The Influence Of School Program And Infrastructure Facilities On The Maintenance Of The School Environment Around The Slum Area In Banjarmasin

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ABSTRACT : This research has the aim of identifying the effect of school programs on environmental maintenance, the influence of infrastructure on the maintenance of the school environment. The influence of school programs and infrastructure on the maintenance of the school environment in the slum areas of Banjarmasin City in supporting the sustainability of the urban wetland environment. This type of research uses a quantitative approach and this design is descriptive correlational. Data collection technique uses the Likert scale form. The data collection technique was obtained through a questionnaire. The data obtained from the questionnaire was processed using the SPSS (Statistic Program for Social Science) for Windows program. Testing the validity using Product Moment Pearson and for reliability testing using Alpha Cronbach. The classical assumption test uses the normality test, multicollinearity, determines the regression model, and the coefficient of determination (R^2). Data analysis used descriptive analysis, verification, and classical assumption test. The research was conducted in schools around the slum area of Banjarmasin city. Based on the results of data analysis, it shows that: (1) the school program has an effect on the maintenance of the slum area in the city of Banjarmasin by 24.3%, and the remaining 75.7% is influenced by other variables not examined in this research. (2) school facilities and infrastructure have an effect on the maintenance of the slum area in the city of Banjarmasin by 29.2%, and the remaining 65.8% is influenced by other variables not examined in this research. (3) School Program and Infrastructure for Maintenance of Slum Area in Banjarmasin City is 36.3% ", and the remaining 63.7% is influenced by other variables not examined in this research.

KEYWORDS: School Program Development, Wetland Environment.

I.   INTRODUCTION

The aim of National Education is to develop and form a dignified national character and civilization in order to educate the nation's life, as well as develop students to become human beings who believe and have devotion to God Almighty, noble, healthy, capable, creative, independent and responsible (Iswantiningtyas & Wulansari, 2019) The development of urban settlements is currently a concern for conservation and use of wetlands. When a city grows and land need is increasing, the tendency is to make wetlands to meet land needs (Wetlands International Indonesia, 2018). The area of urban wetland environment has experienced many developments as a result of population growth, causing socio-economic and cultural changes as well as their interactions with other cities and their surrounding areas. Most of the growth in urban areas is not matched by the development of urban facilities and infrastructure and the improvement of urban services that support these changes, so that developments that occur in urban areas are considered to experience environmental degradation which has the potential to create slum settlements (Sobirin, 2001).The city of Banjarmasin as a city of trade and education in South Kalimantan has also experienced a very rapid population development. This very rapid population growth, if not planned, will increase the potential for slum areas because the lack of land in Banjarmasin City for housing results in an increase in slum areas in Banjarmasin City. One of the factors that influence people's low behavior towards the environment is the lack of education about the environment. Education is one of the important aspects in environmental protection and management which is expected to be a controlling factor in preventing environmental damage. Protection and management of the environment by using education has a strategic position considering that environment and education are two inseparable things. School as an educational environment and education about the environment is very influential in providing a direct role in fostering the love of students to participate in managing and protecting the environment (Sya'ban, 2018).

The school program in the slum area of Banjarmasin City should be a pioneer of education that supports the sustainability of the urban wetland environment. This is due to the variations in the environment of Banjarmasin City, which are mostly inundated swamps or permanently inundated.

Slum areas that exist in wetland areas will reduce the environmental quality of wetlands or reduce the environmental function of wetlands. Schools in slum areas need collaboration with the Banjarmasin City Environment Agency and other stakeholders to strengthen school programs in making the condition and potential around them in learning so that they can make schools that are environmentally friendly and have an awareness that school has an important role in keeping and protecting environment, besides that the environmentally friendly school program is a solution that schools have to solve the problem of slum areas that reduce the environmental function of urban wetlands. Environmental problems that occur in schools in urban areas, namely narrow land, waste management, clean, healthy and environmental loving behavior have not been optimally implemented and some schools in Banjarmasin City are located around slum areas or are in the middle of slum areas, for that, the role of schools in giving birth to human resources who have an environmentally conscious and loving behavior is needed to reduce and liberate Banjarmasin City from its slum areas. This is also very helpful for the Banjarmasin City Government program in revitalizing slum areas with the presence of environmentally conscious human resources so that the government's program to realize Banjarmasin City without slum areas can be realized (Aditya Marianti, 2018). Program is activitiy carried out by individuals, groups and organizations (institutions) which contain program components. These components include objectives, target, content and type of activity, activity process, time, facilitiy, tool, cost, organizing organization, and so on (Sudjana, 2004). One of the Ministry of Environment's programs in order to encourage the creation of knowledge and awareness of school residents in an effort to conserve the environment, namely Adiwiyata which is expected that every school member will be involved in school activities toward a healthy environment and avoiding negative environmental impacts (KLH RI, 2020: 20) .

The need for educational facilities and infrastructure in physical education learning is very vital, meaning that physical education learning must use facilities and infrastructure that are in accordance with the needs and methods of controlling or how to use them. So that the facilities and infrastructure must be presented in every lesson. Facilities and infrastructure must also meet the requirements in order to create an effective learning process (Wahyu Bagja, 2019). The existence of urban wetland has a function as providing ecosystem service and shaping the character of the city. The function of urban wetland includes various aspects, namely health, economic value, quality of life and contribution to sustainable urban environmental regeneration. In addition, wetlands will naturally function as filter pathway that deposit water runoff from the land area before entering the river (Everard & Moggridge, 2012). Swamp is waterlogged area (wetlands) that occur naturally. Swamp can be inundated either continuously or seasonally. Swamp is a natural habitat for a number of living things. Swamp is an ecological asset and an economic resource for local resident. However, urban swamp is often considered 'idle land'. The existence of swamp is considered to be of no benefit to the city. The conversion of land function from swamp to developed land is increasingly being carried out. Recently, swamp began to be used for agricultural land development.

Swampland management has not yet become mainstream in urban planning. In fact, urban areas are still not free from the problem of flooding. A number of studies have stated that the conversion of swamp to developed land is one of the main causes of urban flooding in Indonesia (Sagala et al., 2013). Land use control is part of urban planning. Uncontrolled land use change can be prevented through a series of urban planning policies. Urban planning is an effort to realize a better future through a comprehensive planning, including land use planning, housing, transportation, natural resources, infrastructure and public facilities (Yin, 2012). A better future can be implemented through sustainable urban planning. Sustainable citiy is a city that promote economic, social and environmental aspect in an integral and sustainable manner. The Ramsar Convention (2008) released management and urban planning principles related to wetlands, including swamps. Several policy principles include 1) Wetlands and their ecological services are very important elements in supporting urban infrastructure and periurban areas; 2) Wise wetland management can contribute to realize the environmental and social sustainability of urban and periurban areas; 3) Any degradation or loss of wetland as a result of urban development must be avoided, and any impacts must be minimized; 4) Community and local community participation is very important in environmental management and urban planning; 5) The threat of natural or man-made disaster that can impact on urban resident and wetland need to become the concern of the government. The right strategies in education need to be developed to exploit the opportunity opened up by the government with decentralization and autonomy policy, centralized management has hindered the creativity of educational unit at various types and levels so that an educational strategy is needed aimed at utilizing existing condition so that students are able and willing solve the problems faced by themselve with the resources available in the environment (Usman, 2014). Based on these problem, a study entitled "Strategy for School Program Development around the Slum Areas of Banjarmasin City to Improve the Quality of Urban Wetland Environment" is needed.

The formulation of the problems in this study are 1). Is there a positive effect of the School Program on the Maintenance of Slum Area in Banjarmasin City. 2). Is there a positive influence of school facility and infrastructure on the maintenance of the slum area in the city of Banjarmasin. 3). Is there a positive effect of the School Program and Infrastructure on the Maintenance of Slum Area in Banjarmasin City. The general objective of this research is the creation of a school program development strategy in slum area to support the sustainability of the urban wetland environment. The specific objective of this study are 1) to identify the effect of school program on environmental maintenance. 2) to identify the influence of infrastructure on the maintenance of the school environment. 3) The influence of school program and infrastructure on the maintenance of the school environment in the slum area of Banjarmasin City.

II. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the theoretical basis that has been described previously, the conceptual framework in this study can be described as follows:
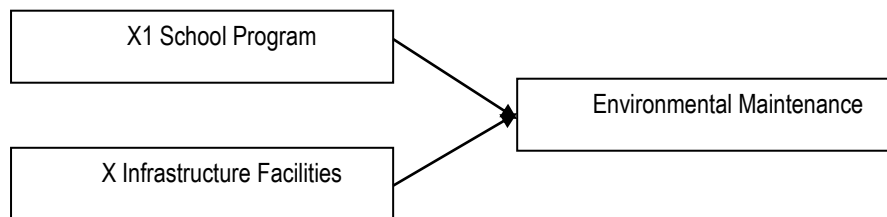

Figure 1. Research Design

Hypothesis : Based on the conceptual framework of research above, the author formulates a hypothesis which refers to the formulation of the problem as follows:
1. There is a positive influence of the School Program on the Maintenance of Slum Areas in Banjarmasin City.
2. There is a positive influence of school facilities and infrastructure on the maintenance of slum area in the city of Banjarmasin
3. There is a positive influence of the School Program and Infrastructure facilities on the Maintenance of Slum Area in Banjarmasin City

III. METHOD

Based on the problems faced, namely the Development of School Program around the Slum Area of Banjarmasin City to Improve the Quality of Urban Wetland Environment, this type of research uses a quantitative approach and this design is descriptive correlational. Data collection technique uses the Likert scale form. The data collection technique was obtained through a questionnaire. The data obtained from the questionnaire was processed using the SPSS (Statistic Program for Social Science) for Windows program. The validity test uses Pearson Product Moment and for reliability testing uses Alpha Cronbach. The classical assumption test uses the normality test, multicollinearity, determines the regression model, and the coefficient of determination (R^2). Data analysis used descriptive analysis, verification, and classical assumption test. The research was conducted in schools around the slum area of Banjarmasin city.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Result: Based on the result of statistical hypothesis testing, the regression equation model proposed has actually met the requirements, in the sense that the independent variable and dependent variable are closely related. However, in order for the equation model to be accepted econometrically, it must fulfill classical assumption, including normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and linearity test.

Normality Test. This test is used to determine whether each variable has a normal distribution or not. The normality test in this study used the Kolgomorov-Smirnov statistic with SPSS 21. The criteria used was the Asymp value. Sig (2-Tailed). It can be concluded that the research variable, namely school program, infrastructure and environmental maintenance around the slum area in Banjarmasin City are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test : This test is used to test whether there is a relationship between independent variable and to test whether in the regression equation was found a correlation between independent variable. In the regression model, it can be seen from the tolerance value and the opposite of Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) (Ghozali, 2011). It can be concluded that the regression model in this study did not contain multicollinearity

symptom.

Linearity Test : Linearity testing is intended to show that the average obtained from the sample data group lied in straight lines. The test criterion is that linearity is met by the data if Fcount <Ftable, or the significance value obtained is less than 0.05. A significance number greater than 0.05 indicates that the linearity is not met. The basis for making decision by looking at probability number, namely: Probability for the value of *Deviation from Linearity* Sig. = 0.559> 0.05, meaning that there is no linear difference between the School Program Variable X1 and Environmental Maintenance Y, it can be concluded that the School Program variable with the Environmental Maintenance variable are linear.Probability for the value of *Deviation from Linearity* Sig. = 0.653> 0.05, meaning that there is no linear difference between the school facilities and infrastructure variables X and environmental maintenance Y, it can be concluded that the school facilities and infrastructure variable with environmental maintenance variable are linear.Probability for the value of *Deviation from Linearity* Sig. = 0.479> 0.05, meaning that there is no linear difference between the school program variable X1 and infrastructure X and environmental maintenance Y so it can be concluded that the school program and infrastructure facilities and environmental maintenance variables are linear.

Research Hypothesis Test : The hypothesis is a temporary answer to the formulated problem. Therefore, the provisional answer must be tested empirically. Hypothesis testing in this study was carried out using simple regression technique for the first, second, and third hypothesis.The decision making of this research hypothesis is based on the P Sig value of 0.05 (5%) and the value of R2 or R Square, the following is a summary table of hypothesis testing (H1, H2 and H3):

Table 1. Summary of Research Hypothesis Decision Making

No	Research Result	P Sig (5%)	R Square	Information
1	There is a positive influence of the School Program on the Maintenance of Slum Area in Banjarmasin.	0,029	0,243 (24,3%)	(P < 0,05)
2	There is a positive influence of school facilities and infrastructure on the maintenance of slum area in Banjarmasin.	0,004	0,342 (34,2%)	(P < 0,05)
3	There is a positive influence of the School Program and Infrastructure facilities on Maintenance of Slum Area Environment in Banjarmasin.	0,022	0,363 (36,3%)	(P < 0,05)

Source: Primary data processed, 2020

V. THE DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULT

The positive influence of the School Program on the Maintenance of Slum Area in the City of Banjarmasin : Based on the table "Summary of Hypothesis Decision Making" research, it can be seen: 1) The hypothesis in this study states that there is a positive effect of the School Program on the Environmental Maintenance of Slum Area in the City of Banjarmasin because, 2) The result of this study states that the value of P Sig <0, 05 (0.029 <0.05) and the R Square value of 0.243 (24.3%), so it can be concluded that the School Program has an effect on the Environmental Maintenance of Slum Area in Banjarmasin City by 24.3% ", and the rest is 75.7%. influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

The positive influence of school facilities and infrastructure on the maintenance of the slum area in the city of Banjarmasin : Based on the table "Summary of Hypothesis Decision Making" research, it can be seen: 1) The hypothesis in this study states that there is a positive effect of school facilities and infrastructure on the maintenance of slum area in Banjarmasin, 2) The result of this study states that the value of P Sig <0 , 05 (0.004 <0.05) with an R Square value of 0.342 (34.2%), so it can be concluded that school facilities and infrastructure have an effect on the Environmental Maintenance of Slum Area in Banjarmasin City by 29.2% ", and the remaining 65 8,% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

The positive influence of the School Program and Infrastructure Facilities on Maintenance of Slum Area Environment in Banjarmasin City : Based on the table "Summary of Hypothesis Decision Making" research, it can be seen: 1) The hypothesis in this study states that there is a positive effect of School Program and Infrastructure facilities on Maintenance of Slum Area Environment in Banjarmasin City, 2) The result of this study states that the value of P Sig < 0.05 (0.022 <0.05) with an R Square value of 0.363 (36.3%), so it can be concluded that the School Program and Infrastructure for the Maintenance of Slum Area Environment

in Banjarmasin City are 36.3% ", and the remaining 63 , 7% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

VI. CONCLUSION

The school program states that the school is a program with the aim of creating a school that cares and has an environmental culture. 1) There is a positive influence of the school program on the maintenance of the slum area environment in the city of Banjarmasin. 2) There is a positive influence of school facilities and infrastructure on the maintenance of the slum area environment in the city of Banjarmasin. 3) There is a positive influence of school program and infrastructure facilities on the maintenance of the slum area environment in the city of Banjarmasin.Supporting factors in the implementation of school program located around slum area in improving the quality of the urban wetland environment, namely: location, building construction, building space, sanitation facilities, good cooperation between school principal and teachers or homeroom teacher, and facilities which support the implementation of this learning. While the inhibiting factors are: the teacher must always control whether all students have participated in each of these activities, and inadequate facilities and infrastructure in improving performance. Based on the conclusion that has been stated above, the suggestions given by the researcher are 1) Banjarmasin Environmental Service, Based on the problems concerning the development of school program in improving the quality of the wetland environment, it is necessary to hold regular meeting in the development and improvement of environmental schools 2). The culture of schools in the city of Banjarmasin must always be maintained and can be used as a strength to form good quality wetland. Meanwhile, the negative culture that appears in the school environment must immediately find a solution so as not to affect the positive culture that has been built by the school 3) For teachers, teachers play an important role in building and creating a climate both inside and outside the school environment so that they can create individuals who love comfort. 4) The community around the school, Every community around the school should have the awareness to comply with all applicable norms, awareness of the environment and strive to create a positive culture in the school environment.

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