself, namely for educators and education staff, there are some who do not understand or follow the development of the times, in this case science and technology, so that it becomes one of the obstacles to the performance of educators or other education personnel because they do not follow the development of science and technology, which in the end the achievement of education quality is sometimes slow, (Sabri, principal of the school "interview", July 3, 2024).

The SWOT analysis looks at the strengths and weaknesses of the school's internal environment and then looks at the opportunities and obstacles of the school's external environment. According to Ilham Supiana, (vice president of curriculum, "interview", July 3, 2024), stated that one of the characteristics of a quality school is that it can respond to public trust. This means that the school must be able to provide the best educational services for its students, so as to produce quality students in all respects. Improving the quality of education can be done by increasing professional teachers, continuous improvement, preparation of

vision, mission and goals, maximization of education quality standards, increasing extracurricular activities and establishing relationships with the community.

The most basic thing done by the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is related to the leadership of the principal who analyzes from various points of view, both internal and external, which is better known as SWOT analysis. In this SWOT analysis, by looking at the strengths and weaknesses of the school's internal environment, then looking at opportunities and obstacles from the school's external environment. This method must be taken or used by the principal in order to anticipate the internal and external conditions of the school, so that the improvement of the quality of education is achieved. With this SWOT analysis, SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is able to optimize its strengths to cover its weaknesses and be able to take advantage of opportunities to avoid obstacles so that it can plan the right strategy to improve the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar. Starting from the description above, it can be concluded that internally or externally the condition of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is safe, peaceful, orderly, and conducive even though obstacles and obstacles still exist (unavoidable), especially in terms of the implementation of learning activities. However, these obstacles can be minimized and even eliminated through a leadership approach both by subject matter teachers, classroom teachers, and school principal leadership.

Supporting and Hindering Factors for the Implementation of SWOT Analysis in Improving the Quality of Education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar

In the implementation of SWOT analysis at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, of course, there are supporting factors and inhibiting factors. This supporting factor is very important in the SWOT analysis process, especially for SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar as an educational institution.

The supporting and inhibiting factors in the implementation of SWOT analysis on improving the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar are as follows:

a. Supporting Factors

SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is one of the upper secondary education institutions under the auspices of the Muhammadiyah Primary and Secondary Education Council (Dikdasmen) in South Sulawesi Province. This secondary education institution is one of the educational institutions that is a place for Makassar residents and its surroundings to improve intelligence, understanding and human resources so that the educational institution called SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is a very crucial institution. In the current era of digital development, where many schools conduct evaluations in various fields so that the community using the institution can make their choice on a particular school. Therefore, to become one of the schools chosen by the community as a user of educational services, SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar must be more advanced through indications of achieving an improvement in the quality of education so that it becomes a favorite school while continuing to make improvements to the infrastructure or related to quality, including school quality.

From this description, it is illustrated that the factors that are included as supporting factors are:

1) Internal factors

The principal as one of the leaders must be able to create a quality school. Therefore, the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar can be used as a means that must be managed properly and believes in the benefits for the surrounding community. Therefore, the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar as the top leader or the highest leader in the school must be able to collaborate with various parties, especially those that can be a supporting factor for the success of the principal's leadership in improving the quality or quality of education. The stakeholders referred to in this case are the community or human resources within SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar including educators, other education personnel, students and even school committees. According to Amiluddin, "participatory stakeholders can support the achievement of progress and improvement of the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar to be better", ("interview", July 3, 2024).

2) External factors

Adequate school facilities, and support from parents. Apart from resources as a driver of the progress or retreat of a school, it must also be accompanied by existing facilities, as one of the vehicles used in the implementation of the teaching and learning process. The facilities used as learning facilities at the research location from the results of interviews with the principal are as follows: "School facilities as one of the supporting factors for the teaching and learning process, of course, we can convey that until now as long as we have been able to say that it is adequate where there is the availability of classrooms, libraries and other finances so that to carry out school and extracurricular activities can be carried out at school," (Sabri, Principal, "interview", July 3, 2024).

b. Inhibiting Factors

1) Lack of Infrastructure

Education is the main foundation in shaping the future of society. However, behind the determination to improve the quality of education, school principals must face several serious obstacles related to facilities and infrastructure. Lack of investment and attention to this aspect can be a significant inhibiting factor in achieving quality education goals. One of the main challenges faced is that there are several buildings that are starting to suffer damage (cracked walls). According to Muh. Fahmi Basmar said that in the condition of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar, school principals are required to be able to realize the management of facilities and infrastructure management towards the management of achieving education quality, ("interview", July 3, 2024).

Poor educational infrastructure, such as damaged or poorly maintained buildings, can be a serious obstacle to the safety and comfort of students and teachers. Inadequate building conditions can interfere with the learning process and create an environment that does not support the development of students' potential.

The limitations of educational technology are a serious obstacle. In an era where technology continues to evolve, limited access to devices, internet connections, and learning software can limit students' opportunities to have an up-to-date and immersive learning experience. Effective integration of technology in learning requires not only investment in hardware, but also training support for teachers to optimize its utilization.

2) Lack of Cooperation and Stakeholder Involvement

The role of teachers in improving the quality of education is also constrained when they are not involved in the planning and decision-making process. Lack of support, training, and professional development for teachers can form a serious obstacle to achieving high teaching standards. Community involvement is very important in creating an environment that supports quality education. However, if the community is not involved, either in providing moral support or through direct participation in educational activities, the full potential of education cannot be achieved.

3) Lack of Financial Resources

One of the most direct impacts of the lack of financial resources is the difficulty in meeting basic educational needs. Adequate physical facilities, such as comfortable classrooms and well-equipped laboratories, are often a luxury item for underfunded educational institutions. This condition can be detrimental to the learning experience of students and create inequalities in access to educational facilities.

Teachers who are not financially supported may have difficulty accessing the latest and most up-to-date learning resources, which can affect their ability to deliver high-quality teaching. The selection and implementation of educational technology is also affected by the availability of funds. The need for modern hardware, software, and technological infrastructure requires significant investment.

Educational institutions with limited resources may face limitations in providing equitable access to technology for all students.

CONCLUSION

The description presented in the previous chapters, encourages the researcher to draw a conclusion in its entirety that the management analysis of improving the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is as follows:

The role of the principal in improving the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar has been well implemented through the principal's leadership management strategy with SWOT analysis, so that the quality of education of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar until the implementation of this research activity is still able to compete with other educational institutions that are equivalent to the indication of the number of students which is relatively large and the output is also able to compete with the output of other schools which is his competitor.

Internally or externally, the condition of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar is safe, peaceful, orderly, and conducive even though obstacles and obstacles still exist (unavoidably), especially in terms of the implementation of learning activities. However, these obstacles can be minimized and even eliminated through a leadership approach both by subject matter teachers, classroom teachers, and school principal leadership.

In order to achieve the improvement of education quality through the management of education quality improvement at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar based on the SWOT analysis strategy, of course, it must also receive support, among others, the managerial ability of the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar in regulating and managing school stakeholders, the provision of educational facilities and infrastructure, and the involvement of all school stakeholders in policy-making, especially related to improving the quality of education. However, in addition to these supporting factors, there are also several obstacles or obstacles that must be overcome, including internally the lack of school facilities and infrastructure, lack of cooperation and stakeholder involvement and lack of financial resources.

Suggestion

With the completion of this paper albeit in a simple form, the researcher suggests to the reader that:

To improve the analysis of management to improve the quality of education in schools, it is recommended that all stakeholders strive to maximize their close cooperation with school principals to help achieve the quality of education.

The researcher recommends that school principals and educators as well as other education personnel to improve their management capacity and competence in order to create and realize the improvement of the quality of education at SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar.

The researcher also recommends for school principals to improve the dimension of behavior oriented to the harmonization relationship between educators, education staff, students, school committees and the surrounding community so that all work programs that have been mutually agreed upon in schools can be achieved, and make SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Makassar a superior educational institution.

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