



JURNAL MULTIDISIPLINER BHARASUMBA

HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF MUHAMMADIYAH KENDARI HIGH SCHOOL IN SOUTHEAST SULAWESI

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out the History of the Establishment and Development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari in Southeast Sulawesi. The type of research used in this study is descriptive qualitative with a historical approach. Data collection techniques used include: heuristics, source criticism, interpretation and historiography. Data analysis techniques used are deduction, induction, comparative. The results of this study reveal that Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was established in 1968 and has gone through 7 leadership changes starting in 1968-2020. The first leader, Mr. Drs. H. Anwar Period 1968-1970 and led by the two fathers Mahmud Injil Period 1970- In 1974, during their leadership, Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was still located in the old city and used 1 building. Then in the third leadership of Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri for the period 1970-1974 Muhammadiyah High School during his leadership he made many changes in terms of development, in terms of the learning process, and administration at this time was quite successful. Then the following year was attended by Mr. Arqam Ali, he only had to continue the program that had been implemented before. From a physical standpoint and the learning process still applies the method from the previous leadership. After that, the head of the school was detained by Mr. Rahman BA. During his leadership period, the building which had previously started to break down was finally repaired and made into a computer lab. Besides that, the learning and administrative processes that were managed by him were very good. Mr. Ismail was the VI principal of the school. During his leadership, he was not much different from the previous leadership, who still imitated the leadership model of Mr. Ahmad Aljufri. During his leadership, he also built a building for the library. He put more emphasis on improving the learning process so that the vision and mission of SMA Muhammadiyah can be achieved. And finally, the leadership of Mr. H. G. Taslim, during his leadership period, experienced a decline in terms of human resources, in this case students from year to year due to the large number of public and private schools that were opened so that SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari became less interested. However, the facilities provided are adequate so that Muhammadiyah Kendari High School is currently accredited A.

1. INTRODUCTION

Education in Islam is placed as something essential in human life. Through education, humans can shape their personality. In the context of Indonesian society, the majority religion is Muslim, still leaving various kinds of social problems, poverty, and underdevelopment, especially in education. This is caused by the quality of human resources or human resources which are still far from adequate quality to adapt to the times. Thus, intellectual, social, moral, and economic poverty arises among the Indonesian Islamic community. Seeing a number of complex problems faced by Islamic society today, it demands development and empowerment among Islamic communities. The community development required here is development that is oriented towards solving the problems faced by the community (Nashir, 2015). For this reason, community development efforts still need to receive serious attention from various groups, including existing social groups and organizations.

Muhammadiyah is part of the chain of Muslims in Indonesia. This is also inseparable because Muhammadiyah is the first Islamic organization founded by Muhammad Darwis or better known as K.H. Ahmad Dahlan (Suwarno, 2013). Muhammadiyah is one of them which is an organization and missionary movement based on the Koran and Hadith (Arfandi, 2020). From this it is understood that, based on his Islamic knowledge and insight, K.H. Ahmad Dahlan views that Islamic teachings strongly encourage his people to do amar ma'ruf and nahi mungkar (Arfandi, 2020). Efforts to achieve true safety, happiness and prosperity in this world and the hereafter cannot be carried out individually but must be carried out together in the form of a congregation as Allah's word in QS. Ali „Imran/3:104.2 which means "And let there be a group of people among you who call for virtue, order those who are good and prevent those who are evil, they are the lucky ones in (Zarro, 2020).

Muhammadiyah is the largest Islamic organization in Indonesia. The name of this organization is taken from the name of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, so that Muhammadiyah can also be known as people who are followers of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. On 8 dzulhijjah 1330 H coinciding with 18 November 1912 AD is the most important moment of the birth of Muhammadiyah (Alifuddin & Nurjannah, 2020). That was the birth of the largest modernist organization in Indonesia in the City of Santri Kauman, Yogyakarta. who pioneered the purification and renewal of Islam in the country with the largest Muslim population in the world. This movement was founded by a pious, intelligent, and reform-minded Kyai, namely K.H. Ahmad Dahlan (Muhammad Dervish) (Nashir, 2021). Before K.H. Ahmad Dahlan officially established Muhammadiyah as an association or organization, Muhammadiyah already had an embryo in the form of recitation activities carried out around the Kauman village, the study material revolved around religious understanding. The birth and existence of Muhammadiyah at its

inception cannot be separated and is a manifestation of the ideas of thought and charity struggle of K.H. Ahmad Dahlan as the founder (Tampubolan, 2016). The idea of this transformation emerged from KH. Ahmad Dahlan. That Muslims are almost in a complete slump, the experience of Islamic teachings is no longer based on authentic values and many worship practices are not based on the Qur'an and Sunnah (Mocham, Puspita Handayani, Ima Faizah, 2020). With transformative ideas that change the paradigm of Muslims regarding the purity of Islamic religious teachings, it changes the narrow thinking of Muslims. With the concept of openness towards knowledge and a critical attitude towards science, Muhammadiyah has developed.

As a positive impact of this organization, now many hospitals, orphanages and educational institutions have been established, starting from kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools and even Muhammadiyah universities throughout Indonesia (Alifuddin, 2015). The Muhammadiyah Movement also has several Autonomous Organizations, including Aisyiyah (women's organization), Nasyiatul Aisyiyah (youth organization), Muhammadiyah Youth (youth organization), Muhammadiyah Student Association (student and youth organization), Muhammadiyah Student Association (student organization), Hizbul Wathan (a scouting organization), Tapak Suci (martial arts college). Prof. Dr. Umar Tirtahadja in his introductory book on education explained that based on the RI Constitution No. 2 of 1989 National education system, which reads "that national development in the field of education is an effort to educate the life of the nation and improve the quality of Indonesian people in realizing an advanced, just and prosperous society, and enabling its citizens to develop themselves both in terms of physical and spiritual aspects based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Educational institutions can be seen in terms of educational pathways and programs, as well as education management (Zarro, 2020).

In its journey until 2020, Muhammadiyah still looks strong and bigger in a global era and global culture. Muhammadiyah continues to show its wings to the Southeastern Peninsula of Sulawesi Island so that this organization grows and develops in Southeast Sulawesi, Kendari City. Namely with the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School which is the oldest Muhammadiyah High School in the city of Kendari. since its establishment in 1968 under the board of primary and secondary education leadership of the Southeast Sulawesi Muhammadiyah area until now Muhammadiyah Kendari High School still exists and is led by the school principal Mr. H. G. Taslim with a total number of students from class X. XI and XII, namely 85 students. Of the many historical studies, not a single researcher has revealed the history of the founding and development of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School in Southeast Sulawesi. In line with this, the Principal of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari for the 2015-2020 period said that many students were doing

research but until now there had been no research on the history of the founding of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari in Southeast Sulawesi. 10 So the authors are very interested in knowing and exploring from sources that exists so that it can be found about "The History of the Establishment and Development of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School in Southeast Sulawesi" Through the above background, the aim of this research is to find out the history of the establishment and development of the Muhammadiyah Kendari Senior High School in Southeast Sulawesi.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative research using a historical approach (Mahsun, 2005). This research is about the history of the founding and development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari, is a historical research because this research is directed to examine uncover and explain past events so that it is clearly directed to a descriptive historical method. The purpose of this historical research is to find and describe in an analysis and interpret the history of the founding and development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari in the city of Kendari. In addition, this research is included in social local history research because this research also discusses the development of the Muhammadiyah Institute in Southeast Sulawesi, the city of Kendari.

This research was carried out from early July to September 2020 at the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School. The location chosen by the author is Kendari City (Muhammadiyah Kendari High School). The data sources for this research are all alumni of the Kendari Muhammadiyah SMA leadership and the remaining founding figures of Muhammadiyah SMA. Includes scripts, documents and all information from learning and extracurricular activities at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School.

The steps taken to obtain the data and information needed to compile this study are:

a. Heuristik, namely the author collects the data to be discussed.

Where the author directly finds room for data and information related to the problem to be studied, so that it can be discussed based on the information or evidence of the data found. There are 2 techniques used by the author to collect data and field research information namely

- Observation is a technique carried out by the author to directly observe objects related to the development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari
- Oral tradition, is a technique that is carried out in collecting data by looking at the narratives of information that are hereditary and can provide information on the problem to be studied in order to realize the facts in the context of compiling the local history, for example by holding direct interviews with people who know about matters relating to the development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

- b. Criticism of sources, at this stage the author reads and retrieves information orally and in writing that has been collected in heuristic activities in the form of: books with discussions about the history and development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari, as well as findings in the field regarding evidence in the field about the existence of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari in the past until now. After that evidence or data is found, screening or selection is carried out with reference to existing procedures, namely factual or original sources guaranteed (Creswell, 2014).
- c. Interpretation of historical sources is the third stage in the method of writing history. Interpretation is the stage for interpreting the facts collected by processing the facts after they have been criticized by referring to several references supporting the events that are the researchers' studies. 37 Interpretation, after going through the source criticism stage, then interpretation or interpretation of historical facts obtained from archives, books and books that are relevant to the history of the founding and development of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School as well as the results of direct research in the field, this stage requires the author's caution to avoid subjective interpretations of one fact with another, in order to find conclusions or a scientific historical picture.
- d. Historiography, this step is the last step of the whole research procedure, this last step is called historiography. Historiography is the result of reconstruction through a process of critical examination and research of historical sources. The heuristic stages, source criticism, and interpretation are then elaborated to produce a historiography. That is arranged to reveal historical stories which are the topic of research writing chronologically and explain their meaning.

Approach Method In order to conduct library research the author takes an approach that is in accordance with the study in compiling this thesis is a historical approach (History), which is a method that traces a series of events that occurred in the past, present and future.

Data collection techniques were carried out in two ways, namely in-depth interviews and documentation review (Sugiyono, 2013). In-depth interviews are used to obtain data from predetermined research subjects. Interviews were conducted in depth in order to obtain detailed data about the problem being studied. While the documentation review is used to obtain complete and comprehensive information about the history of the founding and development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari. Among the documents studied were relevant books, journals, results of studies that could provide information about da'wah activities at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School.

Techniques and Data Analysis In data processing, the authors use several methods as follows :

- a. Deduction, which is a way of writing that starts from a general problem, then draws specific conclusions
- b. Induction, namely scattered data that is specific to the part of the object being investigated, collected with others to get general conclusions (Bungin, 2017).
- c. Comparative, namely the method for making comparisons between one another, then writing which will be taken to draw a final conclusion.

In contrast to the methods used to obtain the data previously, the analysis of research data must be done all at once rather than individually. An essential component that is unavoidable and even enhances each other is the analysis of the findings of the interviews and the study of the supporting material. This study's analysis was a qualitative descriptive analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH LOCATION

Geographical location

Muhammadiyah Kendari High School is located on Jalan KH. Ahmad Dahlan No. 19 Kendari, Kec. Kadia, Wowawunggu Village, Southeast Sulawesi Province. Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was established on January 2, 1968 under the Board of Elementary and Middle Education Muhammadiyah Regional Leaders of Southeast Sulawesi.

Profile of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was founded in 1968 under the leadership of the Muhammadiyah Southeast Sulawesi region for primary and secondary education. Since its establishment until now, national education, like other high schools in Indonesia, both public and private, Muhammadiyah Kendari High School has graduated thousands of students with an annual average of approximately 110 students. Numerous graduates from the tens of thousands of students who have graduated have found success in the legislative, executive, TNI/Polri, self-employed, and other fields. As a result, Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was able to raise its certification score in 2016 and get the status of Accredited A.

Muhammadiyah High School Principals Kendari since its establishment until now has experienced 7 leadership changes starting from the first:

1. Drs, H. Anwar, M.BA., M.Sc. (Periode 1968-1970)
2. Mahmud Indjil, B.Sc (Periode 1970-1974)
3. H. Akhmad Aljufri, BA. (Periode 1974-1987)
4. H. Arqam Ali, BA (Periode 1987-1998)
5. H. Abd. Rahman, BA (Periode 1998-2011)
6. Ismail M, S.Ag (Periode 2011-2015)
7. G. Taslim, B.Sc., S.Pd. (Periode 2015-2020)

Visi dan Misi SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

a. SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari Vision

The realization of a superior high school with good morals with intelligent graduates, a beautiful, safe and comfortable environment, school members who are pious, innovative, creative and maintain local culture, and able to compete in the era of globalization through increased mastery of science and technology.

b. The Mision of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

- Developing appreciation and practice of religious teachings so that they become a source of wisdom in attitude and change
- Making public schools a guarantor of noble character
- Empower educators and educational staff who meet established standards
- Instilling discipline through clean culture, orderly culture, and work culture.
- Fostering appreciation of local culture and art so that it becomes a source of wisdom in behavior and society
- Fostering innovation in everyday life that can support professional development
- Empowering all components of the school and optimizing school resources in developing the potential and interests of students optimally.

The curriculum structure in SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari is as follows:

Table 1 Curriculum Structure of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari TA. 2020/2021

GENERAL SUBJECTS			
No			
1.	Pendidikan Agama Islam	9.	Sejarah
2.	Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan	10.	Geografi
3.	Bahasa Indonesia	11.	Ekonomi
4.	Bahasa Inggris	12.	Sosiologi
5.	Matematika	13.	Seni Budaya
6.	Fikisa	14.	Penjas Orkes
7.	Kimia	15.	Bahasa Arab
8.	Biologi	16.	Teknologi Informasi dan komunikasi
ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS			
No			
1.	Muatan Lokal (Pemanfaatan Limbah, Pertanaman, dan Pertamanan)		
2.	Pengembangan Diri		
3.	Al Islam dan Kemuhammadiyahahan		

Based on the table above, the curriculum structure for SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari consists of 19 subjects. namely 16 general subjects and 3 additional subjects.

Number of Teachers and Staff of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

Muhammadiyah Kendari High School teachers have a total of 32 consisting of the Principal, Teachers and staff. This can be seen in the following table:

The list of names for SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari teachers is as follows:

Table 2 : Number of Teachers of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

No	Name	Field of Study Taught	Description
1	H.G.Taslim, B.Sc., S.Pd	-	Principle
2	La Punda, S.Pd	Pendidikan Ekonomi	Teacher
3	La Tari, S.Pd., M.Hum	Ilmu Linguistik	Teacher
4	Sardiah, S.Pd	Pendidikan Biologi	Teacher
5	Martang, S.Pd.I.,M.A.	Pendidikan Agama Islam	Teacher
6	Amrudin, S.Pd	Pendidikan Sejarah	Teacher
7	Jasmani, S.Pd	Pendidikan Biologi	Teacher
8	Nurani Taeda,S.Pd	Pend. Kewarganegaraan	Teacher
9	Alfi,S.Pd	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	Teacher
10	Rosita Lamala S.PdI M.Pd	Pendidikan Bahasa Arab	Teacher
11	Safarudin Tafai ,S.Pd	Pendidikan Matematika	Teacher
12	Wa Kalibi, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Pend. Bahasa Sastra Indonesia	Teacher
13	Maryana, S.P	Ilmu Hama & Penyakit Tumbuhan	Teacher
14	La Ore Rusu M, S.Pd	Penjaskes	Teacher
15	Jumiati, S.Pd	Pendidikan	Teacher
16	Tarni, S.Pd	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	Teacher
17	Moh. Syukur BS.Pd.,M.Pd	Pendidikan Kimia	Teacher
18	Katinem, S.Ag	Pendidikan Agama Islam	Religion teacher
19.	St. Dasrania, S.P	Ilmu Pertanian	Teacher
20.	La Ode Sukmar, S.Pd	Bimbingan Konseling	Teacher
21.	Saleha, S.Pd., M.Pd	Pendidikan Biologi	Teacher
22.	Muh. Shabri, S.Pd.I	Pendidikan Agama Islam	Religion Teacher
23.	Dasmaniar, S.Pd	Pendidikan Fisika	Teacher
24.	Wa Sania, S.Pd	Pendidikan Geografi	Teacher
25.	Abu Bakar Ibrahim, S.Pd	Pendidikan Kimia	Teacher
26.	Nawa Aksar, S.Si	Fisika	Teacher
27.	Asriani, S.Pd	Administrasi	Teacher
28	Herman, S.Pd	Pendidikan Matematika	Teacher
29	Rahman Nuwirno, S.H	Ilmu Hukum	Teacher
30	Harianti, S.I. K	Ilmu Komunikasi	Teacher

Based on the table above the total number of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School teachers as a whole is 30 people for more details can be seen in table 2.

Number of Students of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School

Muhammadiyah Kendari High School students have a total of 85 people. Namely, class X has 32 students (10 boys and 22 girls), class XI has 27 students (11 boys and 16 girls), while class XII has 26 students (14 boys and 12 girls). Woman). In this case it can be seen in the table as follows:

Table 3 Number of Students of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School

No	Class	Students		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Kelas X	10	22	32
2	Kelas XI	11	16	27
3	Kelas XII	14	12	26
TOTAL		35	50	85

Since the foundation of the institution until now, Muhammadiyah Kendari High School still exists to carry out the National Education Mandate like other high schools in Indonesia. Based on the table above, the number of students in Kendari Muhammadiyah High School in 2019-2020 in Class X is 32 people, class XI is 27 people and class XII is 26 people, so a total of 85 people.

Facilities and Infrastructure of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

The existence of facilities and infrastructure in each school is quite important because it can be used in carrying out activities related to the school to achieve organizational goals and can support student creativity. Adequate school facilities and infrastructure both in quantity and quality enable the efficiency and effectiveness of students to be met. To find out more clearly the condition of the facilities and infrastructure of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari is presented in the following table:

Table 4 Facilities and Infrastructure of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

No	Type of Facilities	Condition			Total
		Good	Lengthy	Wide	
1	Ruang kepala sekolah	Good	6.0	4.0	1
2	Ruang Perpustakaan	Good	13.0	8.0	1
3	Ruang TU 1	Good	6.0	4.0	1
	Ruang TU 2	Good	4.0	3.0	1
4	Ruang BK	Good	3.0	2.0	1
5	Ruang Ibadah	Good	14.0	14.0	1
6	Ruang Osis	Good	3.0	2.0	1
7	Ruang kelas:				
	1. X MIA 1	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	2. X IIS 1	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	3. X IIS 2	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	4. XI IPS 1	Good	9.0	8.0	1

	5. XI IPS 2	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	6. XI MIPA 1	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	7. XI MIPA 2	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	8. XII IPS 1	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	9. XII IPA 1	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	10. XII IPS 2	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	11. XII IPA 2	Good	9.0	8.0	1
8	Ruang Laboratorium:				
	1. Laboratorium IPA	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	2. Laboratorium Bahasa	Good	9.0	8.0	1
	3. Laboratorium Komputer	Good	9.0	8.0	1
9	Ruang Guru:				
	1. Wakasek Kurikulum	Good	3.0	3.0	1
	2. Wakasek Kesiswaan	Good	3.0	3.0	1
10	Kamar Mandi/WC				
	1. WC Guru LK	Good	2.0	3.0	1
	2. WC Guru PR	Good	1.0	2.0	1
	3. WC Siswa LK	Good	1.0	2.0	1
	4. WC Siswa PR	Good	1.0	2.0	1
11	Gudang	Good	2.0	3.0	1
12	Ruang UKS	Good	4.0	3.0	1
TOTAL					29

Based on the table above, the number of facilities and infrastructure in SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari is a total of 29 rooms.

4. DISCUSSION

Description of the History of the Establishment of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School

Discussing historical descriptions means discussing events or conditions that are related to humans and occurred in the past. Every event will certainly be a moment and memory for everyone. History as a field of science that conducts a systematic study of the entire development process of change and the dynamics of people's lives in the past. There are three aspects in history:

- a. Past, a description of human life and past culture. With stories or pictures of the past, the next generation can calculate the causes and effects of an incident.
- b. Present, humans are experiencing a very important period because it can determine the future. At present humans can use the past as a lesson for the future
- c. Future, where everything is still happening but can be determined in the present that will affect.

Description of the History of the Establishment of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School based on the author's interviews with several informants, namely as follows:

Leadership Period Drs. H. Anwar, M.BA., M.Sc. (1968- 1970)

Muhammadiyah Kendari High School which is located in the old town of Jalan Ir. Seokarno No.49 Dapu-Dapura Village, West Kendari District, Southeast Sulawesi was built in 1968 and led by Mr. Drs. H. Anwar, M.BA., M.Sc. still using 1 building. This is according to what was stated by the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari that:

"Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was founded by Muhammadiyah Mandonga Branch where the first founder was the late Mr. Kasim Marewaha. The condition of Kendari Muhammadiyah High School at that time used the same building as Kendari Muhammadiyah Middle School which was in the old city, so that Kendari Muhammadiyah Middle School went to evening school while Kendari Muhammadiyah High School had morning school" 41 The same thing was also conveyed by Mr. Ismail M, S.Ag as follows:

"Muhammadiyah Kendari High School is one of Muhammadiyah Mandonga's charities because in order to establish a branch there must be a charity business, so at that time the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was founded, its first leader was Mr. H. Anwar, M. BA., M.Sc. Ahmad Aljufri, Interview with the Principal of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari. 01 July 2020. Ismail. Interview with the Principal of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari VI. August 6, 2020 From the results of the interview above, the writer can conclude that Muhammadiyah Kendari High School is a charity business for the Muhammadiyah Mandonga branch at the beginning of its establishment which was quite simple, namely by using 1 building and using it together with Muhammadiyah Kendari Middle School.

At the beginning of its establishment SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari did not have sufficient facilities, but the spirit of the Muhammadiyah organization never subsided to create the nation's children who excel in intellectuals, graceful in morals and become true Islamic society. Each school must have a leader, to appoint the principal of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School, the Southeast Sulawesi Muhammadiyah Regional Leaders held a deliberation to determine the first principal of the Kendari Muhammadiyah High School to be given a mandate or SK.

This is in line with the expression of Mr. Ahmad Aljufri who stated that: "The election of the head of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School at its inception until my period was 1974-1987. There is no election, the conditions are completely different from the current one, the process is direct handover.

Mr. Ismail M, S.Ag also conveyed the same thing as follows: "The selection of school principals at that time was not through elections. However, through a direct appointment by Ahmad Aljufri, an interview with the Principal of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School. 01 July 2020. Regional Leadership of Muhammadiyah, Southeast Sulawesi Province."

Based on the results of the interviews above, the authors conclude that the election of the head of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School in the old

city of Jalan Ir Soekarno, Dapu-Dapura Village, West Kendari District was through a direct appointment by the Regional Leadership of Muhammadiyah, Kendari city, Southeast Sulawesi. After a period of serving as the principal of the school and having carried out his duties and responsibilities properly. Therefore, the Muhammadiyah Regional Leaders held another deliberation to continue leadership at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School. So Mr. Mahmud Indjil, B.Sc was chosen as his replacement.

The Leadership Period of Mr. Mahmud Indjil, B.Sc (1970-1974)

The following period, the Regional Leadership of Muhammadiyah carried out a meeting back in 1970, for the period 1970-1974 and Mr. Mahmud Indjil, B.Sc was elected as the principal of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari. This was stated by Mr. Rahman Nuwirno, SH that:

"During his leadership period, his condition was not much different from the previous leadership, namely he still used 1 building while the building always alternated between SMA and SMP Muhammadiyah Kendari. However, even though the condition of the building with all its shortcomings and limitations did not dampen the enthusiasm of students to study at the Muhammadiyah Kendari Middle School and High School. He served only 1 period, during his leadership. Students who enroll in SMA Muhammadiyah SMAL. Interview with the Principal of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari VI. 06 August 2020"

In Kendari it has started to increase but the increase has not been drastic because the school is starting to be known in the community."⁴⁵ From the statement above, it can be concluded that during his leadership period the condition of SMA Muhammadiyah was not much different from the previous period. At the end of his leadership, the regional leadership of the Muhammadiyah city of Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, held a deliberation. Returning to appoint the next leader, Mr. Ahmad Aljufri was elected head of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School.

The Leadership Period of Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri BA. (1974-1987)

The process of electing the Principal of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

According to Mr. Ahmad Aljufri when met at his office which is located at Jalan Y. Wayong. Lepo-lepo. Leading in 1986-1970 stated: "The election for the head of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School at that time did not hold elections, the conditions were completely different from now, at the age of 23 he had completed his education and became a baccalaureate. Then he was appointed head of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari in 1974, the handover process was direct. The old school principal, Mr. Mahmud Indjil, was a civil servant, while at that time, civil servants were no longer allowed to double as principals at private schools, so he immediately reported to Mr. Kasim Marewah handed over the SK to Mr. Ahmad Aljufri"

On the other hand, Mr. Sukarman, who was an alumni of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School in 1984-1986 during the leadership of Rahman Nuwirno. Muhammadiyah Kendari High School Teacher Interview. 20 July 2020 Ahmad Aljufri. Interview with the Principal of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari Ke III. 01 July 2020 Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri as an alumnus Mr. Sukarman, seeing his leadership, stated that:

"He manages Muhammadiyah's charitable endeavors in accordance with the charter of Muhammadiyah's struggle. Because he understood very well about the outline of Muhammadiyah's struggle".

Based on the results of the interviews above with the informants, the author can conclude that during Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri's leadership for the appointment of the principal of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School, he still used the old method, namely carrying out deliberations by the Muhammadiyah Regional Leaders, Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Purpose of Establishing Muhammadiyah Kendari High School

The establishment of an educational institution certainly has a special purpose, where the aim of the Muhammadiyah organization itself is to uphold and uphold the Islamic religion so that a true Islamic society can be realized. Namely the realization of Muslim human beings who have noble character, are capable, believe in themselves, and are useful for society and the country. This is in line with the statement of the head of SMA Muhammadiyah as follows:

"In his opinion, the purpose of establishing the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School follows the general goals of the Muhammadiyah organization, namely Muhammadiyah is engaged in education and social, health, helping the poor aimed at educating the nation's life in 2020. Results of the 1984 Muhammadiyah Kendari High School Alumni Interview. October 14 is the same with the goal of national education in general, of course educating our students so that a true Islamic society is realized. While the curriculum used at that time was the State curriculum, then the National Education curriculum, then the Muhammadiyah school special curriculum, plus the subjects of Kemuhammadiyah, Islamic History, and Arabic."

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the purpose of establishing SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari refers to the goals of the Muhammadiyah organization in general. Namely upholding and upholding the Islamic Religion in order to realize a true Islamic society.

The condition of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

In the early days of his leadership SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari still used 1 building. Then after several years he built a building for the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School which is located next to the Kolaka

Mess, Jalan Konggoasa, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi. After that, he built another building on Jalan Jati Raya III, Kadia District, Wawowaggu Village for the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School and Kendari Muhammadiyah University. This is in accordance with the statement of Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri (respondent 3) as follows:

“The condition of the Kendari Muhammadiyah High School at that time used the same building as the Kendari Muhammadiyah Middle School.

Then after I became the principal of the school. Interview with the Head of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School "one building which is next to the Kolaka school which is closer to the old city, namely the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School. One building is shared with the Muhammadiyah Middle School and the other is specifically for Muhammadiyah High School including Muhammadiyah High School which is located at Jalan Jati Raya. So SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari at that time had two locations which were located in the old city and Jati Raya. Then I started building at UMK now and some of the land used was at UMK is the land that I donate for education.”

If you look at Mr. Sukarman's statement as an alumni of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School, he stated that:

"In 1984, Kendari Muhammadiyah High School was alive at that time, the cause was the first cause of the largest number of students in history in 1984. The first time I entered Muhammadiyah Kendari High School, it was located on Jalan Jati Raya, the conditions were not what it is today. In the past, the place was still forest, then I was with my friends. our contemporaries were pioneer students at that time. After 2 years of entering our 3rd year, we were returned to the old city. And in the end, after a few years, many people realized and attracted the attention of the community to send their children to Muhammadiyah High School using the building next to the mosque kolaka”

The same thing was also conveyed by Mr. Ismail who was a teacher in his leadership that: "The learning process only takes place in the old city, namely morning and afternoon. This is caused by several factors, namely too many students and limited buildings. So it was this factor that triggered the establishment of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School in Jati Raya. The statement above also has relevance as quoted in the interview with Mr. G Taslim that: "The one who founded Muhammadiyah Kendari High School on Jalan Jati Raya was Mr. Ahmad Aljufri during his leadership. At that time the number of students enrolled at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School reached 200-400 people”

From the results of the interview above, the author can conclude that Muhammadiyah Kendari High School during the leadership of Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri in the period 1974-1987 experienced rapid development both in terms of infrastructure, namely development and teaching and learning process activities. In its development during Mr. H.Ahmad Aljufri's leadership, he made many breakthroughs in terms of academics. SMA Muhammadiyah

Kendari won many competitions, even SMAN 1 Kendari was unable to compete, coupled with extracurricular programs. SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari participated in many competitions held by the local service at that time. where Muhammadiyah Kendari High School won various sports competitions such as athletics. In line with that, the school program which is focused on the teaching and learning process is located or is located at Jalan Engineer Sukarno, which is now in the old city, which is still standing strong, and also in Jati Raya, where the teaching and learning process is carried out as usual.

Facilities and Infrastructure of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

As an educational institution, it is important for us to pay attention to the basic elements of education, namely educational goals, educators, students, methods, environment including facilities and infrastructure. If one of the elements is not present, the learning objectives will not be achieved. The following is the result of an interview with Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri who stated that:

"Regarding facilities and infrastructure, teaching teachers, and students at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School, in my time there were several teachers and then we took honorary teachers from state high schools, including Kendari 1 Public High School and Kendari 4 Public High School and there were also many students Among other things, Mr. Hugua, who is now a member of the central DPR RI, once taught at the Kendari Muhammadiyah High School. Mr. Hugua, who was still a student at that time and taught at the Kendari Muhammadiyah High School, once told me that he could finish his studies because he taught at the Kendari Muhammadiyah High School from his honors, because At that time Wakatobi and Kendari had difficult transportation links."

The same thing was also conveyed by Mr. Sukarman as an alumni of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School who stated that:

"The average teacher at the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School at that time was honorary from Unhalu lecturers or teaching assistants at Unhalu such as the English teacher Mr. -the chosen one where Mr. Ahmad Aljufri recruited activists first to teach at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School"

Then he added that: "The reforms carried out by Mr. Ahmad Aljufri in terms of infrastructure first donated his land to open the Kendari Muhammadiyah High School building which is now side by side with Kendari Muhammadiyah University. First, 2 local Muhammadiyah SMAs were built and then 2 locales were built again, so 4 and so on until it is what it is today. Because at that time we first saw the city of Kendari in the old city, then Mr. Ahmad Aljufri had long-term thoughts and saw that this city would shift later. When Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was in Lorong, it seemed as if we were at the end of the village, moreover, public transportation vehicles were

very difficult, except that public transportation was no longer available, our new passenger is taken”

If you look at what was conveyed by Mr. Ismail as a Kendari Muhammadiyah High School teacher at that time: “He put a lot of emphasis on disciplinary issues. Discipline that must be supported by administration as in the teacher's duties must have a lesson plan. Most of the teachers at that time were public high school teachers and students, because in principle he would not take teachers who were not qualified. well selected, such as a math teacher from SMA Negeri 1 Kendari. From then on the school was in great demand by the community”

So, based on the results of the interview above, the author can conclude that in his leadership, in terms of infrastructure, there have been developments in the school's academic program in terms of the teaching and learning process running effectively, which is supported by qualified human resources in their field as educators, in this case emphasizing discipline in educators so that carrying out a systematic learning process between teachers and students so as to produce quality alumni of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School.

In this case Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri also added the following: *“Muhammadiyah Kendari High School is not a high school that is superior to other high schools because Muhammadiyah High School is a private school when compared to public schools with all the facilities that are much better than private ones, but that does not mean that Muhammadiyah High School cannot compete and can even be said to be on par with graduates. public schools, graduates of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School have served as Regional Secretary (secretary to the mayor of Kendari), namely Dr. Alam Syah Latonami, then there was also the Regional Secretary (secretary of the regional mayor) son-in-law of Mr. Andri Jufri, at that time the city of Kendari had only three sub-districts, all three of the sub-district heads were graduates of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School, and also the Secretary of North Konawe were all graduates Kendari Muhammadiyah Senior High School.*

From the results of the presentation and interviews above, the author can conclude that the facilities and infrastructure, namely teachers at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School, are emphasized in terms of discipline to educate students and are supported by quality human resources under the guidance and direction of Mr. H Ahmad Aljufri himself to be able to to give birth to excellent nation's children who can contribute for the nation and state.

Inhibiting and Supporting Factors of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari. Each period must have challenges in developing and carrying out leadership mandates. The toughest challenge faced is that there is no assistance from the government. The following is the result of an interview with Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri

“The inhibiting factor as well as the challenge faced at that time was because in the past there was almost no government assistance, so we only managed tuition fees. for paying teachers' honorariums as well as those for building schools, and even being used to mobilize the Southeast Sulawesi Muhammadiyah. So if there are activities such as conferences, the funds will be partly inserted from the SPP funds. Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was once the driving force behind Muhammadiyah in Southeast Sulawesi “

Meanwhile, on the other hand, the challenges faced regarding the regulations that are applied especially for female students as expressed by Mr. Sukarman that: "The regulations at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School used to be that there was one rule that men did not feel it for but for women it was an unavoidable rule where women were required to wear Muslim clothing in the sense that when going to school women had to wear the headscarf. This pattern of education is seen as very good and it is encouraged that female students must use it so that there were various models of the old headscarf. What is important is the understanding that is built that a woman when she leaves the house must wear the headscarf and cover her private parts." Meanwhile, the supporting factors for SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari as conveyed by her are as follows:

"The supporting factor so that Muhammadiyah Kendari High School can still survive and exist until now is because there were no other private schools in Kendari at that time, so the children who were expelled from other schools were actually not underachieving children but because children cannot be educated so they are expelled. From SMA Negeri 1 Kendari, on average, they move to SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari. But after the transferred children continued their studies at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School they were able to finish because we had our own way of educating children, the facilities we had were too simple but they could give birth to children who could be counted on in the future.

In line with this, one of the teachers, Mr. Ismail stated that: *"It is undeniable that the average number of children who enter Muhammadiyah Kendari High School is below standard because they accept children who are no longer accepted at public schools and in the end they enroll in private schools but after the exams the results are the same as public schools, then after students who are alumni of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School who register for higher education also excel and can compete with graduates of public schools."*

Based on the results of interviews with several informants above, the writer can conclude that Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was in demand by various groups at that time, influenced by the success of the school principal himself or the efforts made to improve the quality and quantity of students at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School, thus triggering the initiative of Mr. Ahmad Aljufri to add a building. At the end of his leadership period, the

regional leadership again held deliberations to replace the old principal and Mr. H. Arqam BA was elected as the principal of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School.

The Leadership Period of Mr. H. Arqam Ali BA (1987-1998)

Development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

After the end of the term of office of the previous principal, it was continued by Mr. H. Arqam Ali BA who was the fourth principal of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School and he led consecutively for 2 terms. And the deputy head of the student school is Mr. Ismail and the deputy head of the curriculum school is Mr. H. Abd. Rahman. At the beginning of his leadership period, he always coordinated with the previous leader, namely Mr. Ahmad Aljufri to carry out and continue the vision and mission that had not been achieved to develop the school well and compete in the regional and national scope. This was stated by Mr. La Tari who also served as a teacher at the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School at that time:

"In his leadership, from an academic point of view, programs, both curriculum and school programs, can run effectively, systematically, and efficiently because there is a reciprocal relationship or mutual coordination between the school and the relevant agencies, the teaching and learning process in schools is carried out according to a predetermined program. . Apart from that, in his leadership, he always motivates educators to always provide input on the implementation of the teaching and learning process both in the classroom and outside the classroom. Namely the extracurricular program"

In line with this, it is almost the same as the statement of Mrs. Rosdiana S.Pd., M.Sc as an alumni of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School in 1988 to 1990 that: "During her time the number of students of Muhammadiyah Kendari High School was quite a lot and it became one of the most favorite private schools at that time. "From the results of the interview above, the author can conclude that the development of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari during the leadership of Mr. H. Arkam Ali experienced developments in terms of academics, so that he could take part in various competitions and compete at the national level and SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari became one of the most favorite high schools of his time.

Muhammadiyah Kendari High School Achievement

There were many achievements during the leadership of Mr. H Arqam Ali, both in the fields of science and sports. This is evidenced by the statement of Mr. La Tari who was a Muhammadiyah high school teacher at that time that:

"He often controls and sees the development of students both in terms of academic ability or knowledge such as participating in national science

Olympiad competitions, participating in national sports Olympiad activities as well as competition activities held between schools." -1990 stated that: "Muhammadiyah Kendari High School in his time was able to compete with other superior high schools in terms of scouting arts and others. Discipline is very high, none of the students openly commit violations"

From the results of the interview above, the author concludes that the achievements of Kendari Muhammadiyah High School during the time of Mr. H. Arqam Ali increased with the various competitions that the Muhammadiyah High School participated in.

Inhibiting and Supporting Factors of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari

Each period must have obstacles in developing and carrying out their duties as leaders. Mr. H. Arqam Ali also felt this, where during his leadership the challenge faced was the occurrence of a historic event in 1998 marked by the change from the New Order era to the reformation period. The following is the result of an interview with Mr. La Tari as a Muhammadiyah high school teacher.

"His leadership period was inseparable from problems or conditions that disturbed school policy, where during his leadership he experienced the influence of national policies that occurred in his time, in this case the New Order era. This was seen in 1998 when a historical event occurred which marked a change in the government system from the New Order era to the reformation period known as the resignation of President Suharto from his position in that year which resulted in the development of education in schools experiencing disruptions both in terms of the teaching and learning process and school policies. . However, this did not dampen the figure or principle of his leadership to always advance education at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School "

In line with this, Muhammadiyah high school teachers stated the following: *"The school principal at that time was still the late Mr H Arqam Ali, he immediately gave me a schedule in 1998 at the same time as the country's unstable condition, namely the monetary crisis. Finally he told me to teach at Muhammadiyah Kendari High School at that time the teacher had graduated from civil servants. Even though there were many challenges at that time, such as honorariums that were still Rp. 900.00/hour and the system still used a quarterly system, our enthusiasm for teaching and educating the nation's children never faded."*

From the results of the interview above, the authors conclude that the 1998 tragedy resulted in many agencies and institutions experiencing disruptions both in terms of the learning process and in terms of school policies. However, his enthusiasm for advancing Muhammadiyah Kendari High School never faded. Meanwhile, the supporting factor for SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari being able to exist until now is because of the

enthusiasm of the leaders and each leadership always holds the principle to carry out the mandate and improve the quality of the organization institutionally. Besides that, Mrs. Rosdiana added that the challenges faced from the other side are:

“At the time of determining graduation in 1990/1991, at that time obtaining graduation was very difficult and many excellent schools only had 80% of their graduation and SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari Alhamdulillah, their graduation reached 100%. He is a very strict and responsible person”

From the results of the explanation above, the writer can conclude that during Mr. H. Arqam Ali's leadership he was able to overcome the challenges faced with his courage and firmness and was responsible for carrying out the mandate. At the end of his leadership period in 1998 he again held a deliberation at the Muhammadiyah Regional Leadership of Southeast Sulawesi Province where from the results of the deliberation Mr. Abdul Rahman BA was elected as the new principal of the Muhammadiyah Kendari High School.

5. CONCLUSION

The history of the founding of SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari, starting from 1968 until now, has experienced a change of leadership 7 times. Of the 7 leaders, SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari experienced quite drastic progress and improvements during Mr. H. Ahmad Aljufri's leadership because at that time the school started from infrastructure development, human resources in terms of the quantity and quality of educators and students. So that SMA Muhammadiyah can compete with other superior high schools. The inhibiting factor at the present time is because the land for Kendari Muhammadiyah High School is not too large due to the construction of the Kendari Muhammadiyah University building in the same location as the Kendari Muhammadiyah High School, then the number of private and public schools that are currently open both in cities and in rural areas so that students who register in SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari is decreasing. The development in terms of quantity SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari has decreased the number of students every year for the last 10 years. This can be seen from the table for the first 5 years (2010-2011) totaling 279 students while the data for 2019-2020 totaled 43 students. However, with the small number of students at SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari, the quality of learning will increase so that SMA Muhammadiyah Kendari is now accredited A because it has fulfilled 8 components. The 8 components are as follows: 1) Content Standards, 2) Process Standards, 3) Graduation Competency Standards, 4) Educators and Education Personnel Standards, 5) Facilities and Infrastructure Standards, 6) School Management Standards, 7) Financing Standards, and 8) Rating Standards.

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