

## Deliberative Value-Based Education in Realizing The Tahfidz Al-Quran Generation at MIN 3 Central Tapanuli

Ismail, Sugeng Sukoco, Syafaruddin, Nurul Oktaviana Mekawati  
UIN Sumatera Utara

*ismailahmad0512@gmail.com*  
*sugengsukoco0606@gmail.com*  
*syafaruddinsiahaan@uinsu.ac.id*  
*nuruloktavianamekawati03@gmail.com*

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of writing this article is to see how the planning and arrangement of education based on the value of deliberation at MIN 3 Central Tapanuli in realizing the Tahfidz Al-Quran generation in the era of globalization. This research uses descriptive qualitative. This is done to be able to describe the decisions taken in realizing the Tahfidz Al-Quran generation. The author uses three stages of data analysis: data analysis before in the field, data analysis in the area, and data analysis after complarea. To test the validity of the data, it is done in three ways, namely triangulation, member check, and doing a detailed description. The study results provide answers that: 1) The Planning Stage of the MIN 3 Tapanuli Tengah School uses organization, forum, structure, function, and mechanism so that planning and supervision have clear standards and goals. 2) Planning Preparation Stage in improving the quality of education at MIN 3 TAPTEG, the Principal communicates intending to embrace all stakeholders in this madrasa, including the leadership staff, namely by opening communication to anyone. 3) Realizing the Tahfidz Al-Quran Generation in the Era of Globalization, the school uses three methods: Semaan, reading together, and sorongan.

### ABSTRAK

Tujuan Penulisan artikel ini untuk melihat bagaimana perencanaan dan penyusunan pendidikan berbasis nilai musyawarah yang berada di MIN 3 Tapanuli Tengah dalam mewujudkan generasi Tahfidz Al-Quran era globalisasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif yang bersifat deskriptif. Hal ini dilakukan agar mampu mendeskripsikan pengambilan keputusan yang diambil dalam mewujudkan generasi Tahfidz Al-Quran. Penulis menggunakan tiga tahapan analisis data, yaitu analisis data sebelum di lapangan, analisis data di lapangan dan analisis data setelah selesai di lapangan. Untuk menguji keabsahan data dilakukan dengan tiga cara yaitu triangulasi, member check, dan melakukan deskripsi rinci. Hasil penelitian memberikan jawaban bahwa: 1) Tahap Perencanaan Sekolah MIN 3 Tapanuli Tengah menggunakan pengorganisasian, wadah, struktur, fungsi dan mekanisme, sehingga perencanaan dan pengawasan memiliki standard dan tujuan yang jelas. 2) Tahap Penyusunan Perencanaan dalam meningkatkan mutu pendidikan di MIN 3 TAPTEG, Kepala Sekolah melakukan komunikasi dengan tujuan untuk merangkul seluruh stakeholder yang ada di madrasah ini termasuk para staf pimpinan, yaitu dengan membuka komunikasi terhadap siapa pun. 3) Mewujudkan Generasi Tahfidz Al-Quran di Era Globalisasi, pihak sekolah menggunakan tiga metode, yaitu semaan, reading together and sorongan.

**Kata Kunci:** perencanaan; pendidikan berbasis nilai musyawarah; *tahfidz al-quran*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Management is a fundamental human activity (S. Harahap, 2017). This is because management is managing people (educators-students), decision making, organizing processes, and is used as a source to complete predetermined goals (Nurdyansyah & Andiek, 2017). Thus it can be seen that management is a science and art in applying its functions. The meaning of management is very much in line with the reality that we see in everyday life, where managers do not carry out the tasks themselves but by organizing other people to do them. Some of the definitions above also emphasize that management as a science functions to explain events, symptoms, and existing conditions. At the same time, management as art teaches us how to do something to achieve a goal that brings results or benefits (*Firmansyah Dan Mahardhika*, n.d.).

The management function itself has differences depending on the approach, point of view, and knowledge of a person (manager). Generally, management can be separated into 4 things: planning, actuating (implementation), organizing, and controlling (supervision). Everything is the key to achieving success in the

vision and mission of an institution or agency. Given the breadth of discussion related to this management function, this research will focus on one management function, namely planning (Maujud, 2018).

Planning is an effort to determine various things to be achieved in the future or a series of activities to determine the different stages needed to achieve goals. In other words, planning is a form of exercise that has been coordinated to achieve certain goals in a specific time by involving other people (Sholeh, 2016). Good planning is a plan that is initiated, formulated, and decided in a deliberation forum. The result of the deliberation is a mutual agreement to implement a decision. Although in principle, a school/madrasah principal can decide something without going through review. However, decisions made by deliberation will be far better than unilateral decisions. Indeed, a goal to be realized together must have a mature plan. So that by involving many people will foster togetherness and a sense of responsibility for the tasks to be carried out (R. D. Harahap, 2018).

Preliminary observations show that Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Negeri (MIN) 3

Central Tapanuli has an attractiveness and uniqueness to study. This is because schools build deliberation in planning activities to be carried out. One of the plans that was decided through deliberation was the *Tahfiz Al-Qur'an* program (memorization of the Qur'an) for the madrasa students. This program is a follow-up to the program of the Ministry of Religion of Tapanuli Central Regency which requires all students of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah, both public and private, to memorize *Juz 30*.

The existence of good cooperation and deliberation between school principals, teachers, and the community is the reason for the author in researching, especially in management at MIN 3 TAPTEG. Mutual trust makes the school one of the most popular and well-known institutions in the TAPTEG area. So that every year many elementary age students (MI) are accepted and not accepted at MIN 3 TAPTEG. This achievement has been maintained by the institution to gain more trust in the era of globalization.

Therefore, the purpose of writing this article is to explore how educational planning is based on the value of deliberation. Then to find out how the

stages of preparation in improving the quality of education at MIN 3 Central Tapanuli. So as to be able to create age children generation of *Tahfiz Al-Quran* who are able to be competitive in accordance with the needs of the times and technology era of globalization.

## **B. RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach which aims to understand the circumstances or phenomena that occur descriptively. Descriptive, namely describing the decision making taken in realizing the generation of *Tahfiz Al-Quran* in the era of globalization. The author uses three stages of data analysis, namely data analysis before the field, data analysis in the field and data analysis after completion in the field (Yuliani, 2018).

To test the validity of the data, it was carried out in three ways, namely triangulation, member check, and doing a detailed description (Anney, 2014). Triangulation is carried out in the following ways: (1) comparing the results of interviews between research subjects, (2) comparing the results of observations with the results of interviews and documents obtained. Member check is

the process of checking data obtained by researchers to data providers (Arifah, n.d.). The purpose of member check is to find out how far the data obtained is in accordance with what is provided by the data provider. If the data found are agreed upon by the data providers, it means that the data is valid so that it is more credible (Rahmawati, 2018). Detailed descriptions are carried out by researchers so that the process of reporting research results is more accurate and fulfills all the data collected. This is done so that the picture of the principal's leadership in making decisions in improving the quality of madrasah.

## **C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. Value-Based Planning Deliberation at MIN 3 Central Tapanuli**

To confirm the reference to the value-based planning of deliberation, it is formulated that from the point of view of educational institutions, planning is seen as the degree of quality achievement, as a predetermined design specification. In the context of education, the concept of quality is more accurately referred to as high quality (top quality) to students (Fitrah, 2017). When associated with the concept of quality education, quality is

measured by the performance of graduates, an ability of graduates to satisfy needs. At the next stage, there is a change from a reactive perspective to a proactive perspective (Ali, 2017).

The main focus in this approach is how to guarantee that the products produced are according to the specifications that have been set, not only by checking the product itself, but more directed to whether the process used to produce the product is in accordance with the requirements set to ensure the product is in accordance with the requirements with specifications or not (Husni & Putra, 2018). Thus, the goal is that a process that is not of good quality can be reproached beforehand. Up to the quality assurance approach, quality is seen as a product target (specification) that must be met without defects. Regarding this matter, MIN 3 in realizing its goals is certainly inseparable from various obstacles. Performance is a multidimensional construction that includes many factors that influence it. These factors include intrinsic education factors (personal / individual) or human resources and extrinsic factors, namely leadership, system, team, situational (Özutku, n.d.).

Based on this opinion, teacher performance is influenced by factors of knowledge, skills, motivation, and the role of the individual concerned. The performance produced by this teacher will affect the performance of the group and ultimately this performance will affect the performance of the organization. Communication plays a very important role in an organization. The organization itself is a collection of people who always need to communicate with each other in carrying out work to achieve common goals (Katzenbach & Smith, 2008). Lecturers are required to contribute as much as possible to the achievement of higher education goals (Sasono, 2014). For this reason, all human resources at the university need to be mobilized to maximize their performance with effective communication a correct and systematic step through planning to realize quality or will produce good quality (Santika, 2017).

An institution's savings will come naturally when the institution does everything right. Good management of education quality assurance must meet the quality standards of education that have been set by education policy

makers. This view shows that education quality assurance includes good quality planning and quality control so that continuous quality improvement can be maintained. Therefore, education quality assurance must be managed properly, taking into account quality assurance management, namely planning for better education quality, more focused implementation of education quality assurance, more effective supervision and evaluation of education quality assurance. Education quality assurance planning can be seen from the internal process aspects that exist in educational institutions.

Planning in the learning process involves all school members, this is explained by Oda that the syllabus used is always revised at the beginning of the semester to adjust to the current situation and conditions so that students are able to implement it in everyday life. In the learning process a teacher must build a learning atmosphere that gives a familiar feel to both receive lessons from their educators without any coercion, pressure and the like. The teacher's role in implementing Islamic educational values in the learning process must make himself an example or as a learning model. This is very important in order to

form noble character for the students being taught.

So, deliberation-based planning in the learning process in addition to compiling a syllabus at the beginning of learning, the teacher who teaches also becomes important in teaching. It is undeniable that Islamic educational institutions are not just transferring religious knowledge and training students' intellectual skills. When educational planning is carried out and the school's organizational structure is prepared to facilitate the realization of educational goals, and organizational members, employees or employees are led and motivated to succeed in achieving the goals, it is not guaranteed forever that all activities will take place as planned. An important key to the school management process is that the value of the school's supervisory function lies primarily in its relationship to planning and delegated activities.

Thus, it is easy to understand that educational planning based on the value of deliberation carried out at MIN 3 Central Tapanuli is an educational management function that must be actualized, as well as other management functions by prioritizing the values of

deliberation. Based on this concept, the planning process that precedes supervisory activities must be carried out first. The intended planning includes planning: organization, forum, structure, function and mechanism, so that planning and supervision have clear standards and objectives. all teachers and staff by prioritizing the values of deliberation.

## **2. Planning Process for Improving School Quality**

The main purpose of planning is to improve the quality of madrasas by implementing various predetermined references (Halik & Das, 2020). To provide services to students, in this case involve the entire school community in providing services to students so that educational activities for students are carried out properly. This is where the main core of the purpose of education, the change in behavior is based on Islamic values. Based on this, Rapono explained that the targets of planning preparation are ethics and behavior that underlie the development of knowledge and scholarship that gave birth to education for the alumni of MIN 3 Central Tapanuli. So based on this, it is very important to prepare a careful plan, because with careful planning, goals will

be achieved with direction (Bararah, 2017).

Planning based on deliberation values, in this case, teachers and all other work units cooperate cooperatively in the context of achieving educational goals. This is what Sapirin explained that without good cooperation, the vision and mission of educational institutions will be constrained, this is because because the teacher plays his own role (Suswati et al., n.d.). So, in this case, lecturers must have competence in carrying out their duties and obey operational standards, work procedures and are oriented towards efforts to improve work quality. Teachers must make themselves an important part of educational institutions. So in this case, the teacher's role in providing academic services cannot be separated from the purpose of education itself (Debora & Han, 2020).

Problems that arise in the development of education management are related to the principles of professionalism and deliberation, namely that there are still several work posts that are not in accordance with their field of expertise, and there are assignments without any element of deliberation first. The education management actor has

faith in the religion he embraces, namely Islam which prioritizes deliberation and shows tasks in accordance with their duties and expertise (Musfah, n.d.).

MIN 3 Central Tapanuli as one of the educational institutions that has the duty and purpose to carry out education and teaching, as well as community service in some Islamic religious sciences (science of *da'wah*) for academic and professional programs (Yusuf, 2013). To carry out this task, MIN 3 Central Tapanuli implements the vision that has been announced. In carrying out its duties and functions the head of the madrasa is assisted by his assistants, in the process of developing MIN 3 Central Tapanuli assisted by two non-structural institutions that are given a special task to handle the development of MIN 3 Central Tapanuli both academically and scientifically through research, training, publications, social services and cooperation, as well as more practical application of technology. Without good planning there will be confusion in the delivery and meaning of information that makes the purpose of information in improving an organization not carried out properly. So to achieve this, the participation of teachers and

heads and their representatives is needed to establish a good and correct plan.

This is where the importance of a good planning of each component of academic activities based on the value of deliberation so that these problems can be identified so that appropriate solutions can be given. According to the observations in this study, performance is a multidimensional construction that includes many factors that influence it, in this case the factors are not much different from other educational institutions (Shenhar et al., 2001).

In connection with the planning built at MIN 3 Tapanuli Central, it includes various things including communication in terms of conveying the rules and policies that will be applied to teachers and staff. Rules and policies to them with good planning and implementation by holding regular meetings with teachers and leadership staff that have been scheduled every week, and usually every Monday. As a leader, the head communicates with the leadership staff because how can I implement policies or existing rules without their support, then one way to get them to want and support implementing existing regulations and

policies is through a communication approach.

When educational planning is carried out and the organizational structure of the school is prepared to facilitate the realization of educational goals, and organizational members, employees or employees are led and motivated to succeed in achieving the goals, it is not guaranteed forever that all activities will take place as planned. The value of the function of school planning and supervision lies primarily in its relationship to planning and delegated activities. Indicators of improving the quality of education in schools are seen in each component of education (Mubarak, n.d.). That is why the presence of school supervisors must be an integral part in improving the quality of education, so that together with teachers, principals and other school staff, they collaborate to foster and develop the quality of education in the schools concerned as optimally as possible in accordance with the standards that have been set (Crowther et al., 2009).

Principals and teachers as managers play a role in deciding how all existing resources (inputs) will be used and processed through deliberation that will



produce outputs (outputs) or school graduates. Here the function of school management carried out by school leaders, madrasas, pesantren (macro) and learning management carried out by teachers (micro) leads to good work productivity and satisfactory graduates of educational institutions. An educational institution will achieve the best performance if it is led by a principal who is strong, visionary, consistent, democratic, and dares to make strategic decisions. In addition, the principal as the manager of the institution he leads must be responsible, and understand the existence of the school as a complex and unique organization (Santika, 2017).

From the description above it can be concluded that the quality of educational institutions is very dependent on the leadership of the principal and the level of teacher participation. It is very determined how the planning has been determined. On the other hand, the role of the community in the education council forum in improving the quality of education as a supporter, the existence of assistance in the form of necessary tools that must be owned by madrasas for the implementation of education, as a mediator, the community provides

supervision to the education council. for further planning. So in the preparation it involves all school members and stakeholders by building good deliberation. In the sense that any small or large activity without planning is likely to fail.

### **3. Creating a Generation of *Tahfidz Al-Quran* in the Globalization Era**

Learning is a combination that consists of human elements, materials, facilities, equipment and procedures that are mutually exclusive affect the achievement of learning objectives. *Tahfidz Quran* is a process memorize the Koran by reading and listening that must be included into memory so that it can be said out of the head with the method certain. *Tahfidz Qur'an* activities at MIN 3 TAPTEG participate in intracurricular activities. While the extracurricular activities in the form of a tambourine, dhuha prayer in congregation, dhuhur prayer in congregation, recitation carried out on Islamic holidays, qiro'ah, and mental guidance, scouts, drum bands, theater, and martial arts.

Implementation of *Tahfidz Al-Quran* in MIN 3 Central Tapanuli.using 3 methods. *First, Semaan*. That is listening to a reading to be memorized. Teacher listens student reading and memorization.

Sometimes students are with each other create groups to listen to each other's memorization. All not done every day, sometimes only done once a week.

*Second*, Reading together. The teacher and students together read the study prayer first, then continued by reading Asmaul Husna. After finished reading Asmaul Husna, then read the letters and prayers in the *Tahfidz Al-Quran* guide book according to grade level and the semester. If class VI reads Surah Al-Baqoroh, Surah An-Nabaa, Surah Ali Imron. As for grade III students, the material provided is still light, Surah Al A'la, Surah Ath Tariq, Surah Al Buruj, Surah Al Ghasiyah, and prayers, namely prayer entering and leaving the toilet, prayer after the call to prayer, prayer entering and leaving the toilet. Go out of the mosque, and pray after the prayer.

*Third*, sorogan. Sorogan, with students advancing one by one to read the rote memorized and guided by the teacher. While teacher provide additional notes, comments, or guidance when needed. After advancing one by one and the memorization is good and fluent the teacher gives initial mark on the student tahfidz guide book.

## REFERENCES

- Ali, M. (2017). *Kebijakan Pendidikan Menengah Dalam Perspektif Governance Di Indonesia*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Anney, V. N. (2014). *Ensuring The Quality Of The Findings Of Qualitative Research: Looking At Trustworthiness Criteria*. [Http://Repository.Udsm.Ac.Tz:8080/Xmlui/Handle/123456789/256](http://Repository.Udsm.Ac.Tz:8080/Xmlui/Handle/123456789/256)
- Arifah, N. P. (N.D.). *Paid Promote Sebagai Media Promosi Produk Delicy Dalam Meningkatkan Konsumen Potensial*. 1(7).
- Bararah, I. (2017). Efektifitas Perencanaan Pembelajaran Dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Di Sekolah. *Jurnal Mudarrisuna: Media Kajian Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 7(1): 131–147. [Https://Doi.Org/10.22373/Jm.V7i1.1913](https://doi.org/10.22373/Jm.V7i1.1913)
- Crowther, F., Ferguson, M., & Hann, L. (2009). *Developing Teacher Leaders: How Teacher Leadership Enhances School Success*. Corwin Press.
- Debora, K., & Han, C. (2020). Pentingnya Peranan Guru Kristen Dalam Membentuk Karakter Siswa Dalam Pendidikan Kristen: Sebuah Kajian Etika Kristen [The Significance Of The Role Of Christian Teachers In Building Students' Character In Christian Education: A Study Of Christian Ethics]. *Diligentia: Journal Of Theology And Christian Education*, 2(1): 1–14. [Https://Doi.Org/10.19166/Dil.V2i1.2212](https://doi.org/10.19166/Dil.V2i1.2212)

- Fitrah, M. (2017). Peran Kepala Sekolah Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan. *Jurnal Penjaminan Mutu*, 3(1): 31–42. <https://doi.org/10.25078/jpm.v3i1.90>
- Firmansyah, A., Mahardhika, B.W (N.D.). Retrieved October 29, 2021, From [https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=fkycdwaaqbaj&oi=fnd&pg=pr5&dq=Manajemen+Sebagai+Seni+Berfungsi+Untuk+Mengajarkan+Kita+Bagaimana+Melakukan+sesuatu+untuk+mencapai+suatu+tujuan+yang+benar-benar+membawa+hasil+atau+manfaat.+&ots=Mj3ufbg-4q&sig=S0n1qvylkievknymbxtrzhw-Tfm&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=fkycdwaaqbaj&oi=fnd&pg=pr5&dq=Manajemen+Sebagai+Seni+Berfungsi+Untuk+Mengajarkan+Kita+Bagaimana+Melakukan+sesuatu+untuk+mencapai+suatu+tujuan+yang+benar-benar+membawa+hasil+atau+manfaat.+&ots=Mj3ufbg-4q&sig=S0n1qvylkievknymbxtrzhw-Tfm&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false)
- Halik, A., & Das, S. W. H. (2020). The Implementation Of Quality Control Management For Student Guidance In Man 1 Parepare. *Madania: Jurnal Kajian Keislaman*, 24(1): 49–60. <https://doi.org/10.29300/madania.v24i1.3078>
- Harahap, R. D. (2018). Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dalam Meningkatkan Motivasi Mengajar Guru Di Smp N 2 Sigambal. *Jurnal Eduscience*, 5(1): 47–52. <https://doi.org/10.36987/jes.v5i1.892>
- Harahap, S. (2017). Implementasi Manajemen Syariah Dalam Fungsi - Fungsi Manajemen. *At-Tawassuth: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam*, 2(1): 211–234. <https://doi.org/10.30821/ajei.v2i1.838>
- Husni, A., & Putra, M. M. P. (2018). *Pengendalian Mutu Hasil Perikanan*. Ugm Press.
- Katzenbach, J. R., & Smith, D. K. (2008). *The Discipline Of Teams*. Harvard Business Press.
- Maujud, F. (2018). Implementasi Fungsi-Fungsi Manajemen Dalam Lembaga Pendidikan Islam (Studi Kasus Pengelolaan Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Islahul Muta'allim Pagutan). *Jurnal Penelitian Keislaman*, 14(1): 31–51. <https://doi.org/10.20414/jpk.v14i1.490>
- Mubarak, F. (N.D.). *Faktor Dan Indikator Mutu Pendidikan Islam*. 9.
- Musfah, J. (N.D.). *Manajemen Pendidikan Teori, Kebijakan, Dan Praktik*. Kencana.
- Nurdyansyah, N., & Andiek, W. (2017). *Manajemen Sekolah Berbasis Ict* (Vol. 2). Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo. <http://eprints.umsida.ac.id/1624/>
- Özutku, H. (N.D.). The Influence Of Intrinsic And Extrinsic Rewards On Employee Results: An Empirical Analysis In Turkish Manufacturing Industry. *Business And Economics Research Journal*, 20.
- Rahmawati, N. A. (2018). Evaluasi Sistem Otomasi Ibra V6 Di Perpustakaan Sdit Luqman Al-Hakim Internasional Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Kajian Informasi & Perpustakaan*, 6(1): 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkip.v6i1.14255>
- Santika, I. G. N. (2017). Kepala Sekolah Dalam Konsep Kepemimpinan Pendidikan: Suatu Kajian Teoritis. *Widya Accarya*, 7(1): Article 1.

- [Http://103.207.99.162/Index.Php/Widyaccarya/Article/View/898](http://103.207.99.162/Index.Php/Widyaccarya/Article/View/898)
- Sasono, E. (2014). Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia Perguruan Tinggi; Tantangan Dan Kebutuhan. *Jurnal Stie Semarang (Edisi Elektronik)*, 6(2):77–100.
- Shenhar, A. J., Dvir, D., Levy, O., & Maltz, A. C. (2001). Project Success: A Multidimensional Strategic Concept. *Long Range Planning*, 34(6): 699–725. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301\(01\)00097-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0024-6301(01)00097-8)
- Sholeh, M. (2016). Keefektifan Peran Kepala Sekolah Dalam Meningkatkan Kinerja Guru. *Jdmp (Jurnal Dinamika Manajemen Pendidikan)*, 1(1): 41–54. <https://doi.org/10.26740/Jdmp.V1n1.P41-54>
- Suswati, I., Setiawan, F. E. B., Prasetyo, Y. B., & Tilaqsa, A. (N.D.). *Interprofessional Education (Ipe) Panduan Tutorial Dan Homevisit Kesehatan Keluarga*. Ummpress.
- Yuliani, W. (2018). Metode Penelitian Deskriptif Kualitatif Dalam Perspektif Bimbingan Dan Konseling. *Quanta*, 2(2): 83–91. <https://doi.org/10.22460/Q.V2i2p83-91.1641>
- Yusuf, M. J. (2013). *Konseling Islami Pada Fakultas Dakwah*: 19(28): 13.