



The Influence of the Impact of Education in View of Economic Development Planning and Investment on the Contribution of Islamic Education Institutions

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Abstract: Islamic educational institutions have become a forum for developing meaningful educational values at present and in the future, following society and advances in science and technology. Muslim educational institutions engage in various aspects of life, such as economics, investment, and academic planning. To help improve education quality, education managers must continually enrich their knowledge and skills relevant to their work. Education growth will affect the economic development of a nation and vice versa; economic growth will affect education. Investment in education will significantly encourage sustainable economic development, which also requires organized planning to build solid Islamic educational institutions to produce competitive outputs.

INTRODUCTION

Educational institutions lead someone to an orderly and systematic way of thinking (Buehler & Muhtada, 2016; Dini, 2022). In the sense that education is "a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious, spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence (Journal & Social, 2021; Liao et al., 2019), noble morals and skills needed by society self, community, nation and state. In practice, an educational institution is often faced with learning system problems.

A good educational process requires careful and quality planning. Basically, the system will run well if the planning is done carefully, and all parties must be responsible and work together, so that with good planning, daily activities can run well in accordance with the expected goals (Madaniyah et al., 2017; Muhammad, 2022; Munabari, 2017). Planning is a series of processes of preparing and determining a series of decisions about what is expected and what must be done. A series of activity processes are carried out so that these hopes can become a reality. According to Yusuf (2009), educational planning

has an important role and is at the initial stage of the education management process, which is used as a guide for the implementation (Saleh & Satriawan, 2020; Steiner & Sloane-white, 2018), control and supervision of education implementation.

Education management will run optimally if the entire existing system runs well and has a clear direction. Each individual must be able to work optimally and must employ experts in their field so that it can run more effectively and efficiently (Studies et al., 2020; Syariah, 2024). The economy is the main driver in improving the quality of education so that it becomes quality, quality and dignified education. If the economy grows strongly, any system will be able to experience improvements in various directions and improve the quality of education, so researchers are very interested in providing an overview of the role of the economy in development in terms of the impact of planning, especially on sharia economics.

METHOD

In this research, researchers used a literature review with qualitative descriptive methods and library research sourced from the Google Scholar online application and other online academic applications (Creswell, 2012; Methods et al., n.d.). In research, literature reviews should be used consistently with methodological assumptions. This means it must be used inductively so as not to direct the questions asked by the researcher. One of the main reasons for conducting qualitative research is its exploratory nature (Ali & Limakrisna, 2013).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Economic development

Development is an absolute requirement for the survival of a country. Development is a process of making changes for the better. Creating sustainable development is an essential thing that a government must do to create conditions for people to enjoy a supportive environment for living a healthy, long life and leading a productive life (BPS, 2011). The success of national development is not only seen from the high economic growth rate, but the most important thing is the success of human development (Dini, 2022; Journal & Social, 2021; Saleh & Satriawan, 2020). Human development is defined as expanding more choices for the population through empowerment efforts that prioritize improving basic human capabilities so that they can fully participate in all areas of development.

The ultimate goal of development is social welfare, because humans are not only objects of development but are expected to become subjects of education so that later they will provide benefits and contribute to the progress of a region and a country. The success of human development can be measured by several parameters and the most frequently used is the Human Development Index (HDI) or the Human Development Index (HDI). human beings, including the dimensions of knowledge (knowledge).The concept of human development does not stand alone as something exclusive. Because human development is not only a product of economic growth, but also an important

input for economic growth (Permani, 2009; Studies et al., 2020). The development process includes various changes based on social status, community attitudes, and national institutions in addition to pursuing accelerated economic growth, handling income inequality, and poverty alleviation programs (Michael, 2011: 56)

Advanced economic development will increase the potential of the nation which will ultimately have an impact on improving human quality. Education is the main capital that must be owned by a nation to improve development (Dini, 2022; Journal & Social, 2021; Muhammad, 2022; Steiner & Sloane-white, 2018). Therefore, to create quality human beings, it can be started with improvements in the educational aspect. If this is done with a serious commitment, the hope that Indonesian people will have long and healthy lives, be knowledgeable, and live decent lives can be achieved. By looking at the reality of the HDI figures at this time, the role and responsibility of the government is becoming increasingly important, because it must be able to perform the function of allocating all resources to increase all public needs so as to achieve social welfare of the community, of course this is the priority is public service. concerning the education sector which is the core of the concept of human development. Compared to ASEAN countries, the quality of education in Indonesia is still low, as reported by the Human Development Index (HDI). The 2003 HDI report shows that Indonesia ranks 112th (0.682) out of 175 countries. This position is far below Singapore which is in 28th position [0.888), Brunei Darussalam 31st (0.872), Malaysia 58th (0.790), Thailand 74th (0.768), and the Philippines 85th (0.751) .

Although the HDI report not only measures educational status (but also the economy and health), it is a valid reference document to see the progress of educational development in a country. In reality, there are still many poor students who cannot enjoy basic education. According to the Director General of Out-of-School Education and Youth Fasli Jalal, there are still tens of millions of school-age children whose education is not served. There are still 1,422,141 children aged 7-12 years, 5,801,122 aged 13-15 years, and 911,394 children aged 16-18 who are not served by education (Kompas, 13 October 2003). This is what the government and also people's representatives who win general elections need to pay attention to, how can they go to school. Along with the development of human civilization, in the demands of modernization and globalization, quality education is an increasingly important requirement so that they survive in the competition. which is getting tighter. The need for the importance of quality education has been aligned with other primary needs such as clothing, food and housing. Without quality education, they will still be left behind and are in the lowest social strata.

The enthusiasm of parents, especially those from the lower strata of society, to send their children to the highest and highest quality level of education is an attitude that must be supported by all parties. However, this spirit ran aground in its helplessness due to the inability to afford quality education. The government has made efforts to improve quality, especially for state schools, but the implementation has been uneven. If there is training or upgrading of teachers, only certain teachers are included. If there is procurement of educational equipment, only certain schools will receive it. All of this

was carried out without factual, objective and detailed studies. This is a bright spot that needs to get a deeper study so that equitable quality education can be realized.

It often happens that the government pays little attention to private schools, both in terms of improving the quality of teachers and other facilities and infrastructure. Weak supervision of quality standards and regulation/determination of various rates, be it school/tuition fees, development money, or other forms of citations is the thread red that must be found a solution. The fact shows that equal distribution of quality and affordable education, especially secondary and tertiary education, still needs to be questioned. Many quality schools or colleges, both public and private, are filled with children from the upper economic class. In fact, every new academic year comes an old problem to get a quality education that generally haunts the minds of most parents, especially parents who come from the lower middle class. The limited capacity of education held by the government makes the competition even tighter so that it is possible for practices outside the predetermined norms to occur.

Education is expected to produce quality human resources. If not, this sector will also contribute to unemployment. There are at least three models of planning in the field of education related to their usefulness. First, education is planned on the basis of a social demand approach (Journal & Social, 2021; Saleh & Satriawan, 2020). In this approach, educational programs are made on the basis of demand in the community. The community wants to go to school, then various educational programs are offered to them. If the people are able to think rationally, this approach is not a problem. But if people always want to enroll in educational units, even though they are not of good quality, the results will not help much with the problem of unemployment. People who are not critical will be more concerned with diplomas than competence. You can even buy a diploma. This condition has affected several members of the public as well as our officials who like to buy titles for the sake of prestige. In a culture like this, it is clear that the educational process will only contribute to unemployment. Graduates of educational units whose school goals are only to get degrees and certificates, the results of the education they get will not be able to help themselves

Educational planning

Planning as an organic function in management is an integral part of other organic functions in management. In the work process planning receives input from other management organic functions, for example from the organic organizing function receiving input in the form of organizational objectives, from the organic supervisory function receiving input feedback in the form of a report on the results of implementing a plan. In addition to input from other management organic functions, planning activities also require instrumental input consisting of staff teaching programs, methods, instruments, organization and planning costs. The purpose of education is essentially the embodiment of various aspects of the life of a nation in the fields of religion, ideology, politics, (Afifudin: 2013)

Principles of Educational Planning. Firstly, planning is interdisciplinary because education is also interdisciplinary, especially those related to human development.

Then, planning is flexible in that it is not rigid but dynamic and responsive to society's demands for education. Therefore, planners need to provide appropriate space, especially in preparing plans. then a plan is objective and rational in the sense that it is in the public interest, not in the subjective interests of a group of people. Then, planning doesn't start from the beginning, but from what you have. This means that all existing potential is an asset that needs to be utilized efficiently and optimally. Then, planning is a vehicle for gathering forces in a coordinated manner, in the sense that all forces and basic capital need to be gathered in a coordinated manner to be used as well as possible for the benefit of educational development. then a Plan is drawn up with data. Without data, there is no reliable electricity. Then, plan to control your own strength, not rely on the strength of others. Planning that relies on the power of other countries will not be stable and will easily become the political object of other countries. Meanwhile, according to Afifuddin (2011), planning is comprehensive and scientific, in the sense that it covers all essential aspects of education and is prepared regularly using scientific rules and concepts.

Planning has an important position in an organization, without planning, the direction and goals of the organization are not clear. Therefore, planning is important because first, with planning, it is hoped that an activity direction will grow, there will be guidelines for the implementation of activities aimed at achieving goals. secondly with planning, an estimate can be made of the things in the implementation period that will be passed. Third, planning provides the opportunity to choose various alternatives about the best way or the opportunity to choose the best combination of ways. Fourth, with planning can be done priority scale. Fifth, with a plan, there will be a measuring device or standard for conducting supervision. (Harianto: 2005). Thus planning has an important role in public organizations as well as in private organizations. With planning it will be possible to predict future work, and will even be able to predict the possible results to be achieved

Investment in Islamic educational institutions

Islamic education in the traditional view for decades has been understood as a form of social service that must be provided to the community, in this context Islamic education services as part of public services or public services from the state to the community which do not have a direct impact on the people's economy, so that the development of education it is not interesting to be the theme of attention, its position does not receive interesting attention in the development steps.

The concept of Islamic education as an investment (education as an investment) has developed rapidly and it is increasingly believed by every country that the development of the Islamic education sector is a key prerequisite for the growth of other development sectors(Permani, 2009; Saleh & Satriawan, 2020). The concept of investment in human resources (human capital investment) that can support economic growth (economic growth). This scientific thought took an important milestone in the 1960s when Theodore Schultz's speech in 1960 entitled "Investment in human capital"

before The American Economic Association was the foundation stone of modern human capital theory.

The main message of the speech is simply that the process of acquiring knowledge and skills through education is not merely a form of consumption, but also an investment. Schultz noted that the development of the education sector with humans as its core focus has contributed directly to a country's economic growth, through increasing the skills and productive capabilities of the workforce. These findings and perspectives have stimulated the interest of a number of experts to research the economic value of Islamic education at this time. In 1962, Bowman, introduced a concept of "human investment revolution in economic thinking". Other researchers such as Becker and others also tested this human capital theory.

The influence of economic development on Islamic educational institutions

Islam has regulated all that is on this earth, both in aspects of human life including in the economic field. Islam has advocated for its people to be able to optimize all their potential in all aspects of life including aspects of development in the economic field (Dimiyati, 2017). Therefore, the economic concept must be guided by the Al-Qur'an and al-Sunnah. This is what distinguishes the concept of development in Islam from the concept of development in conventional economics which is more colored by the thoughts of western economists (Beik, 2016). One aspect that is prioritized in the development of Islamic economics is the aspect of human resources. The success of an organization depends on the human resources it has, this is related to its responsibility in managing the existing resources within an organization (Buyung, 2008).

In this era of modernization, there is a great need for institutions that take part in empowering human resources. However, most HR empowerment institutions tend to develop stagnant and even backward due to a lack of public trust in these institutions, which has an effect on increasing HR empowerment and organizational finances. Based on the explanation above, human resources are the main focus in efforts to develop the economy. Human resources as economic actors must have qualified provisions so that in the future the institutions and institutions that are managed can develop properly. Therefore, one of the aspects that influence development in Islamic educational institutions is quality human resources.

The influence of planning in Islamic educational institutions

The Importance of Educational Planning in Islamic Education Institutions Planning has an important position in an organization, institution and other educational groups. Without planning, the direction and goals of the organization are not clear. Therefore, planning is important because: 1. With planning, it is hoped that an activity direction will grow, there will be guidelines for the implementation of activities aimed at achieving goals. 2. With planning, an estimate can be made of matters in the implementation period that will be passed. 3. Planning provides the opportunity to

choose various alternatives about the best way or the opportunity to choose the best combination of ways. 4. With planning can be done priority scale. 5. With a plan, there will be a measuring device or standard for conducting supervision. Thus planning has an important influence in educational institutions as well as in private organizations. With planning it will be possible to predict future work, and will even be able to predict the possible results to be achieved. Based on this explanation, it is clear that planning in educational institutions is very complicated. Thus planning cannot be carried out without careful, comprehensive and rational thought. For this reason, attention to planning steps and everything related to planning is important for management and for education managers. At least in the preparation of planning should fulfill this. If this is not passed, then there is a possibility that the plans that have been made will be difficult to realize. Thus to avoid failure in planning, the best step is to use steps that have been tested for truth in planning.

The influence of investment in Islamic educational institutions

Investment means investing something in this case capital at the present time with the hope of getting good results in the future, by making an investment you will be able to enjoy the results in the future. Investment activity is an act of ingenuity because of its far-sighted and strategic orientation. For this reason, education plays an important role by increasing education, it is hoped that it will produce educated people who are able to plan their lives by applying their knowledge in various sectors which will increase income and well-being for himself and his environment. For this reason, taking Islamic education is an investment because it is hoped that it will be able to improve his standard of living in the future. Professor Toshiko Kinoshita stated that Indonesia's human resources are still very weak to support industrial and economic development. The reason is because the government has never put education as the most important priority. Education is not placed as the most important priority because Indonesian people, from ordinary people to politicians and government officials, are only oriented towards making money to enrich themselves and never think about it.

CONCLUSION

Islamic educational institutions are a forum for developing meaningful educational values for the present and future following society and advances in science and technology. From the research results, important information was obtained that improving the quality of Islamic educational institutions is undoubtedly faced with equitable economic development in the education sector. Advanced product is, of course, also based on human resources that are always active and innovative, all of which require careful planning in the field of education. Planning is the initial process in education management, which is used as a guideline in implementing, controlling and supervising the implementation of education. It is recommended that future research take more data from trusted sources and also that the instruments or data collection techniques must be truly precise and able to generalize into a conclusion that can be stated generally and more precisely and accurately.

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