

Management of islamic education boarding school institution

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ABSTRACT

Islamic education management is a system for regulating the implementation of education so that it meets the desired targets. Education management will regulate various policies in an education system. Boarding school is one of the educational concepts or one of the modern Islamic schools, which has complete dormitories and facilities to support the progress of education in an Islamic context, and in this school there are qualified teachers to provide his best contribution, and this Islamic boarding does not only discuss Islamic learning but general education as well. The purpose of this article is to provide knowledge and explain everything related to the management of Islamic education at Barding School as a forum for Islamic education. The method used is a literature study method from various sources, journal articles, books, and so on. In improving quality and quality, good management is needed to achieve this goal. However, this does not reduce the existence of the educational institution itself. Boarding Schools are the best alternative for parents to send their children to school in any condition. They not only live for themselves and their families but also have to act for the nation and state. Therefore, the support of the best facilities, quality teaching staff and a conducive environment must be encouraged to achieve the aspirations of the nation's children.

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Introduction

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create an active learning process, aiming for students to actively develop their potential to possess spiritual religious abilities, self-control, good personality, emotional intelligence, knowledge intelligence, social intelligence, noble morals, and the skills necessary for their role in the nation and state. Islamic education itself plays a crucial role in shaping a Muslim generation that adheres to the rules and teachings of religion and is prepared to face the challenges of contemporary issues. In this context, the management of Islamic education plays a vital role in the administration and development of Islamic-based education (Syam, 2019).

The success of an educational institution in carrying out its learning activities, including Islamic educational institutions, is determined by several supporting factors. One key factor in the success of education is the management applied by the institution. Therefore, the management and development efforts in Islamic educational institutions, especially in boarding schools, are essential. Educational management itself is defined as a series of activities or processes involving the management of cooperative work within an educational organization to achieve pre-established educational goals by utilizing available resources and applying management functions to achieve goals effectively and efficiently (Muhammad Kristiawan, Safitri, & Rena Lestari, 2017).

Educational management is a system that regulates the implementation of education to meet the desired targets. Educational management will regulate various policies within an educational system. To implement educational management, a strategy is needed, known as strategic management. Strategic educational management directs educators to produce quality outputs. With clear guidance, boundaries are set to prevent undesirable occurrences. Islamic education is a field of education often related to daily life. Various branches of knowledge about Islam are studied in Islamic education. The goal of Islamic education is to improve human behavior to align with the guidelines for living. The successful implementation of Islamic education requires excellent strategic management. With effective educational management, human resources with noble morals will be produced. Therefore, a deeper study of the material on strategic management in Islamic education is necessary.

A boarding school is a learning institution that includes dormitories for students, where the curriculum tends to be Islamic, aiming for effective education and high-quality boarding schools, especially in religious fields (Aditya & Y., 2017). A boarding school is a system where students and teachers, as well as school administrators, live in dormitories within the school area for a certain period. Boarding schools consist of two types: those that enhance the traditional learning system and those that implement the modern learning system (Rifa, 2017).

Parents who are aware of their children's need for knowledge, especially in religious studies, find answers in Islamic boarding schools. Parents feel safer and more confident that their children will develop good character while excelling in general studies. The importance of character education, as stated by (Sahroni, 2017), is to optimize the growth of all aspects of a child (cognitive, physical, social-emotional, creativity, and spiritual), and the unique characteristic that distinguishes Islamic boarding schools from other educational institutions is the 24-hour learning system. This system conditions students to live in dormitories, divided into rooms or compartments, making it easier to apply a comprehensive learning system.

However, Islamic boarding schools also have shortcomings that can present challenges. Despite this, their existence as educational institutions remains significant (Sholikhun, 2018).

Based on the background presented in this article, the author will explain the importance of educational management in the context of Islamic boarding schools, aiming to broaden our understanding. In this writing, the author explains the urgency of management, starting with definitions, types, and forms of Islamic educational management in boarding schools. In short, with sufficient knowledge from various literatures on educational management, future leaders should never tire of learning to improve their quality and personal standards.

Method

The research method used by the author is Library Research. The Library method refers to past events that are presented in the form of writings, images, or other monumental works. This method is used to provide knowledge about empirical studies that have been conducted on learning media using the Moodle approach to improve the effectiveness of learning. This is because the data or materials needed to complete this article come from articles, journals, and other relevant sources.

Library research is an activity that involves collecting information and data using various materials available in libraries, such as reference books, previous research results of a similar nature, articles, notes, and various journals related to the problem being addressed. This activity is carried out systematically to collect, process, and conclude data using certain methods or techniques to find answers to the problems being faced. There are four steps in library research: 1) Note all findings related to the "research problem" in each section of the research discussion found in the literature and sources, or any new findings related to the "research problem"; 2) Combine all findings, both theoretical and new discoveries; 3) Analyze all findings from various readings, considering the shortcomings of each source, strengths, or their connections to the discourse discussed; 4) Criticize and provide critical ideas in the research results against previous discourses by presenting new findings and collaborating different thoughts on the "research problem" (Mirzhad, 2014).

Library research activities involve gathering, reading, and noting literature/books. In addition, one must pay attention to the steps in library research, such as: 1. The research method used to collect data, read, and process library materials, as well as the equipment that must be prepared for the research; 2. The usefulness of this method to help researchers obtain data (Sari, 2020).

Result and Discussion

1. Definition of Management

The term "management" originates from Latin, derived from the word *manus* which means "hand," and *agere* which means "to do." These words combine into the verb *managere*, which means "to handle." *Managere* is translated into English as the noun *management*, the verb *to manage*, and the person performing management activities is called a *manager*. It is ultimately translated into Indonesian as *manajemen* or *pengelolaan*, meaning to organize, manage, or oversee.

In the English-Indonesian dictionary by Echols and Shadily, management is mentioned as originating from the root word *to manage*, which means to administer, organize, execute, manage, and treat. Management is derived from the English word *management* with the verb *to manage*, which means to take care of or oversee (Susan, 2019). From this definition, management encompasses activities related to organization and administration. Management can essentially be understood as a process of cooperation between two or more people using the resources available within an organization to achieve pre-established goals (Beni, 2016).

From this word, the noun *manajemen* (management) and *manajer* (manager) emerge for individuals performing management activities. Eventually, management is translated into Indonesian as *manajemen* or *pengelolaan*. In the Indonesian Dictionary, *manajemen* is defined as "the process of using resources effectively to achieve predetermined goals" (Hidayat & Wijaya, 2017).

Management is often considered a science, meaning that a person studying management does not necessarily become a good manager. According to Nawawi, management consists of a series of processes: planning, organizing, actuating, controlling, and budgeting. Similarly, Mulyono defines management as a process of planning, organizing, mobilizing, supervising, and evaluating conducted by the management to achieve common goals by empowering human resources and other resources.

The work process involves directing a group toward organizational goals or concrete objectives. This includes knowledge about what needs to be done, understanding how to do it, measuring the effectiveness of the efforts made, and determining the method of doing it. This is the definition of management according to (Syamsuddin, 2017).

The essence of management is *al-tadbir* (organization). This word is derived from *dabbara* (to manage), which is frequently found in the Qur'an, such as in the verse of Allah Swt in Surah As-Sajdah [32]: 5.

يُدِيرُ الْأَمْرَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ ثُمَّ يَعْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ مِمَّا تَعُدُّونَ

Artinya: Dia mengatur urusan dari langit ke bumi, kemudian (urusan) itu naik kepadanya dalam satu hari yang kadarnya adalah seribu tahun menurut perhitunganmu. (QS. As-Sajdah [32]: 5)

From the content of this verse, it can be understood that Allah Swt is the organizer of the universe (al-Mudabbir or manager). The order of the universe is evidence of the greatness of Allah Swt in managing the cosmos. However, because humans, created by Allah Swt, are appointed as khalifah (stewards) on earth, they must manage and organize the earth as Allah Swt organizes the universe. Thus, management activities cover a broad spectrum, including determining the direction of an organization in the future, creating organizational activities, fostering cooperation among members, and supervising activities to achieve goals (Wahyudin, Muslihah, & Suryapermana, 2020).

Based on the definitions provided by the experts above, management in a broad sense refers to everything related to the processes of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling organizational resources to achieve goals effectively and efficiently. In the context of education, management can be understood as the planning of school programs, implementation of school programs, leadership of a school principal, supervision/evaluation, and the school information system if viewed in a more specific sense.

Thus, management can be understood as the efforts of an individual or organization to achieve predetermined and desired goals by managing, organizing, using, and utilizing the resources they have effectively and efficiently.

2. Definition of Educational Management

According to Indrawan (2015) in his book *Pengantar Manajemen Sarana dan Prasarana Sekolah* (Introduction to School Facilities and Infrastructure Management), educational management is a relatively new branch of knowledge that many people have not yet fully understood. However, with the passage of time, the term educational management has become increasingly heard in various academic forums. This is evidenced by the large number of graduates from the Educational Management study programs at universities in Indonesia, as well as other national scientific forums such as the *Perkumpulan Sarjana Manajemen Pendidikan Islam* (Association of Islamic Education Management Scholars), the *Perkumpulan Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam* (Association of Islamic Education Management Study Programs) in

Indonesia, and the Perkumpulan Manajer Pendidikan Islam (Association of Islamic Education Managers).

Educational management is defined as the management of all institutional needs in education in an effective and efficient manner. It is a process of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling education personnel and educational resources to achieve educational goals. Meanwhile, Mantja (2016), quoting from Campbell et al. (1966), defines educational management as institutional management aimed at supporting the development and implementation of teaching. In principle, this definition is similar to Wati (2014), who states that educational management is essentially a form of management or administration applied to manage, organize, and allocate resources within the field of education.

Educational management is the application of management to the management of education. Educational management is a sub-system of educational institutions, consisting of organizational elements such as goals, people, resources, and time, which are managed effectively and efficiently. Munastiwi (2018) defines educational management as the process of planning, organizing education, leading, and controlling human resources to achieve organizational goals.

Thus, it can be concluded that educational management can be understood as one component of a system, where all of its sub-systems are interrelated, meaning the overall process of implementation involves cooperation between two or more people working together to utilize all resources (human and material) effectively, efficiently, and rationally to support the achievement of educational goals.

From the above definition of educational management, it can be concluded that educational management is a process of planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising the management of resources, including people, money, materials, methods, machines, markets, minutes, and information, to achieve effective and efficient goals in the field of education.

3. Definition of Islamic Boarding School

Since the arrival of Islam in Indonesia, Islamic education has been of great importance to the Muslim community. However, very little is known about the development of Islamic boarding schools in the past, especially before Indonesia was colonized by the Dutch, as historical documentation is scarce. What can be confirmed is that during the Dutch colonial period, technological advancements were brought to Indonesia, and new educational systems and methods were introduced.

Schools with the boarding school system can be divided into two types: schools that enhance traditional learning systems and schools that enhance modern learning systems. As Yuli states:

“Boarding schools today can be distinguished into two types, namely traditional boarding schools and modern schools. Traditional pesantren education system is often called the salafi system. The systems keep the books of Islamic teaching as the core of classical education at the seminary. Modern boarding school is an education system that seeks to integrate fully the traditional system and the formal school system. The purposes of the modernization process of boarding schools are trying to perfect the existing system of Islamic education at the seminary.”

Pesantren (Islamic boarding schools) today can be distinguished into two types: traditional pesantren and modern pesantren. The traditional pesantren education system is often referred to as the salafi system. This system emphasizes the use of Islamic teaching books as the core of classical education in the seminary. Modern pesantren, on the other hand, integrates both the traditional system and the formal school system. The purpose of modernizing pesantren is to improve the existing Islamic education system in the seminary (Rifa, 2017).

Islamic Boarding School is a type of Islamic education in Indonesia aimed at helping students pursue formal education at their respective levels, while simultaneously enabling them to study Islamic teachings by engaging in daily activities within the school environment and residing in a dormitory or boarding house.

School Management of Islamic Boarding Schools

The distinctive feature of Islamic Boarding Schools is the effort to combine traditional and modern educational systems. The teaching methods include *bandongan* and *sorogan* (traditional methods) and are integrated with classical classroom teaching. These are implemented progressively with a cohesive curriculum that is adapted accordingly. The dichotomy between religious and general knowledge is also eliminated. Both areas of knowledge are taught, with religious education generally taking precedence.

Educational institutions such as Islamic boarding schools (*pesantren*) are predominantly managed by private entities, with 96% of them being privately run. Management, in this context, refers to the art of organizing and managing educational institutions effectively to achieve learning objectives. The success of an educational program depends on the quality of its management. Within Islamic boarding schools, management involves various activities aimed at enhancing student skills and achievements (Pambudi & Samidjo, 2019).

In general, the activities programmed by Islamic boarding schools include formal school activities and extracurricular activities. Additionally, these educational institutions implement specific patterns to encourage effective management. Islamic boarding schools apply integrated management between religious education and formal schooling, meaning that Islamic education aims to foster students with good character, while formal education seeks to produce high-quality, modern-educated individuals (Hidayatullah, 2020).

Islamic Boarding Schools have specific standards for guiding students in Islamic teachings, both through academic subjects and extracurricular activities. Moreover, these schools follow the latest curriculum set by the Ministry of Education, ensuring that students still possess academic competencies that enable them to compete with students in non-boarding schools.

One of the advantages of Islamic Boarding Schools is the emphasis on fostering independence among students. By integrating religious knowledge and general education, the aim is to develop well-rounded personalities. The 24-hour education and mentoring system within Islamic Boarding Schools ensures that the learning schedule is more flexible and comprehensive. Students are continuously guided, teachers maintain close relationships with students, and any student-related issues are quickly identified and resolved. The principle of setting a good example by teachers is also implemented since students observe their teachers' activities throughout the day.

Islamic Boarding Schools are institutions that provide education within a single complex where all activities are carried out 24 hours a day. These institutions offer advantages in both the academic curriculum and the moral and spiritual guidance they provide. Some parents opt to send their children to Islamic Boarding Schools because of these advantages. Some Islamic Boarding Schools use smaller class sizes, ensuring that every student can participate in learning programs. Academic quality and skills development are priorities, alongside fostering an understanding of religious teachings.

In the National Education System Law (Law No. 20 of 2003), Islamic Boarding Schools hold a special place. This can be seen in the provisions and explanations of Articles in Law No. 23 of 2003, Article 3, which explains that national education aims to shape character, develop abilities, and create a dignified civilization in order to improve the life of the nation. It aims to develop the potential of students to become individuals who are faithful, pious, noble, knowledgeable, skilled, creative, independent, and responsible citizens.

One of the best ways to teach the affective domain is through role models and examples from leaders and influential people around the students. By living in a dormitory, students not only receive cognitive lessons, but also witness the behaviors of their teachers and mentors. For instance, students can observe and even follow the imam's example in performing prayers sincerely. This is quite different from merely learning about prayer without observing and experiencing it firsthand.

Moreover, dormitory leaders can optimize the development of students' psychomotor skills. With authority and respect, teachers can better guide students in practicing motor skills, whether in physical activities or through exercises that promote mental and emotional well-being.

Conclusion

Educational management is a system that regulates the implementation of education to meet the desired targets. Educational management organizes various policies within an educational system. To carry out educational management effectively, a strategy known as strategic management is required. Strategic educational management guides education implementers to produce high-quality outputs.

Islamic boarding schools are an innovative educational institution that adopts the life of traditional pesantren but is presented in a more modern way. In Indonesia, Islamic boarding schools come in two types: those that retain traditional characteristics and those that are entirely modern. There are many types of Islamic boarding schools not only in Indonesia. To improve quality and standards, effective management is essential to achieve these goals. Islamic boarding schools provide a place for students to seek knowledge, both religious and universal, with the distinct characteristic of 24-hour guidance and supervision.

Boarding schools are the best alternative for parents who wish to send their children to school in any situation. Throughout the 24 hours, children live under total monitoring and control from the school management, teachers, and caretakers. In boarding schools, students are expected to become individuals who contribute significantly to humanity. They are not only living for themselves and their families but must also contribute to the nation and state. Therefore, the provision of the best facilities, qualified educators, and a conducive environment must be encouraged to achieve the nation's aspirations.

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