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### Islamic Basic Education Planning in the Thematic Study of the Qur'an (Studies at SD/MI Level Units)

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#### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa perencanaan pendidikan dasar Islam dalam kajian tematik al-Qur'an dan hadis, kajian ini difokuskan pada satuan jenjang SD/MI. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kepustakaan. Data penelitian ini meliputi kajian tafsir tematik, buku dan artikel ilmiah yang relevan terkait perencanaan pendidikan dalam QS. Al-Anfal ayat 60 dan QS. Al-Hasyr ayat 18. Adapun sumber data diperoleh dari sumber referensi kredibel dari laman *google scholar* dan *sinta*. Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa makna perencanaan diartikan sangat penting dalam QS. Al-Anfal: 60 dan QS. Al-Hasyr: 18 sebagai langkah awal dalam seluruh proses kehidupan. Selanjutnya, perencanaan juga menjadi "kompas pengarah" yang akurat antara langkah awal (modal utama) dengan tujuan pendidikan. Melalui penelitian ini, diharapkan menjadi rujukan bagi penelitian relevan terkait analisa rasional dan sistematis terhadap pengembangan pendidikan berlandaskan al-Qur'an.

**Kata Kunci:** Kajian Tematik Al-Quran, Perencanaan Pendidikan, Pendidikan Dasar (SD/MI).

#### Abstract

*This study aims to analyze the planning of Islamic basic education in the thematic studies of the Qur'an and hadith, this study is focused on the SD/MI level unit. This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. The data of this research include studies of thematic interpretations, books, and relevant scientific articles related to educational planning in QS. Al-Anfal verse 60 and QS. Al-Hasyr verse 18. The data sources were obtained from credible reference sources from the Google Scholar and Sinta pages. The results of this study conclude that the meaning of planning is interpreted as very important in QS. Al-Anfal: 60 and QS. Al-Hasyr: 18 as the first step in the whole process of life. Furthermore, planning also becomes an accurate "guiding compass" between the initial steps (main capital) and educational goals. Through this research, it is hoped that it will become a reference for relevant research related to a rational and systematic analysis of the development of education based on the Qur'an.*

**Keywords:** Al-Quran Thematic Studies, Education Planning, Basic Education (SD/MI).

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## INTRODUCTION

Education management is an effort to wisely manage the quality of educational processes and outcomes (Zen, 2016). Various predictions and anticipations in the implementation of education are contained in management (Hidayat, 2016). This is based on the management functions that are applied in the education process, including the functions of planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating (Sulaeman, 2018). In this context, the planning function plays an important role as the main capital and the initial step in the education management process.

Planning is the preparation of educational programs that refer to the vision, mission, and goals of the institution (Kholili & Fajaruddin, 2020: 53-69). The concrete form of a plan is a consensus that is contained in the curriculum and learning programs. All educational activities are carried out periodically according to the predetermined plan (Thoha, 2017: 169-182). On this basis, learning planning must be relevant to planning in government regulations, namely the policies of the minister of education, the minister of religion, to the internal policies of educational institutions, so that this relevance strengthens the process and results of achieving the goals of education (Alfiansyah, *et.al.*, 2020: 52-67).

Each educational program has its indicators of success. This means that measurable and adequate planning is needed in determining the indicators of the success of a learning program (Hadi, 2018: 134-144). This is intended as a preventive measure that is in a plan, reconsidering aspects of policy (regulation), weaknesses, strengths, opportunities, and challenges faced by institutions in determining superior programs for improving the quality of educational institutions.

According to Fadhli (2016: 103-113), any educational activity that is not based on planning is the same as an attempt to thwart the program from the start. This is because the achievement targets, indicators of success, and procedures for implementing these activities are not measurable. This shows the role of planning in each learning program, in order to maintain the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the learning program. The quality of education is largely determined by the planning that has been made since the beginning of the management of education.

In the context of Islamic education management, there are efforts to contextualize the Qur'an on the entire "breath" of struggle and empowerment of resources in the field of Islamic education, including aspects of planning (Fathoni, 2015). Al-Quran as a guide for human life functions as a guide for managing the earth and all existing resources (Wakka, 2020: 82-92). Scientists and Muslim scholars or scholars believe that the Koran is the source of all sources of knowledge, integrated and interconnected in the concept of *wahdatul 'ulum* (Syaripudin, 2016: 132-139). This has been a conversation for a long time, then it was agreed upon in an effort to integrate or Islamize knowledge in the world Islamic education conference (Hanifah, 2018: 273-294).

Various studies have shown that there are interrelated components between sciences that are incorporated in two main points, namely perennial knowledge and acquired knowledge (Mustakim, 2021). Both of them become an outline of integration and are bridged by human reasoning based on the purity of reason and the deepening of divine revelation (Asmariyani & Nurmadiyah, 2017). This is also a reinforcement of the truth of Islamic scientific concepts that are scientific in proving the principles of science derived from the Qur'an.

The Qur'an as a guide contains the meaning of planning comprehensively, including its relevance to the management of education. Management as a scientific discipline has the principles of basic knowledge of institutional management and the quality of learning based on the Qur'an. According to Ngadi, *et.al.* (2020: 338-350), there are at least 300 verses in the Qur'an that refer to management principles. Even so, researchers specifically have not found a verse that directly states planning in education, but planning in life in general. For example, two verses of the Qur'an are the main concern of researchers, namely QS. Al-Anfal verse 60 and QS. Al-Hashr verse 18.

Indeed, academic studies on planning in Islamic education management and planning in the Qur'an have been studied separately by previous researchers. Among other things, discussing the management aspect of Islamic education planning based on thematic studies of the Qur'an and hadith (Ikhwan, 2016: 128-155; Nasution, 2022: 32-47), the principles of educational planning from the perspective of the Qur'an (Suja'i, 2018: 161-180), the concept of educational planning through a normative approach and historical studies (Suja'i, 2019), implementation of Islamic education planning (Hakim, 2021: 231-239), the urgency of educational planning in Islamic educational institutions (Sahnan, 2017: 142-159; Miftachurrohman & Atika, 2018: 473-480), contemporary Islamic education planning (Aminuddin & Kamaliah, 2022: 56-64), planning strategy as the development of Islamic education (Nuryasin & Mitrohardjono, 2019: 77-84), Islamic education planning values (Asykur, *et.al.*, 2022), Islamic education planning at Islamic study institutions (Yunus, 2015), the urgency of education planning after the Covid-19 pandemic (Akhmad, 2021: 219-230), foundations and principles of Islamic education planning (Nuraeni & Mujahidin, 2021: 104-121), as well as a fundamental analysis of educational changes based on the Qur'an (Majid, 2018: 273-292).

Observing the literature review above, it can be understood that this study is different or has a gap analysis with previous research. This can be seen from the formal object of research which refers to educational planning based on QS. Al-Anfal verse 60 and QS. Al-Hasyr verse 18. In addition, this research is also devoted to its application to Islamic basic education institutions (MI/SD level). Furthermore, this research is summarized in the title, "Planning Islamic Elementary Education in the Thematic Study of the Qur'an (Studies in Elementary/MI Level Units)".

## **METHOD**

This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. The focus of the research is a thematic discussion based on the Qur'an, surah Al-Anfal verse 60, and QS. Al-Hasyr verse 18 concerning Islamic basic education planning. To obtain data, the researchers used the study of thematic commentaries as the main reference, then supplemented with relevant scientific books and articles. Furthermore, the researchers looked for various library references from credible sources, including Google Scholar and Sinta pages (Assingkily, 2021). As for the classification of research sources, the minimum is scientific articles accredited by Sinta 5, which are up to date (maximum 10 years ago or 2012).

The presence of the researcher as a key instrument seeks to find data and explore its meaning related to educational planning which is principally contained in the two surahs. Next, the researcher collects literature data to check the data based on supporting findings or comparisons with the results of previous research. Of course, so that this research is controlled in searching data, the researcher uses the keyword "al-Qur'an-based educational planning" on the scientific article search page. Then, the researcher harmonizes the findings with various relevant studies (scientific works) as material for comparing the findings. This is done by researchers to ensure the novelty of research and data discovery that is useful for scientific recognition. Thus, the research data will be declared valid by cross-checking the data sources and findings.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **The Urgency of Planning in the Management of Islamic Elementary Education**

Educational goals are the final target in the educational process cycle, while upstream or initially starting with the planning stage (Lazwardi, 2017: 119-125). This is intended to make clear the initial steps, vision, success indicators, implementation procedures, and the achievement of goals in education (Pambudi, *et.al.*, 2019: 110-116). Furthermore, the framework for achieving educational goals will be well conceptualized in the educational planning stage.

The preparation of concepts and programs in the planning stage will determine the quality of the process and results (Hasnadi, 2019: 141-148). Optimizing the achievement of educational targets also starts with planning (Sahnan, 2017: 142-159). This shows the role and function of planning which is very urgent in underpinning or becoming the basic principle of management activities to achieve educational goals effectively and efficiently (Uliatunida, 2020: 35-48). In line with this, Marlina (2017) explains that planning will be a reference for calculating or determining program priorities to be implemented under the estimated time, funds, and human resources capabilities of basic education institutions.

In planning, it is also determined the job description of human resources for basic education institutions, including who, what, and how a program is implemented. This confirms that planning is a measure of the success of a program because it has been described in detail about the implementation of a program, implementation standards, financing standards, management standards, standards for educators and education personnel, to the standard of success of a performance (Hasim, *et.al.*, 2021).

In the context of management, educational planning is the basic stage in analyzing rationally and systematically all educational development efforts to achieve targets and goals effectively and efficiently, this of course reconsidering the needs of society and the demands of the increasingly tight and competitive world of work (Bararah, 2017: 131-147). Furthermore, Darwisayah, *et.al.* (2021: 225-237) explains that the function of educational planning is also a guarantor of the quality of educational programs. How come? All estimates of funds, time, and HR capabilities have been measured so that waste, job description discrepancies, or other aspects can be minimized through the planning stage.

In-depth, Nuryasin & Mitrohardjono (2019: 77-84) stated that the preparation of programs in the planning stage at the basic education (SD/MI) level seeks to analyze the results of previous performance to be linked with future predictions systematically in the form of a set of programs (activities) to achieve certain results. In this context, planning becomes a complete concept in combining improvements from previous stages and achievement targets for future stages in the current context. Thus, educational goals will be achieved with optimal achievement targets.

In detail, the benefits of educational planning are greatly felt in the efforts to manage and empower educational institutions. These include the concept of standard implementation and supervision of the entire educational process, initial media in selecting alternative implementations with less risk of loss, determining the priority scale of the program to be implemented, efforts to make effective and efficient use of various educational institutions resources, adjustment of the leadership and institutions. in dealing with various dynamics of education, providing convenience in the form of coordination and collaboration steps with related institutions or agencies, as well as being an evaluation material for the achievement of indicator-based goals that have been set at the planning stage (Pawero, 2021: 16-32).

Based on the description above, it can be understood that educational program planning in the context of Islamic education management is a fundamental principle in the program implementation procedure. Furthermore, the planning also reflects the institution's target in a year or 1 semester. It will contain a reflection of Islamic values originating from hujjah Islamiyah (al-Qur'an and hadith). Thus, measuring institutional targets can be seen from the planning concept that has been prepared, while target achievement is measured from the indicators contained in the planning concept. This shows the urgency of planning in the management of Islamic basic education.

### **Islamic Basic Education Planning in the Study of Thematic Interpretation (Surah Al-Anfal: 60 and QS. Al-Hasyr: 18)**

In the Qur'an surah al-Anfal verse 60, Allah swt. said: *“And prepare against them whatever strength you can and from horses tethered for battle (by which) you frighten the enemies of Allah and your enemies and people besides them whom you do not know; while God knows. Whatever you spend in the way of Allah will surely be recompensed with sufficient for you and you will not be wronged (harmed).”*

Based on the verse above, there are several important vocabularies related to planning in the management of Islamic basic education, namely *i'diluu* (meaning: prepare), *qawwah* (meaning: strength), *'aduwwan* (meaning: enemy), and *duwiffa* (meaning: rewarded quite) (Shihab, 2014). These four vocabularies were deliberately chosen by the researcher as a form of the relevance of this verse to educational planning and the achievement of an educational goal.

The verse above explains how the Muslim troops set up war strategies in dealing with their enemies, namely the infidels. The first word in the form of *i'diluu* (prepare), means a form of initial concept that must be arranged in such a way before carrying out an activity (in the context of the verse, before the war). The second word is *qawwah* (strength), meaning a form of estimating the ability of human resources and existing natural resources to carry out an activity (war). The third word is in the form of *'aduwwan* (enemy), meaning a target, opportunity, challenge, or obstacle faced in the process of the activity. Furthermore, the fourth word in the form of *duwiffa* (repaid fairly) is a form of strengthening that the process is the same as the result so that optimizing the achievement of results must begin with realizing a quality process (Shihab, 2014). Furthermore, table (1) below describes the meaning of educational planning in QS. Al-Anfal: 60.

**Table 1**  
**Islamic Education Planning in QS. Al-Anfal: 60.**

No.	Keywords	Translation	Meaning of Vocabulary
1.	<i>i'diluu</i>	prepare it	The form of the initial concept must be arranged in such a way before carrying out an activity
2.	<i>Qawwah</i>	Strength	The form of estimation of the ability of existing human and natural resources to carry out an activity
3.	<i>'aduwwan</i>	enemy	Targets, opportunities, challenges, or obstacles encountered in the activity process
4.	<i>Duwiffa</i>	fairly rewarded	The form of reinforcement is that the process equals the result so optimizing the achievement of results must begin by realizing a quality process

Based on the description above, it is understood that the Qur'an surah al-Anfal verse 60 explains that current and future events are related, so they must be prepared carefully. Preparation or planning efforts will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the results (achievement) of goals in Islamic education. For this reason, the management of Islamic basic education must be based on proper planning, because in it is the beginning of the internalization of Islamic values that must be programmed and prioritized for children from elementary age.

Furthermore, regarding the function of planning related to the word of God in QS. Al-Hasyr verse 18, “*O you who believe, fear Allah and let everyone pay attention to what he has done for tomorrow (hereafter); And fear Allah, verily Allah is Knowing of what you do.*”

Based on the verse above, there are three important vocabularies related to the planning function in the management of Islamic basic education, namely *waltandzur* (meaning: and pay attention), *ghadin* (meaning: tomorrow), and *khahirun* (meaning: Allah knows best) (Shihab, 2014). These three vocabularies were deliberately chosen by the researchers as a form of the relevance of this verse to the function of educational planning and the achievement of an educational goal. Furthermore, table (2) below describes the meaning of educational planning in QS. Al-Hashr: 18.

**Table 2**  
**Islamic Education Planning in QS. Al-Hashr: 18.**

No.	Keywords	Translation	Meaning of Vocabulary
1.	<i>waltandzur</i>	and pay attention	The form of the initial concept in planning, namely introspecting weaknesses and mistakes that have occurred in the past as a reminder in the present to avoid these mistakes
2.	<i>ghadin</i>	tomorrow	as a reminder that there is a synergy of time dimensions from the past, future, and present, for that planning must pay attention to the tridimensional time

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3. *khabirun* Allah knows the implementation must be in accordance with the agreed planning best procedure in order to achieve the goal optimally
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Indeed, the verse above describes the warning from Allah SWT. humans to obey and stay away from all His prohibitions. The word in the form of *waltandzur* (and pay attention) means a form of initial concept in planning, namely introspecting weaknesses and mistakes that have occurred in the past as a reminder in the present to avoid these mistakes. The second word in the form of *ghadin* (tomorrow) means a reminder that there is a synergy of time dimensions from the past, future, and present, for that planning must pay attention to the tridimensional time. The third word in the form of *khabirun* (Allah is All-Seeing) means that the implementation must be in accordance with the agreed planning procedure in order to achieve the goal optimally. Because God's supervision does not escape one management process but is complete and comprehensive (Shihab, 2014).

Based on the description above, it is understood that the Qur'an surah al-Hasyr verse 18 describes the tridimensional time that must be observed in the preparation of educational planning. Because the present context cannot be separated from efforts to pay attention to past events and targets or predictions in the future. In addition, planning is also not necessarily able to accommodate all stages of the Islamic basic education management process. Therefore, awareness of supervision, rights, and obligations is the main capital in achieving the target or goal of Islamic basic education.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion above, it can be concluded that the meaning of planning is very important in QS. Al-Anfal: 60 and QS. Al-Hasyr: 18 as the first step in the whole process of life. Furthermore, planning also becomes an accurate "guiding compass" between the initial steps (main capital) and educational goals. Through this research, it is hoped that it will become a reference for relevant research related to the rational and systematic analysis of the development of education based on the Qur'an, as an effort to contextualize the Qur'an in the process of implementing Islamic education in Indonesia.

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