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Research Article

Management Information System at Hidayatul Mubtadi'in Islamic Boarding School in South Lampung

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Abstract.
This research aims to find out about Hidayatul Mubtadi'in the Islamic boarding school in South Lampung management information system. The availability of a good information system will greatly support educational activities in an institution. The significant developments in information technology have led to fundamental changes, including a large positive impact on increasing productivity and policy formulation of government institutions. A management information system is a system used to present information to support operations, management, and decision-making within an organization. This research employs a survey research method. The data consists of primary data obtained from the head of the Islamic boarding school, the foundation's secretary, teachers, and staff. Meanwhile, secondary data refers to supporting tools or documents related to the research object, such as documents, vision, mission statements, etc. Data collection methods used in this research include observation, interviews, and documentation, and involve data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

Keywords: system, information, management, Islamic Boarding School

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1. Introduction

World society, in general, is undergoing massive changes due to the passage of time, namely the rapid expansion of technology. Currently, the community is seeing a communication revolution that is significantly impacting communication mediums, both in terms of content and delivery. Changes in communication tools happen so swiftly in this day and age. Various parties have recognized the current expansion of information communication and technology. A sound information system will considerably help instructional activities at a facility or educational institution. Significant advancements in information technology have resulted in fundamental changes, positively impacting productivity and creating government agency regulations. Education is one of the

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government programs that must be addressed because it has a broad reach in its implementation. This involves the system of education development in Islamic boarding institutions. Besides Islamic religious organizations, Islamic boarding schools have also proven to be educational institutions that play an essential role in educating the nation's life.

Indonesia is the heart of Islamic religious education, with several Islamic boarding schools and madrasas led by a kyai or ulama. Islamic boarding schools are places where students can learn about Islamic religious knowledge. Consequently, management development is required to keep up with the times. The Islamic boarding school management information system must be built so that all human resources, including management, students, madrasah funding, and boarding schools, may be recorded. Indeed, Islam is concerned with providing and disseminating information. Information compiled in Islam from the time of the Prophet Adam through the time of the Prophet Muhammad, the Prophet of the end times.

This information includes the Qur'an, hadith and explanations, and opinions of scholars regarding Islam as a whole. From the Islamic perspective, information sources are always employed or utilized by people on Earth. The source of information is the revelation from Allah the Almighty in the form of the Qur'an and Al-Hadith, which is an explanation of the Qur'an from the Prophet Muhammad [peace be upon him]. These two sources are the foundation of knowledge that is thought to be true and must be trusted. The Qur'an and Hadith are the primary sources of information in Islamic studies. Historical events or realities can also be used as a source of information. Events are occurrences in social life that have been communicated or reported, which can be processed or manufactured into information.

Management information systems are the product of these information sources, particularly from scientists whose thoughts generate scientific information [1]. Technology plays a critical role in human life. Technology is regularly employed to accomplish the goals and ambitions of various groups or persons worldwide. The negative consequences listed are significant. The spread of fake news on the internet, the existence of a web for buying and selling illegal goods, the continued rise of online gambling, pornography, and online prostitution, and other negative things are evidence of the many negative effects that can be done through technological media. Systems that integrate human activities with technology to assist operational and management operations are called information systems. The information system used in a nation's place is usually consistent with the nation's culture; how a nation communicates reflects the nation's cultural system. In contrast, a country's norms and culture frequently impact people's

communication behavior. Information systems in Islam are essential to examine; this is novel in Islamic studies since there is a connection between Islamic sciences and social sciences, which will alter the relationship between components in Islam.

Data collection, processing, and analysis are performed to provide timely and reliable information that may be presented in accordance with the demands required to support decision-making. Annual data collecting for religious and educational institutions is undertaken, and the report is utilized to set development strategies and educational programs. The paper quantitatively describes the growth of religious education and institutions, highlighting the current conditions and level of demand. As a result, the data is critical for determining the development of religious education institutions and for use as material in improving educational quality, including system equipment, facilities and infrastructure, employment, and an increase in the education budget.

Many administrators or managers are aware of the existence and benefits of management systems within educational institutions. However, some of them have not fully utilized these systems. This indicates that many individuals overseeing educational institutions are not aligned with the rapid developments in knowledge and science. Due to the widespread failure to apply this knowledge, educational leaders often face suboptimal performance in planning, decision-making, and control. This deficiency extends to both national and Islamic education, resulting in ongoing crises within the education sector. These crises encompass unmet educational objectives, ceaseless moral dilemmas, education that disregards societal expectations, unequal educational policies, management issues, leadership crises, a shortage of competent human resources, and institutional education problems.

According to Uus Muhammad Husaini's research findings, it has been determined that Pondok Pesantren Nur El Falah has effectively utilized communication technology to establish connectivity among stakeholders. Through the student information system, stakeholders can easily control and supervise activities in accordance with their roles and responsibilities. Any adaptation challenges that arise are addressed through socialization efforts and strengthening supporting infrastructure. Nevertheless, the leadership of Pondok Pesantren Nur El Falah is committed to ensuring that the use of communication technology through the student information system operates optimally [2].

In a study conducted by M. Ainul Yaqin and colleagues, it is noted that Islamic boarding schools (Pondok Pesantren) serve as places of learning with a wide range of facilities and services. Proficiency in language, creativity, religious knowledge, leadership, and various fields of expertise are essential within these institutions. Currently, many Pondok

Pesantren lack a specific and integrated information system architecture tailored to their needs and objectives. This deficiency is primarily due to a lack of focus on information system development within Pondok Pesantren. Therefore, there is a need for information systems in Pondok Pesantren. In this study, the author addresses the design of an information system for Pondok Pesantren using TOGAF (The Open Group Architecture Framework) and the Architecture Development Method (ADM) methodology. The output expected from the design of the Pondok Pesantren Information System is to create a model and a basic framework (blueprint) for developing an integrated information system to support the needs of Pondok Pesantren [3]. This research aims to understand the management information system in Hidayatul Mubtadi'in Islamic Boarding School in South Lampung.

2. Methods

This study employs a survey research method. The survey research method is a quantitative research method used to obtain data that pertains to beliefs, opinions, characteristics, behaviors, variable relationships, and to test hypotheses, either from the past or the present [4]. The data in this study consists of primary data, which is obtained from the head of the Islamic boarding school, the foundation's secretary, teachers, and staff. Meanwhile, secondary data refers to supporting tools or documents related to the research object, such as documents, vision-mission statements, and so on. Data collection methods used in this research include observation, interviews, and documentation. The data processing and analysis techniques utilized in this study include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Definition of System

We are all familiar with the word system. The term system is derived from the Greek *systema*, which means "a set of parts or components that are interconnected in an organized manner and form an inseparable unit." The system is a collection of interconnected or integrated pieces designed to achieve a specific aim. Technically, a system is a collection of interrelated components that operate together to achieve a common goal. A system is made up of inputs, processes, and outputs. Systems are designed to deal with something that occurs repeatedly or often. A system can be defined as

a collection of organized, interacting, interdependent, and integrated variables. The system is a collection of two or more interrelated and interacting components that work together to achieve goals. The system is typically broken into smaller sub-systems that support the bigger system [5].

In defining the system, there are two approaches: those that highlight the procedure and those that focus on the components or elements. The system approach focuses on procedures and defines a system as a network of interrelated procedures collected together to conduct an activity or achieve a specific objective [6]. The system is a collection of interrelated components that work together to achieve a variety of objectives. Furthermore, another understanding of the system includes elements and input, processing, and output. The system is introduced and implemented inside the user organization after it has been designed. The system implementation is deemed to be successful if the applied system is used. At the same time, if the users reject the implemented system, the system is considered a failure. The system approach, which is a collection of components or elements, has a broader definition than the procedure-focused system approach. A component-focused system approach will be easier to study for system analysis and design [7].

3.2. The Definition of Information

Information, like the air we breathe, is critical in organizations. Information is described as the outcome of data processing in a more valuable and meaningful form to the recipient, describing an actual event used for decision-making [6]. Data that has been processed or has significance is referred to as information. Managers can manage information like other resources because it is one of the available **data sources** [8]. Data that has been processed and made useful for users in making decisions is referred to as information. Good information is information that adds value to the user's life. Users will use the information for planning, coordination, evaluation, and decision-making. Information is a transformation of Islamic ideals that explains something to educate and enlighten mankind and is delivered according to the degree of thinking of the moment.

Because data is in its raw state, it cannot tell us much and must be processed further. Data is processed using a model to produce information. It is necessary to explain how the cycle occurs or is required in the production of information to gain meaningful information for the recipient. The cycle is as follows:
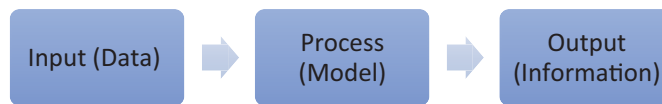
Figure 1: Information Cycle.

3.3. Information Quality

High-quality information is good information, and high-quality information is determined by the following factors: [9].

3.3.1. True or Accurate

In Q.S Hud verse 120 Information can please the receiver:

وَكُلًّا نَّقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ مِنْ اَنْبَآءِ الرُّسُلِ مَا نُثَبِّتُ بِهٖ فُؤَادَكَ وَجَآءَكَ فِيْ هٰذِهِ الْحَقُّ وَمَوْعِظَةٌ وَّذِكْرٰى لِلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ

Meaning: *"And We relate to you ⌊O Prophet⌋ the stories of the messengers to reassure your heart. And there has come to you in this ⌊sûrah⌋ the truth, a warning ⌊to the disbelievers⌋, and a reminder to the believers".*

In Q.S Al-Baqarah verse 42, information that is accurate and needs to be understood by others is not mixed with incorrect or fraudulent information:

وَلَا تَلْبِسُوا الْحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتَكْتُمُوا الْحَقَّ وَاَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُوْنَ

Meaning: *``Do not mix truth with falsehood or hide the truth knowingly."*

In Q.S Al-Hujurat verse 9, fair information is impartial to one party:

وَاِنْ طَآئِفَتٰنِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ اقْتَتَلُوا فَاَصْلِحُوْا بَيْنَهُمَاۚ فَاِنْ بَغَتْ اِحْدٰىهُمَا عَلَى الْاُخْرٰى فَقَاتِلُوا الَّتِيْ تَبْغِيْ حَتّٰى تَفِيْٓءَ اِلٰٓى اَمْرِ اللّٰهِۚفَاِنْ فَآءَتْ فَاَصْلِحُوْا بَيْنَهُمَا بِالْعَدْلِ وَاَقْسِطُوْا اِنَّ اللّٰهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِيْنَ

Meaning: *"And if two groups of believers fight each other, then make peace between them. But if one of them transgresses against the other, then fight against the transgressing group until they ⌊are willing to⌋ submit to the rule of Allah. If they do so, then make peace between both ⌊groups⌋ in all fairness and act justly. Surely Allah loves those who uphold justice".*

In Q.S. Al-Baqarah verse 213, Information can resolve differences or conflicts between recipients and can reconcile their disputes:

كَانَ النَّاسُ اُمَّةً وَّاحِدَةً ۗ فَبَعَثَ اللّٰهُ النَّبِيّٖنَ مُبَشِّرِيْنَ وَمُنْذِرِيْنَ ۖ وَاَنْزَلَ مَعَهُمُ الْكِتٰبَ بِالْحَقِّ لِيَحْكُمَ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ فِيْمَا اخْتَلَفُوْا فِيْهِۗ وَمَا اخْتَلَفَ فِيْهِ اِلَّا الَّذِيْنَ اُوْتُوْهُ مِنْۢ بَعْدِ مَا جَآءَتْهُمُ الْبَيِّنٰتُ بَغْيًاۢ بَيْنَهُمْ ۚ فَهَدَى اللّٰهُ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لِمَا اخْتَلَفُوْا فِيْهِ مِنَ الْحَقِّ بِاِذْنِهٖ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ يَهْدِيْ مَنْ يَّشَآءُ اِلٰى صِرَاطٍ مُّسْتَقِيْمٍ

Meaning: *"Mankind was [of] one religion [before their deviation]; then Allāh sent the prophets as bringers of good tidings and warners and sent down with them the*

Scripture in truth to judge between the people concerning that in which they differed. And none differed over it [i.e., the Scripture] except those who were given it - after the clear proofs came to them - out of jealous animosity among themselves. And Allāh guided those who believed to the truth concerning that over which they had differed, by His permission. And Allāh guides whom He wills to a straight path".

Correct information indicates that the information is devoid of errors, is not discriminatory or misleading to the user, and reflects the objective of the information. Accuracy requires that the information reflects its intended purpose. The information must be accurate because many disturbances can affect or damage the information from the source to the recipient [10].

3.3.2. Timely

The information generated or required must not be delayed because later it will be of poor quality, and if used as a basis for decision-making, it will have catastrophic effects or result in errors in decision-making and action.

3.3.3. Al-Ma'ruf or Relevant

Q.S Ali-Imran verse 110 explains that:

كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ اُمَّةٍ اُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ تَأْمُرُوْنَ بِالْمَعْرُوْفِ وَتَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَتُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِاللّٰهِۗوَلَوْ اٰمَنَ اَهْلُ الْكِتٰبِ لَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَّهُمْۗمِنْهُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ وَاَكْثَرُهُمُ الْفٰسِقُوْنَ

Meaning: *"You are the best community ever raised for humanity—you encourage good, forbid evil, and believe in Allah. Had the People of the Book believed, it would have been better for them. Some of them are faithful, but most are rebellious``.*

The relevant information has feedback value, allowing consumers to validate or adjust their previous expectations. The level of relevance of information between one person and another changes according to each user's demands. The importance of information varies depending on the individual.

3.4. Definition of Information System

Information systems give value to processes, production, quality, management, decision-making, and problem-solving, as well as a competitive edge that is extremely beneficial to corporate operations. Information Systems are a collection of organizational elements that work together to achieve a goal by utilizing inputs, procedures, and outputs

[15]. They can also be utilized to aid in decision-making. Information systems are made up of the following components: a) Hardware refers to tangible devices such as computers and printers; b) Software, often known as a program, is a set of instructions that allows hardware to process data; c) Procedure, which is a set of rules used to process input and generate the required output; d) People All parties involved in the development of the information system. People All parties responsible for designing information systems, processing information system outputs, and utilizing information system outputs; e) Database, which is a collection of tables, relationships, and other data storage components; f) Computer networks and data communications, which are systems that connect and allow resources to be shared or accessed by multiple users [9].
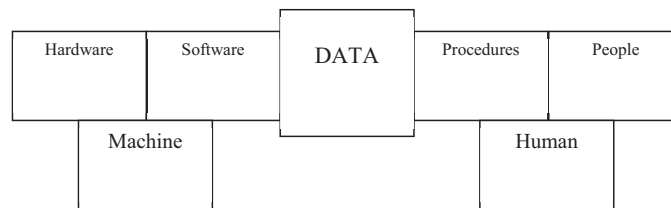

Figure 2: Information System Component.

3.5. Management Information System

Management information systems convey information to support an organization's operations, management, and decision-making. Management information systems are the study of information systems emphasizing their application in business and management [11]. Sharia-compliant and conventional management information systems differ. This distinction is mainly based on the reference and basis for locating sources of information, namely the Quran and Sunnah. Traditionally, management information systems seek connections to specialists and experts in their disciplines, all of which are based on their thoughts. The following summarizes the distinction between Sharia and traditional information systems. Becta defines an information system as "a network of all communication channels used in the organization" [13].

Management information systems are intended to provide management with the decision-oriented information required to plan, supervise, and evaluate organizational activities [14]. The primary function of management information systems is to provide honest and correct data and information for the benefit of the company, making it easier for management to carry out planning, supervision, direction, and delegation of work, as well as to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of available data that is

honest, accurate, and on time. Meanwhile, the management information system aims to provide information for decision-making and information for planning, regulating, assessing, and continuous improvement [1]. System information management comprises two components: a) a database and b) a software system.

3.6. Islamic Boarding School of Hidayatul Mubtadi'in Management Information System

Management information systems always process computer-based information by assessing what information must be given, to whom, and when. Islamic boarding schools are also regarded as traditional institutions, which in technical terms refers to a location populated by santri or those seeking knowledge. The primary goal of boarding schools is to prepare students to investigate and master Islamic religious knowledge, intending to produce cadres of scholars and educate Indonesian society. According to Q.S. At-Taubah [9] 122:

وَمَا كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ لِيَنْفِرُوا كَآفَّةً فَلَوْلَا نَفَرَ مِنْ كُلِّ فِرْقَةٍ مِنْهُمْ طَآئِفَةٌ لِّيَتَفَقَّهُوا فِى الدِّيْنِ وَلِيُنْذِرُوا قَوْمَهُمْ اِذَا رَجَعُوْٓا اِلَيْهِمْ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَحْذَرُوْنَ

Meaning: *"The believers should not go forth altogether, rather, a party from each section should go forth to become well versed in the religion, and when they return to their people warn them in order that they may beware".*

The Ministry of Religious Affairs, as a technical department with the authority and task of promoting religious education implementation, is directly or indirectly responsible for creating Islamic boarding schools. To govern the development of Islamic boarding schools, a management system is required, whether it is connected to each element in it (santri, kyai, and boarding school caregivers), formal and non-formal education systems, facilities and infrastructure, or the finances of Islamic boarding schools [16]. As a result, each pesantren must give correct information on the development process to meet the needs in controlling and enhancing pesantren quality. The boarding school management information system processes boarding school data by utilizing and applying information technology [12].

The following are three advantages of the Boarding School Management Information System: 1) Enabling the Ministry of Religious Affairs Directorate of Pondok Pesantren and Madrasah Diniyah to play an active part in strategic planning to increase pesantren quality; 2) Integrating and storing all pesantren data in a database, which was previously held in many unconnected computers; 3) Make data storage and access to pesantren records more convenient for the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

The role of the Management Information System at Hidayatul Mubtadi'in Islamic Boarding School greatly assists the teachers in the execution and management of school administration, such as: a) SIMPATIKA services used for managing teacher data under the Ministry of Religious Affairs, b) E-learning to support the learning process, and c) E-Report, which teachers use to simplify grading for students. In supporting the decision-making process, the leader or head of the Islamic boarding school must also seek approval from the members or teachers to avoid errors in decision-making. Although the head of the Islamic boarding school is the highest decision-maker, input from the teachers is still valuable in strengthening the decision-making process.

4. Conclusion

Information systems offer value to operations, production, quality, management, decision-making, and solving problems, as well as providing a competitive edge that is extremely beneficial to company activities. Management information systems present management with selected decision-oriented information required to plan, supervise, and evaluate organizational activities. Management information systems always process computer-based information by assessing what information must be given, to whom, and when. The boarding school management information system is a data processing activity at the boarding school that makes use of and applies information technology.

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