IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPHETIC EDUCATION IN BUILDING RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL CULTURE AT AL FATTAH ISLAMIC HIGH SCHOOL

Sahri, Imam Fuadi, Ahmad Tanzeh, dan Kojin

Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Sunan Giri, UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, dan UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung

Email: sahriunugiri@gmail.com, fuadi_imam@yahoo.co.id, tanzeh@yahoo.co.id, dan kojinmashudi@gmail.com

Abstrak

Pendidikan profetik bertujuan untuk mengembangkan akhlak mulia berdasarkan ajaran Islam. Implementasi pendidikan profetik dalam mengembangkan daya religius dan sosial meliputi memperkenalkan nilai-nilai Islam sejak dini, memberikan pemahaman tentang hadis dan sunnah, serta mengajarkan kepedulian sosial. Jenis penelitian yang dugunakan adalah penelitian lapangan (field Research). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara mandalam, observasi dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dengan kondensasi data, display data, menarik kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa langkah yang dilakukan oleh SMA Al-Fattah dalam menerapkan pendidikan profetik dalam membangun religius dan sosial adalah memperkenalkan nilai-nilai keagamaan, menggunakan metode pengajaran yang efektif, melakukan pembinaan spiritual, memberikan teladan yang baik, pemberdayaan dan peningkatan sumber daya manusia serta menjalin kerjasama dengan orang tua siswa. Faktor pendukung; dukungan ketua yayasan dan kepala sekolah, keterlibatan orang tua dan integrasi konsep manajemen profetik. Hambatannya; kurangnya pemahaman tentang konsp pendidikan profetik, kurangnya sinergi antara guru, kepala sekolah dan peserta didik, dan keterbatasan sumber daya manusia.

Kata Kunci: Manajemen Pendidikan, profetik, religius, sosial

Abstract

Prophetic education aims to develop noble character based on Islamic teachings. The implementation of prophetic education in developing religious and social power includes introducing Islamic values from an early age, providing an understanding of hadith and sunnah, and teaching social care. The type of research used is field research. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Data collection techniques include in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis by condensing data, displaying data, and conclusions. The results of the study show that the steps taken by SMA Al-Fattah in implementing prophetic education in building religious and social are introducing religious values, using effective teaching methods, conducting spiritual coaching, setting good examples, empowering and increasing human resources, and cooperating with parents of students. Supporting factors; the support of the head of the foundation and the principal of the school, the involvement of parents, and the integration of the concept of prophetic management. The obstacle; is a lack of understanding of the concept of prophetic education, a lack of synergy between teachers, principals, students, and limited human resources.

Keywords: Educational Management, Prophetic, Religoius, Social

INTRODUCTION

Education is a systematic and planned process that aims to develop human potential as a whole, including intellectual, moral, social, and physical aspects¹. Education includes a learning and teaching process directed at forming individuals who are qualified, independent, and able to develop themselves holistically². In Islam, education is seen as the basic need of every individual, and is considered an important investment for the future of the Ummah and nation. Therefore, education in Islam not only includes knowledge of religion, but also includes knowledge of the world, science, and technology.

In Islam, education is seen as the basic need of every individual, and is considered an important investment for the future of the Ummah and nation. Therefore, education in Islam not only includes knowledge of religion, but also includes knowledge of the world, science, and technology³. According to Quraish Shihab, education has a very wide range of meanings. In order for its achievement to be perfect, it requires a long period of time and a lot of energy. Education is not limited to a tiered formality system, but education is also part of the process of a life and life that we live alone, or commonly called lifelong education without knowing time⁴.

Education in Islam is a learning process that involves the spiritual, moral, intellectual, and physical development of students to achieve perfection as pious and noble servants of Allah⁵. Education in Islam not only includes knowledge of religion, but also includes knowledge of the world, science, and technology⁶. Good management in Islam includes aspects such as the development of an Islamic curriculum, transparent financial management and supervision, the development of competent and noble moral educators, and the development of a conducive and Islamic learning environment⁷.

The development of management is not much different from human development, in the history of Islamic civilization since the time of the prophet there has been management, and the essence of management exists and develops naturally since the existence of this life⁸. According to the Islamic view, everything should be done neatly, correctly, orderly, and orderly. All processes must be followed properly and should not

¹ Cerika Rismayanthi, 'Optimalisasi Pembentukan Karakter Dan Kedisiplinansiswa Sekolah Dasar Melalui Pendidikan Jasmaniolahraga Dan Kesehatan', *Jurnal Pendidikan Jasmani Indonesia*, 8.1 (2011), 10–17.

² Anggatra Herucakra Aji, 'Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Ekstrakurikuler Pramuka Di SMP Negeri 1 Yogyakarta', Spektrum Analisis Kebijakan Pendidikan, 5.1 (2016), 82–96.

³ Sinta Yulis Pratiwi and Lailatul Usriyah, 'Implementasi Pendidikan Profetik Dalam Membentuk Karakter Peserta Didik Di Sekolah Dasar Al-Baitul Amien Jember', *EDUCARE: Journal of Primary Education*, 1.3 (2020), 243–64 https://doi.org/10.35719/educare.v1i3.40>.

⁴ Quroish Shihab, Lentera Al-Quran; Kisah Dan Hikmah Kehidupan (Bandung: Mizan, 2008).

⁵ Abdah Munfaridatus Sholihah and Windy Zakiya Maulida, 'Pendidikan Islam Sebagai Fondasi Pendidikan Karakter', *QALAMUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, Dan Agama*, 12.1 (2020), 49–58.

⁶ Mohammad Kosim and others, 'Ilmu Pengetahuan Dalam Islam (Perspektif Filosofis-Historis)', *Tadris: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 3.2 (2008), 121–40.

⁷ Dartim Dartim, 'Memaknai Relevansi Konsep Profetik Kuntowijoyo Dengan Manajemen Pendidikan Islam', *Iseedu: Journal of Islamic Educational Thoughts and Practices*, 4.2 (2020), 331–343 https://doi.org/10.23917/iseedu.v4i2.14346>.

⁸ Sulistiawati dan danial Hilmi, 'Eduction Management Perspective Prophet Ibrahim', *El-Thumuhat*, 2.1 (2019), 14–24.

be done carelessly. So that high-quality results will be created, one of which is determined by the leadership that someone has in an organization⁹.

The digital era has a major impact on education, especially in terms of the use of technology to support the learning process. With the increasing development of technology is able to support and help the process of learning activities 10. However, the digital era also brings various problems that need to be overcome so that education remains effective and quality. In the field it was found that many students are dependent on gadgets, so today's students often spend a lot of time in front of gadget screens, thus disrupting the balance of their lives and health. There is also a reliance on social media which can at least be a useful source of information, but can also cause adverse effects such as addiction and mental disorders. So that learners lacking in social interaction have difficulty in interacting socially in real life, due to dependence on technology. Therefore, education in educational institutions must create an Islamic culture through prophetic education management.

Prophetic discourse has actually long developed both among academics and non-academics¹¹. This discourse was motivated by the concern of various parties seeing the condition of Indonesian education which increasingly has no identity. In addition, addressing the output of the educational system that has not been able to contribute to the improvement of Muslim countries. In the midst of various educational concepts that appear today, prophetic education has become an alternative in directing its changes with a reference to trends, humanization and liberation for education in Indonesia.¹².

Prophetic education which is identified as an educational paradigm seeks to collaborate between modern education systems (new Educations) that develop forms of human values (humanism). The paradigm of prophetic education can be understood as a set of theories that not only describe and transform social phenomena and change something only for the sake of change but rather that directs change on the basis of ethical and prophetic ideals¹³.

In the existence of prophetic management can help educational institutions to manage various aspects, such as human resources, learning programs, information and technology management, and financial management¹⁴. An educational institution that implements prophetic management can ensure that all aspects are managed properly and effectively. In prophetic education management, educational leadership is emphasized on leadership principles based on Islamic teachings. This includes governance, vision,

⁹ Elvi Rahmi, 'Leadership-Manajerialship Dalam Pendidikan Islam', *TADRIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 13.2 (2018) https://doi.org/10.19105/tjpi.v13i2.1674>.

Hamidreza Mahroeian, Ben Daniel, and Russell Butson, 'The Perceptions of the Meaning and Value of Analytics in New Zealand Higher Education Institutions', *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 14.1 (2017), 2 https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-017-0073-y.

Agnia Addini, 'Fenomena Gerakan Hijrah Di Kalangan Pemuda Muslim Sebagai Mode Sosial', *Journal of Islamic Civilization*, 1.2 (2019), 109–18.

Yuni Masrifatin, 'Konsep Pendidikan Profetik Sebagai Pilar Humanisme', *LENTERA: Kajian Keagamaan, Keilmuan Dan Teknologi*, 18.2 (2019), 165–74.

Muhamad Khoirul Umam, 'Paradigma Pendidikan Profetik Dalam Pendekatan Pembelajaran Tematik Di Madrasah Ibtida'iyah', in *PROCEEDING: The Annual International Conference on Islamic Education*, 2018, III, 120–32.

Saiful Muchlis, Rimi Gusliana Mais, and Arif Hartono, 'Manajemen Keuangan Berbasis Penerapan Nilai-Nilai Profetik', *Musyarakah: Journal of Sharia Economic (MJSE)*, 2.1 (2022), 1–21.

mission, strategy, and actions guided by Islamic principles. These principles include the values of justice, honesty, openness, togetherness, and responsibility¹⁵.

In addition, prophetic education management also emphasizes on the importance of a holistic approach in education, which includes physical, mental, social, emotional, and spiritual aspects¹⁶. The purpose of teaching Islamic education is to develop and form a balanced human character in all aspects of life, both in the world and in the hereafter¹⁷. The main objective of education in Islam is to form a balanced human being in all aspects of life, both in the world and in the Hereafter. In practice, prophetic education management also includes human resource management, curriculum development based on Islamic teachings¹⁸, wise use of technology, as well as a learning approach that emphasizes mastering skills and knowledge relevant to the needs of society.

By implementing prophetic education management, educational institutions can build an Islamic school culture, where students are taught to develop Islamic values in everyday life and in the future.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is field research. While the approach used in this study is a descriptive qualitative approach ¹⁹. A descriptive qualitative approach used to understand phenomena in depth by collecting and analyzing descriptive data. This approach prioritizes description, interpretation, and understanding of the phenomenon under study, regardless of generalizations or representation of the population²⁰.

The data collection technique used with in-depth interviews is to obtain data on the application of prophetic education in building religious duaya at al Fattah Islamic High School. The observations used by researchers only focus directly on research figures, so that researchers only become observers. While documentation is used by researchers to support data that has been obtained through observations and interviews related to the implementation of prophetic education.

While in analyzing data using the technique proposed by Miles and Huberman, namely through data condensation, display data, draw conclusions²¹.

¹⁵ Trikinasih Handayani, Wuryadi Wuryadi, and Zamroni Zamroni, 'Pembudayaan Nilai Kebangsaan Siswa Pada Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Sekolah Dasar Adiwiyata Mandiri', *Jurnal Pembangunan Pendidikan: Fondasi Dan Aplikasi*, 3.1 (2015), 95–105.

Samsul Bahri, 'World View Pendidikan Islam Tentang Pembentukan Karakter Peserta Didik Yang Holistik Dan Integratif', Jurnal Mudarrisuna: Media Kajian Pendidikan Agama Islam, 7.2 (2017), 179–212.

Abas Asyafah, 'Research Based Instruction in the Teaching of Islamic Education', *SpringerPlus*, 3.1 (2014), 1–5 https://doi.org/10.1186/2193-1801-3-755>.

Sulis Rokhmawanto, Dwi Marlina, and others, 'Manajemen Pengembangan Kurikulum Madrasah Berbasis Ilmu Sosial Profetik Dalam MewujudkanMadrasah Unggul Di MA An Nawawi Berjan Purworejo', *An-Nidzam: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Studi Islam*, 7.1 (2020), 16–33.

David Hunter, Jacqueline McCallum, and Dora Howes, 'Defining Exploratory-Descriptive Qualitative (EDQ) Research and Considering Its Application to Healthcare', *Journal of Nursing and Health Care*, 4.1 (2019).

Vickie A Lambert and Clinton E Lambert, 'Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design', Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research, 16.4 (2012), 255–56.

²¹ anita de grave dan dani nur Saputra dkk Muhammad rizal pahleviannur, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (sukoharjo: Pradina Pustaka, 2022).

RESULT DAN DISCUSSION

Implementation of Prophetic Education Management in Building Religious and Social Culture at Al Fattah Islamic High School

Prophetic education management is a management approach in the field of education based on Islamic religious teachings²². The main purpose of prophetic education management is to form people with noble morals and Islamic personalities through the management of educational institutions that pay attention to spiritual, moral, social, and intellectual aspects.

The concept of Prophetic Education Management is an educational management concept that prioritizes Islamic values and prophetic principles in education management²³. This concept is based on the view that education must develop an Islamic personality, and give birth to a generation that is able to carry out religious teachings well in everyday life²⁴.

The concept of Prophetic Education Management also emphasizes the importance of integrating Islamic values in all aspects of educational activities, from planning, implementation, to evaluation²⁵. It aims to create an educational environment conducive to the formation of Islamic character and personality. Here are some strategies for applying the concept of Prophetic Education Management in shaping the Religious and Social culture at Al Fattah Islamic High School:

Introducing religious values in the curriculum

Prophetic Education Management implemented by Al Fattah Islamic High School is by introducing religious values in the curriculum, such as Islamic teachings related to morals, worship, and Islamic way of life. This can help students understand religious values more deeply and strengthen their belief in religion.

Use effective teaching methods

In Prophetic Education Management, effective teaching methods are one of the important factors in shaping a positive religious and social culture. Teaching methods such as problem-based learning, active learning, and cooperative learning can help students develop social skills and reinforce the religious values taught.

Doing spiritual formation

Spiritual formation is a very important activity in educational institutions, especially in religious education. This can help students strengthen faith and form a strong religious culture within the educational institution.

Here are some ways that Al Fattah Islamic High School can do spiritual formation:

a) Conducting scripture studies and studies: Al Fattah Islamic High School has a regular scripture study and study program. This activity can help students

²² Makherus Sholeh, 'Implementation of Prophetic Education in Primary Education Institutions', *EDUKASI: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam (e-Journal)*, 6.2 (2018), 227–46.

²³ Muhammad Sadri, Faisar Ananda, and Saparuddin Siregar, 'Implementation of Management Based on Islamic Spiritual Entrepreneurship for the Success of Madrasah Management', *International Journal* of Business Economics (IJBE), 2.1 (2020), 29–38.

Sonya N Martin, 'Science Education in Indonesia: Past, Present, and Future', Asia-PAcific Science Aeducation, 5.4 (2019), 1–29.

²⁵ Ani Dwi Astuti and others, 'The Strategy of Principal in Instilling Religious Character in Muhammadiyah Elementary School.', *European Educational Researcher*, 3.2 (2020), 67–85.

- understand more deeply about religious teachings and strengthen their belief in religion.
- b) Holding a joint prayer: every Islamic holiday Al Fattah Islamic High School holds a joint prayer every activity. Prayer together can help students to always remember God and strengthen their relationship with Allah SWT.
- c) Holding charity activities: on Fridays' Al Fattah Islamic High School holds Friday charity activities, in addition to social services and other humanitarian activities. This activity can help students to practice religious values in daily life.
- d) Conducting Qur'an memorization programs: Islamic High Schools have memorization programs for Surat Yasin and al Waqiah. This program can help students to memorize verses of the Qur'an and deepen their understanding of the holy book.
- e) Holding remembrance and wirid activities: Al Fattah Islamic High School holds regular remembrance and wirid activities. This activity can help students to strengthen their relationship with Allah Almighty and form an attitude of laughter and patience.

Various ways are done to form religious and social culture in accordance with what was described by Halimatus Sa'adah and Ali Nurhadi in their research that in shaping religious and social character must be able to influence the mind, because in the mind can record all activities carried out, experiences, knowledge and habits²⁶.

Set a good example

Setting a good example is one of the most important things for a teacher in carrying out his duties as an educator. A teacher should be a good example for students, so that they can develop positive values and grow into individuals of good character. Teachers and educators of Al Fattah Islamic High School always set a good example in the surrounding environment and showed a positive attitude towards religious values. This can help students develop similar attitudes and form a positive religious and social culture in the educational institution's environment.

Empowerment and Improvement of Human Resources

Every individual builds and makes dreams about spreading, defending, and empowering life so that they have life and have the ability to empower their potential. There is also a reorientation by prioritizing the poor through people's empowerment with the perspective of gender justice and environmental maintenance. It's different to build a positive tradition. Extracurricular programs and classroom learning are one of the efforts made by SMA Islam AL Fattah in empowering and improving Human Resources. Extracurricular programs are considered quite effective in improving Human Resources. Because the program is able to improve skills and grow students' potential.

As expressed by Gemma Olmos, M. Pieded Ruiz-Torres and Laura Calleros et al that the development of human resources will be able to produce good results in the form of knowledge, competence and personality that reflects religious and social²⁷.

²⁶ 'Problem Kedisiplinan Mahasiswa Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Dalam Kuliah Daring Menghadapi Pandemik Coronavirus Desease-2019 Di Fakultas Tarbiyah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura', *Re-JIEM: Research Journal of Islamic Education Management*, 3.2 (2020), 129–142.

²⁷ Rusc Vol, Universitat Oberta, and New England, 'Creating and Using Educational Resources to Improve Practical Teaching in the Human Physiology Subject on the Bachelor's Degree Course in

Increase cooperation with parents and surrounding communities in forming an Islamic school environment and building networks that support each other.

Evaluation of Prophetic Education Management in Building Religious and Social Culture at Al Fattah Islamic High School

Evaluation of Prophetic Education Management is the process of assessing and measuring the effectiveness of the implementation of the Prophetic Education Management approach in building a religious and social culture in educational institutions. The purpose of this evaluation is to ensure that Prophetic Education Management has been implemented appropriately and effectively in meeting the educational objectives that have been set²⁸.

Evaluation of Prophetic Education Management includes an assessment of aspects such as the learning process, curriculum, educator development, the use of appropriate learning media, and success in shaping religious and social culture in educational institutions. The results of the evaluation can be used as a basis for improving the quality and effectiveness of Prophetic Education Management in the future, so that it can be more effective in achieving the desired educational goals. The evaluation of prophetic education management carried out by Al Fattah Islamic High School in shaping religious and social culture through the following ways:

- 1. Direct observation: Evaluation can be done by direct observation of learning activities carried out in educational institutions. Observers can observe whether learning activities are carried out in accordance with the principles of prophetic education management or not.
- 2. Collecting data from students, teachers, and parents: Data can be collected by giving questionnaires or interviews to students, teachers, and parents. The resulting data can provide an overview of the effectiveness of prophetic education management in shaping religious and social culture in educational institutions.
- 3. Conduct religious competency tests: Religious competency tests can be conducted to measure students' understanding of religious teachings and their proficiency in practicing them in daily life. Religious competency tests can provide an idea of how far prophetic education management has succeeded in shaping religious culture in educational institutions.
- 4. Conduct qualitative and quantitative analysis: Qualitative and quantitative analysis can be carried out to process the data that has been collected. Qualitative analysis can provide an overview of the experiences of students and teachers in participating in religious learning activities. While quantitative analysis can provide an idea of how much increased students' understanding of religious teachings after participating in learning activities.
- 5. Make an evaluation report: An evaluation report can be prepared to present the evaluation results systematically. Evaluation reports can be used as material for

Physical Activity and Sports Sciences Assessment of Results', RUSC: Revista de Universidad y Sociedad Del Conocimiento, 11.1 (2014), 108–27.

²⁸ Angeline Barrett and others, 'Review of the'International'Literature on the Concept of Quality in Education', *Bristol, EdQual*, 2006, 1–9.

preparing plans for improvement or development of prophetic education management in educational institutions.

This is in line with what was conveyed by M. Imamuddin in his research that with regular evaluation of prophetic education management, educational institutions can find out the extent of the success of programs that have been implemented and make improvements or program development to be more effective in shaping religious and social culture in educational institutions²⁹.

Inhibiting and supporting factors of the Prophetic Education Management Concept in Building Religious and Social Culture at Al Fattah Islamic High School

Prophetic education management is a management concept that combines modern management concepts with Islamic religious values. This concept aims to create an educational environment based on Islamic religious values and provide good management so that educational goals can be achieved optimally. However, in practice, there are several factors inhibiting the application of prophetic education management in shaping school culture in educational institutions, including:

- 1. Lack of understanding of the concept of prophetic education management. There are some teachers of Al Fattah Islamic High School who do not understand well the concept of prophetic education management. This makes it difficult to implement prophetic education management consistently in the school environment.
- 2. There is no synergy between prophetic education management and existing school culture. Pre-existing school culture sometimes becomes an obstacle in the implementation of prophetic education management. This can happen because the concept of prophetic education management has not been well integrated with the existing school culture.
- 3. Lack of awareness from teachers and students about the importance of prophetic education management in shaping school culture. Awareness of the importance of prophetic education management as a form of integration between modern management and Islamic religious values must be realized by all educational actors..
- 4. Limited resources, such as teaching staff and funds, become obstacles in the application of prophetic education management in shaping school culture in educational institutions.

While the supporting factors in implementing prophetic management include the following:

- 1. There is full support from the chairman of the Foundation and the Principal because such support is very important in encouraging the implementation of prophetic education management. However, if leaders do not provide full support, then the implementation of prophetic education management will become less effective.
- 2. Parental involvement in the formation of an Islamic school culture. Parents play an important role in shaping the Islamic culture of the school. With parental involvement, an Islamic school culture can be formed as a whole and consistently.

M. Imamuddin, 'Pelaksanaan Penilaian Autentik Di Madrasah (Studi Pada Guru Matematika Di Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri 2 Bukittinggi)', Re-JIEM: Research Journal of Islamic Education Management, 5.1 (2022), 1–12.

3. Integration of the concept of Prophetic Education Management with the existing school culture. The concept of Prophetic Education Management needs to be well integrated with the existing school culture. With good integration, the concept can become an inseparable part of religious and social culture.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Prophetic Education Management at Al Fattah Islamic High School has been carried out effectively in shaping the religious and social culture in the educational institution. Various efforts made by Al Fattah Islamic High School in implementing Prophetic Education Management include providing religious education integrated with the curriculum, conducting spiritual formation through religious activities and character development, and providing examples for students through the behavior of teachers.

In addition, Al Fattah Islamic High School has also evaluated the implementation of Prophetic Education Management periodically to ensure its effectiveness in achieving the desired educational goals. Evaluation is carried out through an assessment of aspects such as the learning process, curriculum, educator development, and success in shaping religious and social culture in educational institutions.

Thus, it can be concluded that the implementation of Prophetic Education Management at Al Fattah Islamic High School has had a positive impact in forming a strong religious and social culture in the school environment. This can be an example for other educational institutions to implement Prophetic Education Management in building a strong religious and social culture in the educational environment.

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestion for school principals must make rules and regulations for teachers to carry out prophetic education in creating a religious culture. As for teachers, they must implement and create prophetic education both in educational institutions and in the community. So that prophetic educational values will be accepted by students easily.

REFERENCES

- Addini, Agnia, 'Fenomena Gerakan Hijrah Di Kalangan Pemuda Muslim Sebagai Mode Sosial', *Journal of Islamic Civilization*, 1.2 (2019), 109–18
- Aji, Anggatra Herucakra, 'Pendidikan Karakter Dalam Ekstrakurikuler Pramuka Di SMP Negeri 1 Yogyakarta', *Spektrum Analisis Kebijakan Pendidikan*, 5.1 (2016), 82–96
- Astuti, Ani Dwi, and others, 'The Strategy of Principal in Instilling Religious Character in Muhammadiyah Elementary School.', *European Educational Researcher*, 3.2 (2020), 67–85
- Asyafah, Abas, 'Research Based Instruction in the Teaching of Islamic Education', SpringerPlus, 3.1 (2014), 1–5 https://doi.org/10.1186/2193-1801-3-755>
- Bahri, Samsul, 'World View Pendidikan Islam Tentang Pembentukan Karakter Peserta Didik Yang Holistik Dan Integratif', *Jurnal Mudarrisuna: Media Kajian Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 7.2 (2017), 179–212

- Barrett, Angeline, Rita Chawla-Duggan, John Lowe, Jutta Nikel, and Eugenia Ukpo, 'Review of the'International'Literature on the Concept of Quality in Education', *Bristol, EdQual*, 2006, 1–9
- Dartim, Oartim, 'Memaknai Relevansi Konsep Profetik Kuntowijoyo Dengan Manajemen Pendidikan Islam', *Iseedu: Journal of Islamic Educational Thoughts and Practices*, 4.2 (2020), 331–43 https://doi.org/10.23917/iseedu.v4i2.14346
- Handayani, Trikinasih, Wuryadi Wuryadi, and Zamroni Zamroni, 'Pembudayaan Nilai Kebangsaan Siswa Pada Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup Sekolah Dasar Adiwiyata Mandiri', *Jurnal Pembangunan Pendidikan: Fondasi Dan Aplikasi*, 3.1 (2015), 95–105
- Hilmi, Sulistiawati dan danial, 'Eduction Management Perspective Prophet Ibrahim', *El-Thumuhat*, 2.1 (2019), 14–24
- Hunter, David, Jacqueline McCallum, and Dora Howes, 'Defining Exploratory-Descriptive Qualitative (EDQ) Research and Considering Its Application to Healthcare', *Journal of Nursing and Health Care*, 4.1 (2019)
- Imamuddin, M., 'Pelaksanaan Penilaian Autentik Di Madrasah (Studi Pada Guru Matematika Di Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri 2 Bukittinggi)', *Re-JIEM: Research Journal of Islamic Education Management*, 5.1 (2022), 1–12
- Kosim, Mohammad, and others, 'Ilmu Pengetahuan Dalam Islam (Perspektif Filosofis-Historis)', *Tadris: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 3.2 (2008), 121–40
- Lambert, Vickie A, and Clinton E Lambert, 'Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design', *Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research*, 16.4 (2012), 255–56
- Mahroeian, Hamidreza, Ben Daniel, and Russell Butson, 'The Perceptions of the Meaning and Value of Analytics in New Zealand Higher Education Institutions', *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 14.1 (2017), 2 https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-017-0073-y>
- Martin, Sonya N, 'Science Education in Indonesia: Past, Present, and Future', Asia-PAcific Science Aeducation, 5.4 (2019), 1–29
- Masrifatin, Yuni, 'Konsep Pendidikan Profetik Sebagai Pilar Humanisme', *LENTERA: Kajian Keagamaan, Keilmuan Dan Teknologi*, 18.2 (2019), 165–74
- Muchlis, Saiful, Rimi Gusliana Mais, and Arif Hartono, 'Manajemen Keuangan Berbasis Penerapan Nilai-Nilai Profetik', *Musyarakah: Journal of Sharia Economic (MJSE)*, 2.1 (2022), 1–21
- Muhammad rizal pahleviannur, anita de grave dan dani nur Saputra dkk, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (sukoharjo: Pradina Pustaka, 2022)
- Pratiwi, Sinta Yulis, and Lailatul Usriyah, 'Implementasi Pendidikan Profetik Dalam Membentuk Karakter Peserta Didik Di Sekolah Dasar Al-Baitul Amien Jember', EDUCARE: Journal of Primary Education, 1.3 (2020), 243–64

- 'Problem Kedisiplinan Mahasiswa Program Studi Manajemen Pendidikan Islam Dalam Kuliah Daring Menghadapi Pandemik Coronavirus Desease-2019 Di Fakultas Tarbiyah Institut Agama Islam Negeri Madura', *Re-JIEM: Research Journal of Islamic Education Management*, 3.2 (2020), 129–42
- Rahmi, Elvi, 'Leadership-Manajerialship Dalam Pendidikan Islam', *TADRIS: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 13.2 (2018) https://doi.org/10.19105/tjpi.v13i2.1674>
- Rismayanthi, Cerika, 'Optimalisasi Pembentukan Karakter Dan Kedisiplinansiswa Sekolah Dasar Melalui Pendidikan Jasmaniolahraga Dan Kesehatan', *Jurnal Pendidikan Jasmani Indonesia*, 8.1 (2011), 10–17
- Rokhmawanto, Sulis, Dwi Marlina, and others, 'Manajemen Pengembangan Kurikulum Madrasah Berbasis Ilmu Sosial Profetik Dalam MewujudkanMadrasah Unggul Di MA An Nawawi Berjan Purworejo', *An-Nidzam: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Dan Studi Islam*, 7.1 (2020), 16–33
- Sadri, Muhammad, Faisar Ananda, and Saparuddin Siregar, 'Implementation of Management Based on Islamic Spiritual Entrepreneurship for the Success of Madrasah Management', *International Journal of Business Economics (IJBE)*, 2.1 (2020), 29–38
- Shihab, Quroish, Lentera Al-Quran; Kisah Dan Hikmah Kehidupan (Bandung: Mizan, 2008)
- Sholeh, Makherus, 'Implementation of Prophetic Education in Primary Education Institutions', EDUKASI: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam (e-Journal), 6.2 (2018), 227–46
- Sholihah, Abdah Munfaridatus, and Windy Zakiya Maulida, 'Pendidikan Islam Sebagai Fondasi Pendidikan Karakter', *QALAMUNA: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial, Dan Agama*, 12.1 (2020), 49–58
- Umam, Muhamad Khoirul, 'Paradigma Pendidikan Profetik Dalam Pendekatan Pembelajaran Tematik Di Madrasah Ibtida'iyah', in *PROCEEDING: The Annual International Conference on Islamic Education*, 2018, III, 120–32
- Vol, Rusc, Universitat Oberta, and New England, 'Creating and Using Educational Resources to Improve Practical Teaching in the Human Physiology Subject on the Bachelor's Degree Course in Physical Activity and Sports Sciences Assessment of Results', *RUSC: Revista de Universidad y Sociedad Del Conocimiento*, 11.1 (2014), 108–27