Educational Innovation at Assuniyyah Al Jauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School

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Abstract

The main aim of this research is to highlight two things related to educational innovation at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Islamic Boarding School. The type of research is qualitative phenomenological using a phenomenological approach. Interview techniques with key informants were used as a data collection procedure. The findings of this research show that the innovations carried out at the Islamic boarding school include establishing a formal school, forming a special dormitory for *tahfidzul Qur'an*, and creating a special yellow book education. Supporting and inhibiting factors were found in the innovation process carried out. It was concluded that this was the basis for implementing educational innovation in the Islamic boarding school.

Keywords: Educational innovation;Islamic boarding school;Formal education

Abstrak

Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menyorot dua hal terkait dengan inovasi pendidikan di Pondok Pesantren Assunniyyah Al Jauhari Kencong. Jenis dari penelitian ini adalah kualitatif fenomenologis menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi. Teknik wawancara dengan informan kunci digunakan sebagai prosedur pengumpulan data. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa inovasi yang dilakukan di pondok pesantren tersebut meliputi mendirikan sekolah formal, membentuk asrama khusus penghafal Qur'an (*tahfidzul qur'an*), dan membuat majalah dinding. Faktor pendukung dan penghambat ditemukan dalam proses inovasi yang dijalankan. Hal ini disimpulkan menjadi dasar pelaksanaan inovasi pendidikan di pesantren tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Inovasi pendidikan; Pondok pesantren; Pendidikan formal

A. Introduction

Educational innovation is a change in education that is based on conscious, planned, and patterned efforts in education that aim to direct, in accordance with the needs faced and the demands of the times. In educational innovation, new ideas as a result of rethinking must be able to solve unsolvable problems using traditional commercial methods.

Educational innovation is also an active effort to prepare oneself for the future, which provides more hope in accordance with the desired ideals. According to Udin Syaefudin, educational innovation is a new change and qualitatively different from what existed before, and deliberate efforts are made to improve abilities to achieve certain goals in education.[1]

According to Murphy, there are five important stages in the discovery strategy process. The first stage is to develop an understanding list of potential needs, which means needs can come from various places, but it is important to utilize human-centered design tools to engage with stakeholders to either identify needs or validate them later. In this case, nothing can replace the process of "hearing" the voices of customers and users as they view it and observing what is happening in your desired area of innovation.[2]

The second stage is determining the need by involving the development of a carefully crafted problem statement that summarizes the current understanding of the problem and forming the team that will execute it.

Next, the third stage is to create details of the opportunities for each need. As you work as a team, agree on key metrics first and establish a system for assessing opportunities based on those metrics. These metrics include estimated market size, stakeholder responses, threatening obstacles, and existing competitors. We can start with a small amount of data collected as quickly as possible and assess opportunities based on metrics. Use a scoring system to focus on key opportunities, and do this step repeatedly to get closer to the most potential targets.

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[1] Muhammad Yusup and Marzani Marzani, 'Inovasi Manajemen Pendidikan: Pemikiran, Lingkungan, Budaya, Dan Perilaku (Studi Di SMAN Titian Teras Abdurrahman Sayoeti Jambi)', *NUR EL-ISLAM: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Sosial Keagamaan*, 5.2 (2018), 54–78.

[2] Matthew Murphy, Francois Perrot, and Miguel Rivera-Santos, 'New Perspectives on Learning and Innovation in Cross-Sector Collaborations', *Journal of Business Research*, 65.12 (2012), 1700–1709.

The fourth stage is developing a solution. Once you've achieved a deep enough understanding and have a short list of what can be managed, start developing specific solutions.

The fifth stage is ideas. This can be done by using best practices for brainstorming and concept generation to develop a list of alternative solutions. Rank the concepts based on requirements specifications to make a final choice, to make further development.

The Assunniyah Aljauhari Islamic Boarding School is an Islamic boarding school in the district of Jember, East Java. The Islamic boarding school is located in Kencong Village, approximately 45 km from the center of Jember city and approximately 23 km from the city of Lumajang. Ondok, the Assunniyah Aljauhari Kencong Islamic boarding School, is a boarding school Islamic boarding schools still maintain the Salaf system in every learning activity, in the sense of prioritizing religious education and study of the Yellow Book by separating male and female students in different rooms.[3]

Pondok, Pesantren Assunniyyah Aljauhari, was founded by KH. Ghonim Jauhari, who is usually known by his students as Buya, but the community also greets him as Kh. Achmad, Ghonim Jauhari. Historically, this research was extracted from an incident in 2008 that started with a student named Febri Rahmatullah et al who came to board at Assunniyyah Main while attending a formal school outside, namely at Yunisma, but the main boarding school did not provide a special dormitory for students while attending formal school. Outside the hut with limited space, finally, KH. Ghonim jauhari has the initiative to provide a special place for assunniyyah students who want to go to formal school outside the Islamic boarding school, which is located in Mas Aniq's former room.

The Islamic boarding school teacher explained that the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Islamic Boarding School was still part of the main Assunniyyah Islamic boarding school; however, over time it had officially obtained a Certificate of Operational Licensing, began to break away from the regulations of the main Assunniyyah boarding school, and had its own policies but still reflected the Assunniyyah Main Islamic

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[3] Anin Nurhayati, 'Kurikulum Inovasi: Telaah Terhadap Pengembangan Kurikulum Pendidikan Pesantren', *Tulungagung: Teras*, 2010.

boarding school. in all aspects. As stated by KH. Achmad Ghonim Jauhari himself, he gave messages and recitations to the students.[4]

Next, researchers highlight two things related to educational innovation in this research. First, regarding how KH's formal and non-formal education innovations are. Achmad Ghonim Jauhari at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School?. Second, what are the supporting and inhibiting factors for educational innovation at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School? This research explicitly aims to describe and examine forms of innovation in formal and non-formal education at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School. The second aims to describe the supporting factors and inhibiting factors for educational innovation at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School.

B. Research Method

This research uses a phenomenological approach that aims to understand the meaning of behavior, symbols, and phenomena.[5] The reason for using phenomenological research is to understand the meaning behind the visible data. Social phenomena often cannot be understood based on what people say and do.

Meanwhile, the type of research used in this research is Qualitative Phenomenological, where this research will focus on understanding, exploring, and interpreting the meaning of events, phenomena, and relationships with people in certain situations.[6] The Type of Qualitative Research are method for exploring and understanding the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian problems.[7] Qualitative methods can be used to develop theories built through data obtained in the field. So that later, researchers will describe and explain events experienced by research subjects regarding school activities using foster parent financing management strategies.

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[4] Muhammad Bahrul Ula, 'Aktualisasi Dan Internalisasi Nilai Pendidikan Karakter ASWAJA Pada Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi Islam Di Era 4.0', *An Nahdhoh Jurnal Kajian Islam Aswaja*, 1.2 (2021), 164–75.

[5] John W Creswell, 'Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. Terjemah, Achmad Fawaid, Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Dan Mixed', *Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar*, 2013.

[6] John W Creswell and J David Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (Sage publications, 2017).

[7] Marilyn Lichtman, *Qualitative Research in Education: A User's Guide* (Routledge, 2023).

1. Data Collection

Data collection in this research was carried out through three stages, namely observation, interviews, and documentation. First, observation is a method used to collect research data, it can also be interpreted as observing and recording the symptoms that appear on the research object.[8] It is also easily referred to as the observation method. In short, the observation method is a way of collecting data by recording and systematically.[9] Meanwhile, in a broader sense, as Nawawi said, observation is systematic observation and recording of the phenomena being studied.[10]

The observation technique is a data collection method that uses observations of research objects that can be carried out directly, namely the observer is directly with the object being investigated; or indirectly, namely observations made not while the event being investigated is taking place.[11] Because one of the objectives of observation is exploration, namely provides an opportunity for researchers to capture the situation of the research and see the types of problems.[12]

Observations in this research were carried out thoroughly on the phenomenon being studied by conducting direct searches of the research object, by observing the events that occurred. In this case, the researcher came to the place being observed at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School. Furthermore, the observations carried out in this research were carried out in three stages, namely, pre-research observation, during research, and post-research which aimed to observe in depth how KH's leadership. Achmad Ghonijauhari and educational innovations carried out at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School.

The second stage, interviews is a tool for collecting information by asking questions verbally to be answered verbally as well. 156 According to Ahmad Tanzeh, it is a data collection technique by interviewing one or several people concerned.[13]

According to Nawawi, it is a data collection technique through observation by conducting verbal questions and answers.[14] Furthermore, according to Sugiyono, it is a

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[8] C Kolaborator, 'A. Jenis Penelitian', 2011.

[9] Junus Ramba, 'Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Malinau', *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi Mulawarman (JIEM)*, 3.1 (2018).

[10] Habib Wakidatul Ihtiar, 'Analisis Fatwa Dewan Syariah Nasional Nomor: 92/DSN-MUI/Iv/2014 Tentang Pembiayaan Yang Disertai Rahn', *IAIN Tulungagung Research Collections*, 3.1 (2016), 23–38.

[11] Ahmad Tanzeh, 'Pengantar Metode Penelitian' (Yogyakarta: teras, 2009).

[12] A James, 'Black Dan Dean J. Champion', *Metode Dan Masalah Penelitian Sosial*, 1999.

[13] Verawati Sarah, 'Manajemen Kurikulum Terintegrasi Pada Daycare Qur'ani Rumah Tahfizh Al-Muhajirin Purwakarta-Jawa Barat (Implementasi, Kendala, Solusi, Dan Hasilnya)', 2019.

meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed on a particular topic.[15] Meanwhile, according to Lexy J Moleong, is a conversation with a specific purpose, the conversation is carried out by two parties, the interviewer who asks questions and the interviewee who provides answers to the questions.[16]

The interviews in this research used an interview guide instrument which contained a framework of questions to obtain main data. This interview data is used as a comparison and reinforcement of observations that have been made during the research process at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School, which takes place by means of questions and answers so that the information obtained is more accurate, and can lead to closer personal relationships.[17]

The third stage, documentation is a technique for searching for data regarding everything in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, agendas, and so on.[18] One way is to collect data by looking at or recording a report that is already available. This method is carried out by looking at official documents such as monographs, notes, and existing regulatory books. Documents as a data collection method are any written statements prepared by a person or institution for the purposes of examining an event or presenting an accounting. Meanwhile, according to Nawawi, documentation is a technique for searching for data regarding everything in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, and agendas, and others.[19]

Documents are used in research as a data source because in many cases documents as a data source are used to test, interpret, and even predict.[20] The data that can be obtained by means of documentation include documents related to the model, and how the education model is carried out at Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Islamic Boarding School, Jember.

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[14] Faisal Ananda Arfa and Watni Marpaung, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Islam: Edisi Revisi* (Prenada Media, 2018).

[15] Dr Sugiyono, 'Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D', 2013.

[16] Faristya Dianingrum, 'ANALISIS PENGELOLAAN DAN PENGGUNAAN ALOKASI DANA DESA (ADD)(Studi Kasus Pada Desa Mendalo Indah, Kecamatan Jambi Luar Kota, Kabupaten Muaro Jambi)' (UNIVERSITAS JAMBI, 2022).

[17] Arikunto Suharsimi, 'Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik', *Jakarta: Rineka Cipta*, 2006.

[18] Suharsimi Arikunto, 'Proses Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik', *Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta*, 2002.

[19] Arfa and Marpaung.

[20] Ari Kamayanti, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Akuntansi: Pengantar Religiositas Keilmuan (Edisi Revisi)* (Penerbit Peneleh, 2020).

2. Data Analysis

Data analysis in this research uses qualitative analysis techniques through four stages, namely data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and data conclusion. First, data collection includes all data needed in research related to the focus of the problem being studied, including school profile, learning management, student management, and management of infrastructure at the institution being studied. After we obtained the data, we wrote the data in this research. This data supports this research because, without data from schools, valid data will not be obtained in this research.

Second, data condensation is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and changing field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical finding material. Data condensation means changing previously evaporated data into a denser form. The difference between reduction and condensation lies in how the data is simplified. Reduction tends to sort and then select, while condensation adjusts all the captured data without having to sort the data. The essence of data condensation is to find core data without having to reduce or reduce the data obtained in research. As for the data condensation process, researchers have carried out a data simplification process by sorting out which data is important and then displayed in this research.

Third, data presentation is a series of groupings of information that make it possible to draw conclusions from research. The presentation of data is intended to find meaningful images and provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and providing action.[21] In this process the researcher has presented a number of data that are considered important and have supporting capacity for the research being raised.

Fourth, if the data condensation and presentation stage has been carried out, the final step is to draw conclusions. Drawing conclusions is a process where data is interpreted from the beginning of the collection, accompanied by pattern creation and description or explanation. Drawing conclusions is evidence of the research that has been carried out.

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[21] Matthew B Miles and A Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook* (sage, 1994).

3. Data Validity

Data validity testing is basically a very important and inseparable part of qualitative research. Data that has been successfully extracted, collected, and recorded in research activities must be ensured to be stable and correct. In this research, researchers used source triangulation and method triangulation.

Researchers assume that triangulation is the most commonly used method to increase data validity in qualitative research. In this regard, researchers used a source triangulation approach. This method directs researchers to use a variety of available data sources when collecting data. This means that the same or similar data will be more stable and credible if it is extracted from several different data sources. For example, by comparing data from several informants in the interview process regarding a topic, but within the same scope.

Source triangulation is comparing and counter-checking the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained through different times and tools, which means comparing and counter-checking the degree of trustworthiness of an informant obtained with information originating from other sources. Meanwhile, the triangulation method is used to compare the results of interviews between several informants, then the researcher also compares the data from the interviews with the results of observations. Next, he compares the data from the interviews and results of observations with the contents of the document.

C. Discussion

The research results show that the innovation carried out by KH. Achmad Ghonim Jauhari for the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Islamic Boarding School mapped out the diniyah, formal, and tahfidzul Qur'an, formed dormitories, and collaborated. The Assuniyah Al Jauhari Islamic Boarding School has several institutions and is under the auspices of the main Assunniyyah, not separate from the main Assunniyya, but KH. Achmad Ghonimjauhari has his own method for fighting in society to produce a cadre of Santri who remain religious in style but can adapt to today's times. Therefore, KH. Achmad Ghonimjauhari founded the Assuniyah Aljauhari Islamic boarding school with various models, an example for students who focus more on religion but have a

diploma. So education only follows the pattern of the parent company's Islamic boarding school called the East Ndalem Dormitory.[22]

Table 1.

Findings in research

Innovation	Supporting Factors	Obstacle Factor
Formal education	Family role	Infrastructure costs
Tahfidzul qur'an	Funding	Naughty santri
Madin program	Achivement santri	Troubled wali santri
Dormitory mapping	Critical guardian, guardian of students	-

In carrying out an educational innovation, there are still many things that are determining elements for the success of the innovation that will be carried out, especially related to supporting and inhibiting factors in the innovation. The results of the research show that the supporting factors in implementing innovation at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Islamic Boarding School include the role of family, funding, student achievement, and critical guardianship of student guardians. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors are infrastructure costs, naughty students, and troubled student guardians.

As a leader, he should provide a good example for every element under him in order to stimulate others to implement it. A kiai has a family, administrators, and students who are important elements under him so that Islamic boarding school education can develop and progress so that the kiai can provide innovation to the institution. who he educates with the aim of becoming a spirit and a source of innovation for others. Therefore, KH. Ghonimjauhari is always active in innovating boarding school education which is his responsibility.

Furthermore, to keep up with the times which increasingly demand that students must be able to gain formal knowledge and have a diploma. Finally, he founded several formal institutions to support the students' abilities and provisions when living in society, as stated by KH. Achmad Ghonimjauhari when interviewed by researchers. Therefore, several institutions were established at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Islamic boarding school, such as SMP Assunniyyah ALjauhari, MA Assunniyyah Aljauhari,

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[22] Achmad Ghonim Jauhari, Interview, 2023.

SMK Assunniyyah Aljauhari and BLKK Assunniyyah Aljauhari with several institutions becoming an attraction for the community to enroll their sons and daughters into the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Islamic boarding school. with the hope of being able to compete with the sophistication of technology and informatics.[23]

This is in accordance with the theory of Islamic boarding school curriculum innovation put forward by Mujamil Qomar which states that Islamic boarding school alumni are not only famous for their religious knowledge but are also able to become knowledgeable graduates and are able to become great kiai.[24] This is also in line with previous research by Tollib which stated that Islamic boarding schools manage their own curriculum without being tied to the government and the Yellow Book and are under the auspices of the Diniyah Madrasah."[25]

Tahfidzul Qur'an is an innovation that really builds student motivation, according to Napitupulu regarding innovation theory which states that "solitary learning of the Qur'an is a solution to the method of memorizing and reading the Qur'an".[26] This shows that innovation by opening a dormitory especially tahfidzul Qur'an can be a reason for some people to continue to study the Qur'an.

Furthermore, establishing Islamic boarding schools is a characteristic and identity of Islamic boarding schools, but he provides innovation from separate places and dormitories so that they are more focused and directed and not contaminated by an unclear environment. When we interviewed KH. Achmad Ghonimjauhari "Dalem Timur as a dormitory which is based close to the main Assunniyyah boarding school has become a dormitory that is very active in promoting book reading and yellow book muhafadzoh".[27] Finally, several prestigious competitions between boarding and district levels were achieved by him, such as yesterday being the overall champion in reading the book. district level and muhafadzoh alfiyah ibn malik inter-Assunniyyah Islamic Boarding School level. In line with the theory of human resource innovation stated by Malayu human resources also play an important role in a good education to apply its vision and mission through the quality and resilience of resources so that the direction

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[23] Jauhari.

[24] Mujamil Qomar, *Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, 2016.

[25] Abdul Tolib, 'Pendidikan Di Pondok Pesantren Modern', *Risâlah, Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Studi Islam*, 2.1 (2015), 60–66.

[26] Dedi Sahputra Napitupulu, 'Inovasi Sistem Pendidikan Pondok Pesantren', *Jurnal Al-Fatih*, 1.2 (2018), 267.

[27] Jauhari.

of learning is clear and not floating around.[28] Therefore, The importance of preparing human resources by cadreing them from early on. Like previous research by Hartono Riadi, it was stated that human resources are an important element in achieving good output for students. This shows that with Diniyah Madrasahs whose dormitories are mapped, they can increase the concentration and focus of the students, this can increase human resources themselves and produce good output so that they are able to win several competitions.

With every educational innovation, when it is evaluated, there are some obstacles and unexpected things that facilitate innovation, and sometimes there are also things that hinder innovation itself. This refers to the supporting and inhibiting factors for educational innovation in the Islamic boarding school. For example, student achievement is one of the supporting factors in this innovation. Santri are the objects of all forms of innovation in Islamic boarding school education, which is why they are so prominent in their role as innovators to make it successful and support all forms of existing innovation. This is indicated by students who excel, such studying books, often getting grades at either the Kencong or district or city level and even being able to become the overall champion in a very prestigious event between Islamic boarding schools in Jember, namely Forum Deliberation of Anjangsana Anjangsini (FDAA) which in addition to holding regular deliberations every There is also an annual program held every month of Maulid or Robi'ul Awwal Musabaqah, including the muhafadzoh category including Alfiyah ibn Malik, Imriti and Aqidatul Awwam and in the field of books starting from the basics, namely Safinatun Najah, Fathul Qorib and Fathul Mu'in.

On the other hand, obstacles or inhibiting factors in educational innovation may arise from the people we want to innovate themselves, namely students because the reality is that the character of each student is different, not all students want to be regulated and have an obedient nature, sometimes this becomes an obstacle, especially in At the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Islamic boarding school, which appears to be naughty students who often violate the rules that have been set by the Islamic boarding school, this is what becomes an obstacle and really disturbs the educational process at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Islamic boarding school. Things that must be obeyed by general regulations at the Islamic boarding school are prohibited. bring electronic devices such

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[28] Jauhari.

as cellphones, radios, etc., you are also not allowed to leave the boarding school, you must be active in formal schools, madrasah diniyah, and other activities held by the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Islamic boarding school, where the aim of educational innovation is the benefit of the students. itself in the future. However, sometimes students violate this, such as bringing cell phones, types, etc., skipping school, madrasah, and boarding school activities, and leaving the boarding school or going home without permission from the administrators and caregivers.

The supporting and inhibiting factors for Islamic boarding school education innovation at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic boarding school are in line with the leadership theory put forward by Gary Yukl which states that "a leader must have a leadership strategy in order to be able to resolve all forms of existing problems and inhibiting factors aimed at changing a led by him."[29] In other words, it can be stated that the supporting factors and inhibiting factors in implementing his innovation in the field of Islamic boarding school education are in accordance with the explanation above, and as a leader he always has a strategy in facing all forms of obstacles and finding solutions.

D. Conclusion

Educational innovation at the Assunniyyah Aljauhari Kencong Jember Islamic Boarding School. Establishing a formal school, forming a student dormitory focused on the Tahfidzul Qur'an, creating a Special Education Yellow Book (MADIN), and creating dormitory mapping. Furthermore, the inhibiting factors for this innovation are Infrastructure Costs, Naughty Santri, and Troubled Santri Guardians. Overcome these inhibiting factors, can be done by using funds from KBIHU Assunniyyah Aljauhari for the costs of facilities and infrastructure, for naughty students, it can be overcome with Achievement Students, and to overcome Troubled Guardians of Students it can be overcome with Critical Guardian Guardians of Students.

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[29] Gary Yukl, 'Toward a Behavioral Theory of Leadership', *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*, 6.4 (1971), 414–40.

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