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Transdisciplinary Management Of Islamic Education Educational Institutions As A Global Sub System

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Abstract

Education is a system, namely goals, educators, students, materials, methods or learning media, and the educational environment. Each component has a unique function, and each component benefits other components. In today's world, there are many problems caused by various changes, such as social and religious changes, as well as technological changes, all of which harm education. The method in this article uses library research, namely collecting data by understanding and studying theories from various literature related to the research. There are four stages of library study in research, namely preparing the necessary equipment, preparing a working bibliography, organizing time, and reading or recording research material. This system describes real events and entities, such as places, objects, and people that exist and occur, Input to the Education System The input system for education has been divided into three categories: general input, instrumental input, and local input, The educational process is always influenced by the surrounding environment, Islamic education whose function is as a transfer of value Globalization has brought many positive and negative impacts to people from all over the world. The positive impact of the virus can be seen in advances in information and communication technology. Global Insight Education, also called Global Education, provides global information to students to prepare themselves for the era of globalization.

Keywords: Transdisciplinary Management, Islamic Education Institutions, Global Sub System

Abstrak

Pendidikan adalah suatu sistem yaitu tujuan, pendidik, peserta didik, materi, metode atau media pembelajaran, dan lingkungan pendidikan. Setiap komponen mempunyai fungsi yang unik, dan masing-masing komponen memberi manfaat bagi komponen lainnya. Dalam dunia sekarang ini banyak sekali permasalahan yang diakibatkan oleh berbagai perubahan, seperti perubahan sosial, agama, serta perubahan teknologi, yang kesemuanya berdampak negatif terhadap pendidikan. Metode dalam artikel ini menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan yaitu penelitian metode pengumpulan data dengan memahami dan mempelajari teori-teori dari berbagai literatur yang berkaitan dengan penelitian. Tahapan studi kepustakaan dalam penelitian ada empat, yaitu menyiapkan peralatan yang diperlukan, menyiapkan daftar pustaka kerja, mengatur waktu dan membaca atau mencatat bahan penelitian. Sistem ini menggambarkan peristiwa dan entitas nyata, seperti tempat, benda dan orang yang benar-benar ada dan terjadi, Input terhadap Sistem Pendidikan Sistem input pendidikan terbagi menjadi tiga kategori yaitu input umum, input instrumental, dan input lokal, Proses pendidikan selalu dipengaruhi oleh lingkungan sekitar, pendidikan Islam yang berfungsi sebagai transfer nilai Globalisasi telah membawa banyak hal positif dan dampak negatifnya terhadap orang-orang di seluruh dunia. Dampak positif virus ini terlihat dari kemajuan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi. *Global Insight Education* atau disebut juga *Global Education* merupakan pendidikan yang memberikan informasi global kepada peserta didik guna mempersiapkan diri menghadapi era globalisasi.

Kata Kunci: Manajemen Transdisipliner, Institusi Pendidikan Islam, Sub Sistem Global

Introduction

Education is a system, namely goals, educators, students, materials, methods or learning media, and the educational environment. Each component has a unique function, and each component benefits other components. In today's world, there are many problems caused by various changes, such as social and religious changes, as well as technological changes, all of which have a negative impact on education and learning. Indonesia is a developing country that is struggling to become a major player in the field of education. In Indonesia, the education system uses or is influenced by the national education system. Today, many people do

not realize that education is based on a system, and that it is just one component of the process. This program is expected to provide information about the current condition of education in Indonesia, as well as information about various components of education.

Globalization that has hit every citizen of the world, including Indonesia, will not disappear any time soon. It is impossible to ignore globalization, which has the added benefit of producing global effects. These conditions, however, highlight the employer's ability to assess and mitigate risks that are occurring or will occur

in the future. One thing that must be understood is that advances in information technology are critical capabilities that individuals or communities must have in order to compete on a global scale. Of course, these conditions require human resources (HR) who have comparative and competent advantages, master science and technology, and have identity. Because the orientation is definitely economic (profit and loss), then the question is where the world of education will take us in the future, and whether education can still be called a humanitarian activity which has so far been non-profit. Based on several statements and phenomena discussed above, this book will try to clarify the role of educational institutions as a global subsystem ¹.

Muhsinah states that the transdisciplinary approach looks at a topic of discussion not only from a subject perspective, but also considers the current context and students' needs based on their talents and interests. Thus, the transdisciplinary approach in the learning context requires extraordinary teacher skills and creativity to view and teach a subject/material/subject based on themes, concepts, as well as skills that are appropriate to real life and students' interests in encouraging good values towards definite and responsible virtue ².

In the Islamic context, the goal of transdisciplinary education is to prepare humans as caliphs on earth (Q.S. al Baqarah (2): 31). Allah gives humans with various potentials, namely nature and reason. Fitrah is a basic ability/native, which means "event". Fitrah comes from the word fatara which means to make ³. Fitrah is a dynamic original image, existing in human psychophysical systems and can be actualized in the form of behavior. All humans have the same nature, even though their behavior is different. The most essential human nature is acceptance of the mandate to be the caliph and servant of Allah on earth. Other dimensions of nature are religious, intellectual, social, moral, economic, artistic and progress ⁴.

Method

The method in this article uses library research, namely a method of collecting data by understanding and studying theories from various literature related to the research. There are four stages of library study in research, namely preparing the necessary equipment, preparing a working bibliography, organizing time and reading or recording research material ⁵. This data collection uses the method of searching for sources and constructing them from various sources, for example books, journals and research that has already been carried out. Library

materials obtained from various references are analyzed critically and must be in-depth in order to support the propositions and ideas.

Results and Discussion

Understanding The Education System

In KBBI, a system is a collection of components that work together to achieve certain goals. A system is a collection of components and elements that work together to achieve certain goals. A system, which comes from the Latin words "systma" and "sustma", is a collection of components or elements that work together to move information, material, or energy to achieve a goal ⁶. This term is often used to describe a collection of interacting entities, where a mathematical model can be built by a collection of interacting entities. According to Sutabri, "a system can be understood as a collection or set of elements, components or variables that are organized, interact with each other, depend on each other and are integrated" ⁷. Jogianto explained that a system is a collection of elements that interact with each other to achieve certain goals ⁸. This system describes real events and entities, such as places, objects and people that actually exist and occur. Based

on the system analysis above, it can be concluded that a system is a collection of various elements that work together to achieve a certain goal. As a result, the system consists of the following components: (1) One organization; (2) Components that support organizational success; (3) Components that connect organizational components; (4) Dynamic components; and (5) Static components ⁹.

On the other hand, the education system is a long-term strategy that is composed of a number of interconnected components that carry out the process of developing society by promoting values through the teachings and inclusion of the community itself. The education system is a set of tools for civilizing society with cultural values, which can be changed in shape and pattern according to the needs of human life in order to realize the ideals of a society that is physically and mentally prosperous ¹⁰.

Abu Ahmadi believes that education as a system can be seen from two lenses : (1) A. Microlearning System Microlearning is more useful for teachers and students as a means of student development through interaction and communication. Therefore, the function of educators is to teach material through learning activities in the classroom and outside the classroom. (2) Macro level education system. The

education system concerns various things or broader components, namely: (a) Input. (input) in the form of system values and knowledge, human resources, instrumental input in the form of curriculum, syllabus, etc. Furthermore, the input means consist of educational facilities and equipment that must be prepared. For example, students have input elements. (b) Processes, especially all situations that are related to studying or learning inside and outside school. This process component focuses on organizing learning activities with all the motivators and supporting factors for success, as well as organizing learning activities carried out by teachers to facilitate the learning process. Process elements, such as methods or methods used in the learning process. (c) Output, is something achieved by training individuals with the expected knowledge, attitudes and skills. However, educational progress accelerates the development of any skills (such as leadership) or knowledge (such as research results) acquired through education, as well as any intellectual or physical abilities ¹¹.

Components In The Education System

The components in the education system are integral units that complement each other ¹². In more detail, the components of the education system can be identified as follows:

Input to the Education System The input system for education has been divided into three categories: general input, instrumental input, and local input. Raw input (gross input) becomes output, and the main input of the education system is education, educational targets, and students or students. (a) Education is reciprocal for educators and students by means of participation and many other educational factors, of course to achieve educational goals with the aim of the most determined values. This assessment is also established as a basic pattern for education. (b) Educational goals. The aim of education is to form a complete human being by paying attention to physical and spiritual aspects, personal (individual) and social aspects, cognitive aspects, emotional and psychological aspects, as well as all human aspects (vertical). (c) Students are subjects because students (regardless of age) want to develop (educate themselves) continuously to solve life problems they face throughout their lives. (2) Processes in the Education System Education systems and processes are the activities of operating educational components to achieve the goals of education. The quality of the learning process is determined by two factors, namely the quality of the components and the quality of the learning process itself. Both of these aspects are problematic. The following are the most important factors in

the educational process: (a) Educators and Non-Educators Educators are committed to learning. Educators are different from teachers because teachers have the mandate to convey subject matter to students, but educators are responsible for shaping students' personalities. Non-teacher education personnel are members of the community who are appointed to help provide education. (Law No. 20 of 2003 Article CHAPTER 1 General Provisions). Or it can also be understood as personnel who are responsible for planning and implementing administration, management, coaching, supervision and technical services that support the educational process in educational institutions. (Law No. 20 THN 2003, PSL 39(1)). (b) The curriculum represents the meaning of the material, which is arranged systematically to achieve the stated goals. Lester D. Crow and Alice Crow, who conducted research on child outcomes, proposed a relationship between one of the components of education. (c) Educational infrastructure Educational media includes a variety of tools that are not directly used in the educational process. Meanwhile, educational media includes various kinds of tools that are used directly in the educational process. Educational infrastructure can also refer to all equipment, devices and objects used by teachers and students to facilitate the implementation of education, and

educational facilities can refer to all devices used by teachers to facilitate subject assistance. (d) Educational Administration Educational administration is a series of activities related to the organization of educational resources, use, and funding in schools or educational institutions. Currently, activities focus on three areas: security, accountability, and audit. Expenditures are expenditures that are prepared with a detailed plan. In other words, a budget is a task set for collecting and distributing money over a certain period of time ¹³

Environment In The Education System

The educational process is always influenced by the surrounding environment, whether the environment supports or hinders the process of achieving educational goals ¹⁴. The environment that influences the educational process, namely: (1) Family and environment. (2) School environment or educational institution. (3) Society and Environment. (4) Environmental religion, namely religious values that live and develop in all education. (5) Socio-cultural environment, namely the social and cultural values that live and develop throughout education. (6) The natural environment, both climatic and geographical conditions. (7) Economic environment, namely the economic conditions that exist around educational institutions and the surrounding

community. (8) Security environment, both security around educational institutions and outside educational institutions. (9) Political environment, namely the political conditions that occur in the area where the educational institution is established or carries out education ¹⁵.

Output In The Education System

The output of a learning system is the result of the processes that occur in a learning system. The output of the education system is as follows: Graduates (Graduates). The result of the learning process is the achievement of learning objectives. It is hoped that this achievement will provide benefits to individuals, society and the world. The process of unifying educational components produces results that are directly related to educational goals and objectives.

In the current era of globalization Education is an important strategic role to improve the quality of human resources. In human life, education is very influential and has important fundamental factors for orienting towards the future.

Implementation Educational Islamic Trandisciplinary

Theoretically, Islamic education cannot be separated from general education. Zamroni explains that Islamic education is

also a process related to efforts to develop in a person three aspects of his life, namely views, attitudes and life skills ¹⁶. To make this happen, it can be implemented at school, outside school and in the family. Activities in schools are planned and implemented formally and strictly by referring to established policies and principles. Even though manifestations outside of school are planned and programmed, their implementation is relatively flexible. Outside of school, various guidelines are usually created that are adapted to local needs and conditions. The implementation of education in the family is carried out informally without goals being formulated in a standard and written manner . Based on this concept, transdisciplinary Islamic education can take the form of acculturation or "enculturation", which is a process to make a person or group of people capable and brave enough to live in or with a particular culture. In the Islamic education paradigm, the ability to live in a culture must always be based on ethical or moral values which are the embodiment of noble moral values. Thus, transdisciplinary Islamic education is developed by providing two roles, namely: First, Islamic education whose function is as a transfer of value, namely contributing to the culturalization process in personality development by laying down ethics to develop the individual self, family and

society based on the values of religiosity. and the norms that apply in society. Second, Islamic education emphasizes the importance of the function of social ethics as a form of value which becomes a paradigm in directing a person to interact with their social environment and also as the main target of worship because it is the estuary of the perfection of a person's piety which is implemented in the social life of society through cultural reconstruction ¹⁷

Conclusion

Globalization has brought many positive and negative impacts to people from all over the world. The positive impact of the virus can be seen from advances in information and communication technology. Global Insight Education or also called Global Education is education that provides global information to students in order to prepare themselves for the era of globalization, so that students can act locally based on global information. A system has a well-organized structure. The system has many subsystems; one subsystem can consist of many subsystems; one subsystem can have many subsystems; and so on until a part that cannot be divided further is reached, which is called a part or element. Components can also be systems that are part of the system on which they are based.

In other words, all these components interact and influence each other to form a system. The human body, for example, is a system composed of parts such as the head, stomach, legs, arms, and so on. Each component is a subsystem, and each subsystem has components such as bones, skin, meat, tendons, and so on. For example, hands have components such as bones, skin, flesh, tendons, and so on.

Education is an open system because it cannot function without interacting with other systems outside education. Thus, education is described as an open system because the education system cannot function well if it does not establish a relationship with its environment (transcendental system), especially if education is isolated from its environment. Education is the heart of society and its property. The government/school, parents and society are all responsible for education. Because with such education, what influences people's lives will also influence education.

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Endnotes

¹ Sujarwo, “Reorientasi Pengembangan Pendidikan Di Era Global”, No. 2 Tahun XIII September 2006.”

² (Muhsinah Annisa, dkk, 2019)

³ Arifin, *Ilmu Pendidikan Islam: Suatu Tinjauan Teoritis Dan Praktis Berdasarkan Pendekatan Interdisipliner*.

⁴ Mujib, Abdul dan Mudzakkir, *Ilmu Pendidikan Islam*.

⁵ Zed, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan*.

⁶ Purwadarminta, *Kamus Umum Indonesia*,.

⁷ Sutabri, *Analisis Sistem Informasi*.

⁸ Jogyanto, *Analisa Dan Desain Sistem Informasi: Pendekatan Terstruktur Teori Dan Praktik Aplikasi Bisnis*.

⁹ Syafril & Zelhendri Zen, *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Pendidikan*.

¹⁰ Tholkhah, *Membuka Jendela Pendidikan*, , 2004.

¹¹ Abu and Uhbiyati, “Ilmu Pendidikan.”

¹² Nurani Soyomukti, *Pendidikan Berperspektif Globalisasi*, , 2008.

¹³ Abuddin Nata, *Metodologi Studi Islam*,.

¹⁴ Zahara Idris, *Dasar-Dasar Pendidikan*.

¹⁵ Tilaar, *Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia Dalam Era Globalisasi*.

¹⁶ Zamroni, *Paradigma Pendidikan Masa Depan*.

¹⁷ Mawardi, “Pendidikan Islam Transdisipliner Dan Sumber Daya Manusia Indonesia.”