AL-IMARAH

Good Education Planning as An Effort to Improve the Quality of Education in The Digital Era

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Abstrak

Planning is very important as part of management, especially since the field being planned is a very substantial field, namely education. Education that uses careful planning will produce good education in the process. Good education is education that in the process is able to develop all of the students' nature, especially their intellectual and religious nature. With this nature, students will be able to develop the power to think rationally. Meanwhile, through religious nature, pillars of goodness will be embedded in students which are then implied in all their life activities, in improving the quality of education. This research uses qualitative research using a library research approach (literature study). The results of this research show that planning is a series of policies and rules to be implemented by considering opportunities, challenges and obstacles and determining directions to achieve better goals in the future.

Keywords: Educational Planning, Efforts to Improve the Quality of Education, In the Digital Era

INTRODUCTION

Basically, education is a very important and fundamental need in the life of humans, community groups or nations. Therefore, decision-makers in the field of education must continue to develop education in a systematic, integrated and planned manner, so that education as one of the development fields responsible for human resource development can really make a real positive contribution. . and play an important role in his efforts to educate the nation's life based on the preamble to the 1945 Constitution.[1]

Planning is one of the most important management tasks. Actually, this design activity is related to school activities. The plan greatly affects the success of the operation. Therefore, good work is work that is planned and carried out according to plan. For an educational institution, especially elementary schools, planning has a strategic position in the entire learning process. Educational planning provides a clear direction for the process of implementing education, so that the management of educational institutions can be carried out more effectively and

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[1] Ali Nurdin, *Perencanaan Pendidikan Sebagai Fungsi Manajemen* (Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2019).

efficiently. Implementing effective teaching in primary schools requires planning. Planning directs schools to achieve the goals that have been set.[2]

Planning is a very important thing as part of management, especially if the planned field is a very important field, namely the field of education. Training using proper planning provides good training throughout the process. Good education is education that is able to develop all the character of students, especially their intellectual and religious characters. This trait allows students to develop the ability to think rationally. At the same time, through religious nature, the pillars of goodness are rooted in students, which are then included in all their life activities.[3]

To achieve this good level of education, it is necessary to plan concrete steps so that education providers and education leaders can implement it according to the available facilities and infrastructure as well as human resources. In the same way, the educational process is affected by education that is poorly designed and fundamentally does not correspond to the goals and expectations of education. For example, in the learning process, teachers must first prepare a learning implementation plan (LPP) in the hope that the learning that will be carried out can run well to achieve the goals that have been determined.[4]

Planning is a very complex subject and the scope of the problem is very wide, especially when it is associated with educational problems. This article discusses the meaning of educational planning and design with the hope that education that is indispensable for the wider community will ultimately be effective and in line with the actual educational goals through careful planning. Therefore, the following questions will be discussed in detail in this article: 1. What and how to plan education 2. What is the purpose of educational planning 3. What approach is used in planning 4. What principles are embraced in planning 5. Planning and environment 6. What steps are taken in planning?[5]

METHOD

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method (literature research) with a literature research approach. This type of literature research is a research that almost entirely relies on literary materials both in physical and digital form. According to Kartini Kartono, in the book Introduction to Social Research Methodology, it is written that the purpose of literature research is to collect information and knowledge with the help of various materials in the library, the results of which are used as the main function and the most important tool in research practice in the field. characteristics and relationships of the phenomenon studied. Researchers obtained information from various journals, research papers and other documents investigating the development of distance education.[6]

RESEARCH RESULTS
Education Planning

Planning is a very complex subject and the scope of the problem is very broad, especially if it is related to educational issues. This article discusses the meaning of educational planning and design with the hope that education, which is indispensable for the wider community, will

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[2] Ulil Albab, "Perencanaan Pendidikan Dalam Manajemen Mutu Terpadu Pendidikan Islam," 2021.

[3] Fatkhul Mubin, "Perencanaan Dan Manajemen Pendidikan," 2020.

[4] Widhy Setyowati, Jason Moscato, and Chioke Embre, "Strategi Pendidikan Dasar Untuk Menghadapi Tantangan Era Kurikulum Digital Dengan Studi Empiris," *Jurnal Mentari: Manajemen, Pendidikan Dan Teknologi Informasi* 2, no. 1 (2023).

[5] Aisyah, "Perencanaan Dalam Pendidikan," *Adaara: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam* 6, no. 1 (2018).

[6] Suparlan Suparlan, "Metode Dan Pendekatan Dalam Kajian Islam," *Fondatia* 3, no. 1 (2019).

ultimately be effective and in line with the actual objectives of education through careful planning.[7]

According to Prajudi Atmusudirdjo, planning is the calculation and definition of what will be done, who and how to achieve certain goals. Planning in a broad sense is nothing but the process of systematically preparing activities that will be carried out to achieve certain goals. Planning can also be interpreted as the process of preparing various decisions that will be implemented in the future to achieve predetermined goals. Planning can also be interpreted as the process of creating a series of policies that guide the future in accordance with what has been decided.[8]

From the various notions of planning above, it can be analyzed that planning is a set of policies and rules applied in considering opportunities, challenges, and obstacles and setting directions to achieve better goals in the future. More specifically, it can be said that planning aims to bridge theory and practice and is used to guide the future to the present. With this planning, one can also anticipate unwanted events and plan activities to achieve goals. As with the government's policy of organizing the state exam for the sixth or ninth or twelfth time, its implementation requires very careful planning to ensure the smooth and smooth implementation of the state exam. The plan that is implemented includes the number of participants in the state exam and the cost of completing it. All this must be well thought out and planned. In addition to planning, we must also understand what education is. Experts find it difficult to define education because it fosters very different activities and aspects of personality, and all these activities can be called education.[9]

In the dictionary of education, education is (a) a process by which a person develops skills, attitudes and behavior in the society in which he lives, (b) a social process in which a person is exposed to a selected and controlled environment. influence (especially from schools) so that they receive and experience the optimal development of social and individual skills. The definition of education above illustrates that education has a process and development towards the optimal. The education referred to here is formal education organized by the community and the government, the purpose of which is to achieve the educational goals set by law, namely. complete person in addition to the above definition of planning and the definition of education, there is also what is called educational planning in the world of education.[10]

Purpose of Education Planning

The definition of educational planning given above has provided a clear picture of the purpose of educational planning, which is the direction for education providers to achieve better educational goals in the future. Specifically, training planning has several objectives, including: a. Control standards for the implementation of training organizers, namely aligning the implementation or activities of managers and members of training organizations with predetermined programs or plans; b. Knowing when the implementation of educational planning takes place and how the process of implementing educational services; c. Knowing who is involved (organizational structure) in the implementation or planning of educational programs, both qualitatively and quantitatively, both from academic and non-academic aspects; d. Implementation of the activity process aimed at achieving educational goals effectively and

[7] Ilham A. Gani and Nurmiati Nurmiati, *Perencanaan Dan Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia* (Bandung: Grup CV. Widina Media Utama, 2023).

[8] Nanny Mayasari et al., *Perencanaan Pendidikan*, ed. Ahmad choirul Ma'arif (Serang Banten: PT Sada Kurnia Pustaka, 2022).

[9] Isnawardatul Bararah, "Efektifitas Perencanaan Pembelajaran Dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam Di Sekolah," *Mudarrisuna: Media Kajian Pendidikan Agama Islam* 7, no. 1 (2017).

[10] Eneng Garnika, Baiq Rohiyatun, and Lu'luin Najwa, "Implementasi Analisis Swot Dalam Perencanaan Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan Di Sekolah Dasar," *Journal Of Administration and Educational Management (Alignment)* 4, no. 2 (2021).

systematically. Implementing the process of activities aimed at achieving educational goals effectively and systematically, including costs and quality of work; e. Minimizing various unproductive and ineffective activities in the training service process in terms of cost, energy and time; f. Providing a comprehensive (integrated) and specific (specific) description of the training activities or work to be carried out; g. Harmonization or integration of several subtasks within the organization; h. Knowing the various opportunities, obstacles, challenges and difficulties faced by educational organizations; I guide the process of achieving educational goals.[11]

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education explains that the objectives of education planning in the school environment are (1) to ensure the achievement of changes / educational goals that have been set with high certainty and minimal risk. (2) to support coordination between school participants; (3) to ensure integration, synchronization and synergy between school participants, schools and district/city education offices and to ensure linkages and continuity between planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring over time; (4) to optimize the participation of school and community members; and (5) to ensure the effective, efficient, fair and sustainable use of power.

From the above objectives of educational planning, it is clear that the important purpose of educational planning is to determine the direction of education, actors, processes and identify opportunities, obstacles and challenges and difficulties faced by educational institutions/units in order to achieve educational goals. The educational planning process is a process of identifying opportunities, obstacles, challenges and difficulties faced by educational institutions/units in order to achieve educational goals set at high and low risk. For example, in implementing government policy on the importance of applied science colleges to reduce unemployment in Jambi Province, the government built several vocational schools. To carry out the construction of these schools, the government must allocate funds for their implementation and who will do it.[12]

Planning Approach

According to experts, there are different approaches to education planning, namely: access to social needs; employment approach (worker approach); profit and loss method (cost-revenue method); and cost-effectiveness approach. The four learning design approaches are briefly described below.[13]

1. Approach to social needs educational planning using the social needs approach is called the traditional approach by experts, because in this social needs approach more emphasis is placed on the priorities or goals to be achieved: a) Achieving social needs fulfillment . a) The achievement of social needs fulfillment or need for basic education services for all individuals. b) The provision of education services to free the school population from illiteracy. c) The provision of education services to free people from the fear of colonialism, ignorance and poverty. In this social needs model, the task of educational planning is to analyze future needs such as population growth, educational participation, student flow and community aspirations. Therefore, this social needs approach is usually applied in countries that are newly independent from colonialism and in indigenous communities where education and socio-economic conditions are underdeveloped.

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[11] Babara Susyanto, "Manajemen Lembaga Pendidikan Islam Dalam Menghadapi Era Digital," *Al-Madrasah: Jurnal Pendidikan Madrasah Ibtidaiyah* 6, no. 3 (2022).

[12] N Putri, A, R Melani, A, and R Nabila, S, "Peran Managemen Agar Meningkatkan Pendidikan Bermutu Di Era Digital," *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Budaya, Dan Pengajarannya (Protasis)* 2, no. 1 (2023).

[13] Abdul Muis Daeng Pawero, "Arah Baru Perencanaan Pendidikan Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Kebijakan Pendidikan," *Dirasah* 4, no. 1 (2021).

2. Employment (labor management) In planning employment training, the quality of graduates of the education system is emphasized in accordance with the employment needs of employees in various fields of development, such as economy, agriculture, trade and industry. According to Guruge, the purpose of this employment thinking is to channel training activities to companies to meet the needs of the national workforce (labor or workforce).

3. Cost Effectiveness Approach: Educational planning with the cost-effectiveness method can be seen from an economic point of view or called the profit-loss approach, where the cost of education is so large that it is expected that the results of training will lead to an increase in productivity. support the community's economy. This approach is based on the concept of investment in human capital, where every investment must produce a financially measurable return. The specificity of this approach is that education requires a large investment cost, therefore the financial return aspect must be considered in the development of education plans, and this approach is also based on the assumption that the quality of education services provides good results so that it can contribute to the economic growth of the community.

4. Integrated approach Educational planning using an integrated approach is considered a more complete and relatively better approach than the three approaches above, because this approach combines all educational planning approaches in a balanced and comprehensive manner. This approach is often referred to as a systemic or synergistic approach. The characteristics or features of an integrated approach include: a) The integration of the orientation and interests of individual development and social development (groups). b) Integrating the satisfaction of employment needs and preparation for the development of academic quality. c) integration of economic aspects (profit and loss) and aspects of socio-cultural services to encourage socio-cultural integration. d) the concept that states that all elements of the participants in the education service process in each education unit form a system.[14]

Planning Principles

Some of the principles that must be considered when developing an education plan include: a. The principle of interdisciplinarity that applies to various disciplines or fields of life; b. The principle of flexibility, namely being flexible, dynamic and responsive to developments or changes in society; c. The principle of effectiveness-efficiency or the preparation of education planning is based on a careful and mature calculation of available resources and educational goals; e. The principle of progress of change, namely encouraging and providing opportunities for all school students according to their role to work and advance through various innovations for higher quality education services. Objective, rational and systematic principles, i.e. educational planning, must be developed based on existing knowledge, based on a rational analysis of the needs and benefits of educational services (which allows realization in real time), and must; be clear and sustainable. systematic and steps to achieve the program; f. The general principle of cooperation means that the plan can motivate and build all school children to work in a good team; g. The principle of personal development, i.e. the training plan, should be prepared as well as possible, and should be an example of the maximum development of personal resources for the success of the training development program.[15]

Types of Planning Environments

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[14] Irma Ristanti et al., "Digitalisasi Perencanaan Pendidikan Islam Di Madrasah," *Mapendis: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam* 1, no. 1 (2023).

[15] Murni Yanto, "Manajemen Kepala Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Dalam Menumbuhkan Pendidikan Karakter Religius Pada Era Digital," *Jurnal Konseling Dan Pendidikan* 8, no. 3 (2020).

There are several types of education planning depending on which way you look at it. In terms of the order and scope of educational planning, some are national, some are regional, some are local, and some are institutional or even functional. In particular, educational design can be divided into several types, including: a). Bottom-up education planning (top-down education planning), this planning is often also called macro education planning or national education planning. B). Top-down curriculum (from the bottom-up curriculum), ie. educational planning is carried out by lower-level planners and then submitted to the center, such as plans prepared by teachers, principals, education offices and then submitted by the ministry of national education. C). Diagonal education planning, often called sectoral planning, i.e. planning in which there is cooperation between departments or agencies such as the Ministry of Education and the Provincial Development Planning Agency. d). Horizontal education planning, i.e. education planning that takes place through the cooperation of agencies or departments of the same level, for example the education planning of the Ministries of Education, Religious Affairs and Social Affairs. e). Circular education planning, i.e. education planning by authorized agencies in the form of short-, medium- and long-term planning. e). Top-down and top-down combined education planning (top-down education planning), i.e. education planning that brings together or takes into account regional and central interests.[16]

Planning Stages

A good training plan goes through some simple and logical steps that should be followed when creating a training plan. The process and stages of training planning can be explained as follows: The first stage, needs assessment, investigates the various needs or assessments required in the development process or learning services in each training unit. This initial research should be conducted carefully as it provides information about the program's past achievements, existing resources, what the program does, and future challenges. The second stage, the formulation of goals and objectives, i.e. the formulation of planning objectives and achievable goals.[17]

Formulating the objectives of education planning should be based on the vision, mission and the results of preliminary studies conducted on various needs or evaluations of education services. The third stage, policies and priorities, is the formulation of political priorities for education services. The formulation of political priorities should be translated into clear core strategies for education services to facilitate the achievement of objectives. The fourth step, program and project preparation, is the preparation of programs and projects for the implementation of operational education planning activities related to education services in most academic and non-academic aspects. The fifth step, feasibility testing, i.e. conducting feasibility testing in various ways. If the planning is done carefully and meticulously based on the available resources, the feasibility of a good education plan will be obtained. The sixth step, plan implementation, i.e. the stage of implementing educational planning for the realization of educational goals. The success of this stage is largely determined by the quality of human resources (principals, teachers, school committees, employees and students), cooperation between elements of the education unit as a reliable working group. The seventh step, evaluation and revision of future plans, i.e. activities to evaluate (evaluate) the success of the implementation of the program or training plan as feedback, then revise the program for the next training service plan.

CONCLUSION

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[16] Verdinandus Lelu Ngono and Wijayanto Taufik Hidayat, "Pendidikan Di Era Digital," *Jurnal Seminar Nasional Pendidikan*, 2019.

[17] Rahmawati et al., "Implementasi Sistem Manajemen Mutu ISO 21001: 2018 Sebagai Strategi Pendidikan Di Era Digital," *Journal of Industrial Engineering & Management Research* 5, no. 3 (2024): 16–22.

The description of education planning above, which includes the definition of planning and education planning, the purpose of education planning, the approach used in planning, the principles of planning, the type and environment of planning and the stages carried out in planning, can be summarized as follows: First, planning is a series of policies and rules to be implemented by considering opportunities, challenges and obstacles and determining directions to achieve better goals in the future. Second, educational planning can be said to be an effort to determine what will be done, how to do it, when to do it, where to do it, how much it will cost and who will do it, to achieve educational goals. Third, the definitions of planning and educational planning described above make it clear that the purpose of educational planning is to determine the direction of education, actors, processes and to find out the opportunities, obstacles and challenges and difficulties faced by educational institutions / units to achieve educational goals that have been set with a high degree of certainty with little risk.

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