

Higher Education Management of Islam in the Digital Era

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Abstract: Education Management is the function of educational organizations that consist of planning, organizing, leading, controlling education personnel, and educational resources to achieve educational goals. Islam is a religion that teaches everything well and perfect in it, among others, teach the problem of aqidah, law, and morality. The digital era that utilizes network communications technology that is not limited by national borders, so it is better to convey the concepts of Islam. The science and results of Islamic studies are very good and effective using the internet or digital both in terms of intensity and from the point of view.

1 INTRODUCTION

Globalization of the work system also demands the globalization of education so that educational institutions need to jointly organize governance in which the nodes are interconnected with one another, and even the nodes are also related to the nodes in the employment field. The nodes of each minimal institution relate to the form of communication and information sharing so that mutual understanding and understanding can be obtained. The hope is to obtain the provision and equalization of fulfillment of needs between institutions.

Furthermore, almost all communication activities in this era utilize electronic media, especially internet media, such as in marketing and education activities. This means that internet or internet media or other terms of the digital era cannot be avoided. Network or internet as a medium, especially communication and information technology, is now recognized as the media that connects the two or more parties to communicate or exchange information remotely.

If an organization or educational institution wants to decide to use internet media or say digital, that is computer-based electrical signal technology as a shift from conventional-style education processes, the following issues are: a) human resource readiness to operate internet or digital media; b) the provision of internet or digital media in accordance with the educational process settings; c) the availability of higher education funds than the

conventional style; and d) Adding time to communicate with students. The problem is how to realize the four variables mentioned above in the education process in the digital era.

In relation to Islamic higher education, the management of education applied in general higher education (based on philosophy) is no different. Internet or digital media used are also no different. The thing that is most likely to cause a difference is the weight of the material. Material in general higher education, the material contains more results of studies and interpretations than basic knowledge, while in Islamic higher education the weight is greater on the basis of knowledge (al qur'an and al hadith) and then followed by study and interpretation. So, the problem in Islamic higher education is how to realize the four variables mentioned above in Islamic higher education programs in the digital era.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problem in Islamic higher education is how is the implementation of Islamic higher education management in the digital era.

3 LITERATURE

3.1 Understanding of Management

Some understanding of management written by experts, including GR according to Terry that "Management is a typical process, which consists of actions: Planning, organizing, mobilizing, and monitoring, which is done to determine and achieve predetermined goals through resource utilization ". According to Lester Robert Bittel "The most comprehensive definition views management and integrating process by which is authorized individually create, maintain, and operate an organization in the selection of accomplishments that aim". According to De Cenzo & Robbin "Management is the process of efficiently achieving the objectives of the organization with and through people". According to Sondang Palan Siagian "Management is the whole process of collaboration between two or more people based on certain rationalities to achieve a predetermined goal". According to The Liang Gie "management is the whole process of organizing in every effort of a group of people to achieve certain goals". According to Boone & Kurtz "Management is the use of people and other resources to accomplish objectives". According to Leonard D. White, "Management is the whole process, usually found in all groups, either state, government or private, civil or military businesses on a large scale or on a small scale". According to Westra Pariata, management is a whole series of organizing actions in every effort of a group of human beings to achieve certain goals. According to Mulyani A. Nurhadi "Management is an activity or series of activities in the form of a process of managing a cooperative business group of people who are members of an educational organization, to achieve educational goals that have been set beforehand, to be effective and efficient". Based on the management understanding cited, it can be said that management is a whole series of implementation actions in every cooperative effort by planning, organizing, mobilizing, and supervising through effective and efficient use of resources to achieve predetermined goals.

3.2 Understanding of Education

According to Stella Van Petten Henderson that "education is a combination of growth, self-development and social heritage". According to Carter V. Good that "education is the process of developing individual skills in attitudes and social

behavior. The social process in which a person is influenced by an organized environment, such as a home or school, so as to achieve self-development and social skills. According to Ahmad D. Marimba "education is a conscious guidance or guidance by educators on physical and spiritual development educated towards the formation of the main personality". According to Gunning and Kohnstamm "education is a process of forming conscience. An ethical formation and self determination in accordance with conscience. According to Horne that "education is a tool in which social groups continue their existence in influencing themselves and maintaining their idealism". According to Ki Hajar Dewantara "Education is the demand in the growing lives of children, as for the meaning, education is guiding all the natural powers that exist in these children, so that they as human beings and as members of society can achieve safety and happiness as high as possible" . According to John Dewey "Education is the process of forming skills that are fundamentally intellectual and emotional towards nature and fellow human beings.

From a number of opinions about the meaning of education cited, in this paper the notion of education is defined as a process of coaching, coaching, and development that is carried out consciously by educators towards the educated in order to have intellectual and emotional skills in behaving and behaving.

3.3 Understanding of Educational Management

According Engkoswara (2001: 2) "Management of education is a science that learns how to organize resources to achieve the goals that have been set productively and how to create a good atmosphere for people who participate in achieving mutually agreed goals". According to Castetter. (1996: 198) "Educational administration is a social process that takes place within the context of social system". According to H.A.R. Tilaar (2001: 4) "Management of education is an activity that implements planning or education plan". Here Tilaar emphasizes the need for a plan and the plan must be clear and can be implemented. Implicit in the meaning expressed by Tilaar, that the plan should contain various units and each unit has components that complement each other. Each component requires handling and may also be a different tool. The plan is also done or implemented systematically following the proper order of implementation. Likewise in the case of education management, the educational plan that has

been made and has been evaluated is likely to be implemented both in terms of components and planned tools used in the education process, as well as in terms of the system of implementing the education process, so that when implemented, there is no doubt. Tilaar's opinion is reinforced by the opinion of Soebagio Atmodiwirio (2003: 23) which states in detail that management education can be defined as a process of planning, organizing, leading, controlling education personnel, educational resources to achieve educational goals. The planning process describes the steps in making an education plan that starts from the existence of facts / symptoms that invite questions for the observer and are considered necessary for assessment. These facts / symptoms show a gap between what should be and the reality. Based on the facts / symptoms, then the possible factors that cause the reality achieved are different from the standards or targets that should be achieved by education management. Factors that cause the gap between should be with the fact that it is found and then analyzed to determine its status, which is then sought to find solutions so that the adverse effects of the causal factors can be overcome or suppressed and not hamper education management. Furthermore, a new set of plans are devised which are considered useful to meet the standards or targets of the education management that has been set. After the new plan has been established, organizing is then carried out. At this stage, it is possible for the management of educational institutions to develop the organization to produce an effective management or management, for example by adding existing units because of the excessive volume of work, or streamlining the organizational structure due to overlapping work or one type work done more than one unit. In addition to its organizational structure, its personnel can also be reviewed, such as the presence of personnel (education personnel) who are more efficient if they are transferred to other units, and / or promotion, and or the need to develop knowledge and skills. Furthermore, after organizing is done, the leader uses his role in leading personnel (teaching staff and education personnel) so that they move and act in accordance with their respective basic tasks and functions (tupoksi). During the execution of the main duties and functions of the personnel, the leader also carries out the functions of monitoring, controlling and monitoring. Monitoring is carried out so that small symptoms that might occur can be immediately addressed to prevent greater deviations. Monitoring can be done using a time scale (such as hours or days), and can also use a quantity scale (eg

number of class meetings). In addition to monitoring, leaders also carry out control of education personnel and education resources. Control of education personnel is carried out so that they function as the division of work tasks, and carry out their duties as per the established operational standard procedures, as well as the availability of other educational resources so that the quality and quantity are fulfilled. With the availability of all components of education to drive educational management functions as stated by Atmodiwirio, it is hoped that education management can achieve educational goals. In line with Atmodiwirio's opinion, Stephen J. Knezeich expressed his opinion, namely management education is a set of organizational functions that have the main objective to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of educational services, as well as the implementation of policies through planning, decision making, leadership behavior, preparation of resource allocation, stimulus and coordination of personnel, and a conducive organizational climate, as well as determining essential changes in facilities to meet the needs of students and the community in the future. The author defines Knezeich's opinion, that if organizational functions are carried out as stated by Atmodiwirio, then education management will achieve a significant level of efficiency and remain effective in carrying out educational services. However, Knezeich tried to be more detailed in planning by proposing policies through planning. Of course we agree if an academic policy is made that will underlie academic standards, quality manuals, procedure manuals, and standard operating procedures. Thus, the decision making of leaders of educational institutions will always be within the limits that are justified. To make consistent decisions, leadership behaviors from leaders of educational institutions must also be consistent and clear.

One review of leadership behaviors that are applied is leadership behaviors that are oriented to tasks and leadership behaviors that are oriented towards human relations (Gordon, 1990; Greenberg and Baron, 1995; Kreitner and Kinicki, 1992; Owens, 1991; Yulk, 1989; Hoy and Miskel, 1987). This leadership orientation can be called the dimension of leadership (leadership dimension). Task-oriented behavior is leadership that is more attentive to leader behavior, which leads to the preparation of work plans, the determination of organizational patterns, the existence of organizational channels, communication channels, work methods and procedures to achieve clear goals. Relationship-

oriented behavior among people is leadership that is more concerned with the behavior of leaders that lead to a relationship of friendship, mutual trust, mutual respect, and full of warmth of the relationship between leaders and staff (Herbert, 1981; Bernard, 1988; Etzioni, 1964; Cartwright and Zenger, 1953; Hoy and Miskel, 1982).

From the above definitions, it can be concluded that the definition of education management is the whole management of educational organizations by planning, organizing, mobilizing, and supervising through effective and efficient use of resources in the process of guiding, coaching, developing by educators towards the educated in order to have intellectual and emotional skills in behaving and behaving.

3.4 Islamic Higher Education

In RI Law No. 12/2012 is said that Higher Education is a level of education after secondary education which includes diploma programs, undergraduate programs, master programs, doctoral programs, and professional programs, as well as specialist programs, organized by universities based on Indonesian culture. So, all levels of education after completing secondary education as a prerequisite and whatever the program is called higher education. Furthermore, in Article 5, RI Law No. 12/2012 stated the goals of higher education, namely: a) The development of the potential of students to become people who believe and fear God Almighty and noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, skilled, competent, and cultured for the benefit of the nation; The first and foremost aim of Indonesian higher education is to produce people who have faith and are devoted to God Almighty and are of noble character. Believing means to believe wholeheartedly in the Godhead, God Almighty who is guided in words and actions, and devotion can be interpreted as someone who has a fear and love for God so that the person is willing and tries to control himself to be consistent do all His commandments and stay away from all His prohibitions. And noble, means taking the guidance in the Al-Quran and al-Hadist in behaving and behaving, doing, being fair and caring. Then it is followed that humans must be healthy, meaning that physical and spiritual conditions are functioning normally or should. Knowledge means a condition that a person has knowledge, and skills in accordance with what is needed. Capable means having skills and ability to do something. Creative means the ability to think in giving birth to ideas in

solving problems. Mandiri can be said to be able to do something without relying on others. Competent means the authority that someone has in making a decision. And cultured means having a characteristic of living together in a group. The development of potential students is intended to be effective in defending the interests of the nation. b) Generating graduates who master the branches of Science and / or Technology to fulfill national interests and increase the competitiveness of the nation; In line with the first goal of higher education above, that every graduate and at any level of education is expected to earnestly master the branches of science and / or technology that he learns so that the learning outcomes are optimally beneficial and maximally advance the nation. Those who graduated at the operator level really mastered the operator, those who graduated at the analyst level really had analytical skills, and those who graduated at the expert level were also truly skilled at the level of expertise, so that the graduates of education really became real human resource capital for the nation. c) The production of science and technology through research that takes into account and applies the value of Humanities so that it is beneficial to the progress of the nation, as well as the progress of humanity's civilization and welfare; The graduates of higher education in addition to being able to apply the science and technology that has been learned, are also able to find and or develop science and technology through research with appropriate research methods. In order to be in line with the curriculum and IQF, a curriculum-based roadmap is first held and ends with the predetermined graduate competencies. and d) The realization of community service based on reasoning and research work that is useful in advancing public welfare and educating the life of the nation. That is, that the community service activities carried out are planned, related, and continuous between the agreed education curriculum, and the focus of the research material, with the community service program. Therefore, the community service program must also be carried out according to the pre-defined service roadmap.

Institutions that manage higher education are required to carry out education, research and community service activities in order to fulfill the basic requirements to enter a healthy and superior quality predicate of higher education institutions. Furthermore, Islam is a teaching that includes the creed / belief and Shari'a / law. The creed comes from the word 'aqd which means binding. Akidah is knowledge in understanding matters relating to the belief in Allah and the qualities of His perfection.

The meaning of the faith in syara is as follows. That is, faith in God, His angels, His books, His apostles, and the final day, and to the good and the bad. This is also called the pillar of faith. Syara (God's binding regulation) is an absolute foundation of faith for Muslims. Therefore, the syara law should be explored, studied, and examined which products or results are disseminated in order to obtain unquestioned truth in Islamic knowledge both in terms of concept and implementation. The results of the disseminated study or research led Muslims to agree to declare that Islam is a perfect teaching, both in terms of the aqeedah and the shari'a it teaches:

1. Islam orders to Allah Allah Ta'ala and forbids kesyirikan.
2. Islam commands to do honesty and forbid lies.
3. Islam commands to do justice and prohibit persecution.
4. Islam orders to fulfill the mandate and prohibit treason.
5. Islam commands to keep promises and prohibit breach of promises.
6. Islam commands worship of both parents and forbids their ungodly acts.
7. Islam orders to establish friendship (broken relationships) with relatives and Islam forbids the act of breaking friendship.
8. Islam commands good relations with neighbors and prohibits bad behavior from them.

Based on the description above, we obtain knowledge about the Purpose of Studying Islamic Akidah:

1. To know the right instructions for life and to be able to distinguish between what is right and what is wrong so that life is to seek the pleasure of Allah SWT.
2. To avoid the influence of misguided life or away from the right instructions of life.
3. Can increase worship to God
4. Can cleanse mind and mind for peace of mind
5. Can follow the apostles regarding their purpose and deeds.
6. Can do good deeds solely because of ALLAH SWT
7. Can be sincere and always uphold his religion and strengthen the pillar of resistance.
8. Expect the happiness of the world and the hereafter.

Furthermore, Shari'a means the law established by Allah SWT. through His messengers for His

servants so that they obey the law on the basis of faith, both those relating to the aqidah amaliyah (worship and muamalah) and those relating to the next ahklak seen in terms of shari'a law are the basic legal norms set by Allah SWT . which must be followed by Muslims based on faith and morals, both in relation to God and fellow human beings and things in society. Adhering to the Shari'a or the law is not caused by fear such as fear of sanctions from violations committed, but rather more deeply and deeply rooted that by obeying the law will provide inner calm and happiness, because the creation of an orderly and balanced system.

Ahmad Tafsir, he said that with the existence of Islamic religious education, it is expected that people will know about the religion of Islam and also the teachings contained in it. In addition, he also said that Islamic religious education expects people who already know about their teachings to practice it and also practice it in their daily lives because the teachings in Islam are good teachings for all humans. Management of Islamic Higher Education based on the Koran and Hadith. This basis is a differentiator from other management, management outside the institution of Islamic Education is only based on the thinking of the management leaders and the ideology of the country where the institution is located. While Islamic Education management is not related to state ideology. The irrelevance of Islamic education management with state ideology because basically the management of Islamic Education does not have a direct connection, the management of Islamic Education merges with the values of the teachings of Islam itself. Thus the basis of the management of Islamic Education will never mix with other management ideologies, because of the spirit of Islamic Education management based on the Koran and the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad. On the other hand, the management of Islamic Education prioritizes mutually beneficial cooperation to achieve common goals, because cooperation is based on the values of goodness which is barometer of Allah's pleasure, the end of all the goals of cooperation is the value of piety in the sight of Allah. Management of Islamic higher education in the digital era means managing Islamic higher education by carrying out organizational functions consisting of planning, organizing, leading, controlling education personnel, and educational resources to achieve educational goals by utilizing digital or internet. The material shown was the tri darma of higher education which consisted of education, research, and community service.

Elements of education consist of:

1. Competency of graduates. Graduates' competencies are the final goals to be achieved by educational institutions that are illustrated in a concise and concise manner in the vision of each institution including the vision of each study program below.
2. Content of learning. Learning contents are teaching materials that are arranged vertically or horizontally and form nodes that are interconnected with each other so as to provide knowledge, attitudes and skills that focus on certain branches of science. This learning content can be seen in the curriculum set of a particular study program.
3. Learning process. The learning process is an interaction between students and the instructor in an instructional activity that can take the form of interaction between the learner and teaching material, or the instructor with the instructor, or between the students studying in the study group either directly or using the media. In higher education, this learning process is controlled and directed towards teaching materials that lead to certain learning achievements and now this is called graduate competence as well as the curriculum scope of a study program.
4. Assessment of learning. Learning assessment can be said as the determination of the level of success and the determination of the achievement of good quality of the learning process carried out as well as the mastery of the content of learning by students. Assessment of learning is done, of course, pay attention to what is to be measured from the assessment so that the assessment involves appropriate measurement tools and with the appropriate assessment systems and methods. Therefore, also, the use of tools, and assessment methods are adjusted to the teaching materials and the purpose of learning the teaching materials.
5. Lecturers and education personnel. Lecturers are expected to be effectively competent in providing tutorials and guiding students towards the achievement of the goals taught in the teaching materials they have taught. Means the lecturer must master the learning method both in lectures, seminars, research, practical work, and laboratory work, in addition to mastering the teaching materials taught. Meanwhile, education staff must master their duties and work, including being able to operate the system and work equipment used.
6. Learning facilities and infrastructure. Learning facilities are all supporting tools which are often called learning facilities needed during the learning process with the aim that these tools enhance the

smoothness, regularity, and effectiveness towards the achievement of learning goals. Furthermore, learning infrastructure is that all investments invested can be in the form of land, buildings, and access that is directly or indirectly intentionally planted to support the smooth learning process towards the achievement of learning objectives.

7. Management of learning. Learning management is an overall setting consisting of planning, organizing, motivating, controlling in managing and utilizing human resources, facilities and infrastructure of a learning environment to achieve learning objectives.

8. Financing learning. Learning financing is the provision of funds to support planned learning activities. The source of financing can be obtained from student fees and can also be from other sources such as: scholarship grants, research, foundation businesses that supervise higher education institutions, cooperation, and others that are not binding.

The elements of the study consist of:

1. Research results. The results of the research are the conclusions obtained after the correct analysis and in accordance with the right research method. The conclusion of the research will be more meaningful if it is refined with implementative suggestions.

2. Fill in the research. The content of the research is the written text or information which is the findings in the field and then processed and produces conclusions and recommendations or suggestions. The suggestions usually contain to whom the suggestion is intended; the contents of the suggestion can be suggestions for improvement, or suggestions for development, or suggestions for replacement, and others.

3. Research process. Starting from the discovery of phenomena which then carried out observations about the causal factors and the solutions were made which were outlined in a systematic research proposal by following the research with scientific methods based on the type of research to be chosen.

4. Research assessment. The assessment of the research was carried out in the process and the results were integrated between the motives of educating in order to increase enthusiasm for conducting research, in an objective way without being interfered with by personal views, and accountable which means based on input and process the results of research can be accounted for by research, and transparent that can be seen by other parties.

5. Researcher. Researchers have the competence in the form of in-depth knowledge in the field of

science being studied, and master the research method that will be used well.

6. Research facilities and infrastructure. That is all the equipment needed and used to facilitate the implementation of research. 7. Management. Utilization of all research equipment in a manner appropriate to its designation to process research effectively and efficiently.

8. Funding and research funding. Provision of funds to finance research activities that have been mutually agreed upon.

Elements of community service consist of:

1. Results of community service. That is the development of community performance by applying science and or technology in order to realize the purpose of community service.

2. The content of community service, which is material material implemented in community service activities including its breadth and depth so that it can meet the needs of the community in their activities.

3. The community service process, namely the implementation of services and the application of science and or technology to a particular community as a form of assistance to improve their skills to be more powerful than before.

4. Assessment of community service, namely the assessment of the process and the results achieved include the motive of educating in order to increase the enthusiasm of the effort, in an objective, accountable, and transparent way that can be seen by other parties. 5. Implementing community service, namely the ability to carry out based on academic qualifications and the authority obtained to carry out community service activities.

6. Facilities and infrastructure for community service, namely all the supporting tools that are often called community service facilities needed during the community service process are carried out with the intention that these facilities enhance the smoothness, regularity, and effectiveness towards the achievement of community service goals. Furthermore, learning infrastructure is that all investment invested can be in the form of land, buildings, and access that is directly or indirectly intentionally planted to support the smooth process of achieving the goals of community service.

7. Management of community services, namely the utilization of all the tools for implementing community services in a manner that is appropriate to its designation to process implementation effectively and efficiently.

8. Funding and financing of community services, namely the provision of funds to finance community

service activities that have been mutually agreed upon.

3.5 Islam

Prophet Muhammad answered Umar's question, what is Islam, and he answered that Islam is "that you acknowledge that there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah, and you establish prayers, and give charity, fasting in the month of Ramadan, and you do the Hajj at the House if you are able to do it ". Umar bin Khatab explained Islam as a religion revealed by Allah SWT. to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. In Islam there are three things: Akidah, Shari'a and Morals.

Aqidah according to Shaykh Mahmoud Syaltout is a theoretical aspect that is demanded first and foremost of all things to be believed with a faith which should not be interfered with by the opinion and not influenced by doubt. Sheikh Hasan Al-Bannah declared aqidah as something that should be the heart to justify it so that it becomes the calm of the soul, which makes trust clear of indecision and doubt. According to Abu Bakar Jabir al-Jazairi: "Aqeedah is a number of truths that are generally accepted by humans based on reason, revelation and nature. Truth is defined by humans in the heart and is believed to be valid and its existence is certain and rejected everything that is contrary to the truth that. The conclusion of the understanding of the aqidah is to believe in or be as sure as possible and embedded in the heart about something that can be generally accepted by reason, revelation, and nature and without being contaminated with anything.

Shari'a (Islam) is a law and rule (Islam) that governs the whole life of Muslims. In addition to containing laws and rules, Shari'a (Islam) also contains solutions to all life's problems. So by some adherents of Islam, Shari'a (Islam) is a comprehensive and perfect guide to all the problems of human life and world life. Shari'a is all the rules that have been determined by Allah Almighty, or the rules that have been legalized by the Messenger of Allah who deals with the issue of Aqeedah, legal issues both halal illegitimate, conditions or pillars etc. which govern human relations with His creator or fellow Man. In the life of the present era where many means of life are found and developed by humans. In order not to conflict with the Shari'a, the means of life must be assessed about the possibility of being used or practiced by looking at the substance it contains, the procurement process, and the benefits of the services obtained from the facility.

According to Ibn Maskawaih, morality is "the matter of linnafsi daa'iyatun lahaa ila afaaliha min ghoiri fikrin walaa ruwiyatin" which is a nature embedded in a person's soul that encourages him to do deeds without needing thought and consideration. According to Muhammad bin Ali Asy Syariif Al Jurjani Akhlak is something that is (good or bad) firmly embedded in human beings from which are born actions easily and lightly without thinking and pondering. That morality is software that has been embedded in the soul that reflexively influences the behavior or actions carried out by someone without first doing the process of thinking and consideration. So, Islam is a religion that teaches everything well and perfectly in which among others teaches the issue of aqidah, sharia, and morals. Islamic teachings are based on the Qur'an and Hadith which cover the whole universe (mortal nature) and eternal nature (ba'da qiamat).

3.6 Digital Era

The digital era is a term used in the emergence of digital, internet networks, especially computer information technology. The new era of the Digital Age is often used to describe digital technology. A digital era that utilizes an unlimited network of communication technologies with national borders, so it is very good to convey the concepts of Islamic religion. The science and results of Islamic studies are very good and effective using the internet or digital both in terms of intensity and from the point of view. J.A Barnes a Professor who first introduced the term social networking, namely in 1954.

3.7 Popular Social Networking Sites

There are hundreds of sites that are social networking sites in the world. Some of the most popular social networking sites are:

1. Facebook. Founded in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg. Facebook continues to grow and is now number 1 in the world.
2. Twitter, which is currently the largest microblogging site. Users can send short messages to each other. However, the message column provided is only 160 characters including the writing of 20 characters.
3. YouTube, a social networking site specifically for members to share videos. its members are possible to upload (upload) videos to share, so that it can be seen by many members or people.
4. Google Plus + the same social networking site with Facebook. Members are allowed to share status, videos, photos and more. This social networking site is classified as very many users.
5. Tumblr founded by David Carp is one of the popular microblogging sites, and is now owned by Yahoo !. Its members are allowed to share messages in the form of writing or other multimedia messages.

4 METHODS OF ANALYSIS

In carrying out the analysis, the method that will be used is descriptive analysis method.

Management of Islamic Higher Education in the Digital Era. A country's Education Policy should be directed to produce knowledge competencies, skills needed to sustain the country's development policies. Therefore, education policies, especially higher education and development policies, should be as close and inherent. Regardless of which policy first came into existence, whether higher education policy or national development policy, is not a fundamental problem. When the national development policy is decided first, the higher education policy should be adjusted so that the curriculum, instructional methods, and competencies of the teaching staff are set up so that appropriate synchronization is obtained. This means that higher education policies and their implementation should be modified and or developed. Means also the supporting supporters such as educational facilities and facilities are also modified and developed. When the first decision is to change the policy of higher education, the strategy and operationalization of development that needs to be adjusted to the policy of higher education. It is emphasized here, that what is adjusted is the strategy and operationalization of development, not the development policy. The question is: why can higher education policies change while development policies don't change? Many reasons for answers can be put forward. But if abbreviated as the answer: that is to achieve the effectiveness and efficiency of development. Here the world of higher education finds a new concept or formula or method that is effectively more appropriate and may also be easier to use compared to the concept or formula or method being used. Or from an efficiency standpoint, that a new concept or formula or method is more economical or more productive or better quality

results achieved when compared to the concept or formula or method being used. The phenomenon of higher education policy compared to development policy indicates that higher education is in the position of the agent of change.

To become a fast and broad agent of change, it is suggested that higher education management use networks. Networks are nodes that form specific relationships with each other that are used by organizations or institutions of higher education, especially Islamic higher education institutions.

Social networks are now widely used by Internet users with types of services that have different characteristics from each other. Generally, these social networks provide services such as e-mail, chat, discussion rooms, sharing videos and pictures, blogs, sharing messages, and others.

The elements that can be accessed in the network are the description of the management process, the education indicators that are managed. These indicators concern matters within the scope of education management, which include:

1. Curriculum management. The curriculum that has been decided after going through the planning process (analysis and discussion of its suitability with the vision, mission, and stated goals) by involving stakeholders, is socialized through social networks (internet) so that the audience can read it. The audience will assess the curriculum content, for example the subjects included in the curriculum whether it flows logically from course one to the next subject, whether the subjects complement each other, and whether in the end after becoming a scholar of Islamic religious awareness is getting stronger. The curriculum is like a product offered to consumers, so the mix of courses must be beneficial and quality in sustaining the life of graduates. Therefore, after the curriculum is planned and implemented, the next step is to supervise the implementation and then evaluate it after all is done. The results of the monitoring report and also the results of the evaluation carried out will be the material for reviewing the curriculum, in the hope that the curriculum produced by the review will be in line with the educational needs of the time. To inform stakeholders widely about the curriculum, the role of digital (internet media) is considered very important.

2. Management of education (employment). Human resources, both as lecturers and as education staff, are expected to function as their respective positions and positions. In order to obtain human resources in accordance with the needs of the organization (institution), it is necessary to open recruitment and

selection. The current recruitment and selection media are using digital (internet). because the process is very fast and has a very wide range that allows organizations to obtain human resources in accordance with established criteria.

For existing human resources, digital (internet) is also very useful to add value to them. Lecturers and education personnel can use digital (internet) to access the latest information about things that support the implementation of their duties.

3. Management of students. Management of students (students) is usually done manually. But with the internet, students data in data using digital (internet), such as payment of tuition fees, taking courses, and other information related to student affairs.

4. Management of educational facilities and infrastructure. Perhaps the influence of the internet on facilities and infrastructure is not too large. However, by displaying facilities and infrastructure on the internet, stakeholders will assess the reliability and quality of a higher education institution. It is realized, that many assess a higher education institution for the availability of internet media and the facilities and infrastructure it has.

5. Financial management / education financing. Now the process of financial transactions is shifting from taking payment forms to campus then going to the bank to pay tuition. Now with digital (internet media), a student can make tuition payments through an ATM, then send news of his payment using digital, for example twitter, Facebook, e-mail, and others.

6. Office management / administration. Whereas the previous administrative process could only be done face to face directly in the room of the official or officer. Now, part of the administrative process can be done remotely with digital assistance (internet). besides the cost is cheaper, the speed is very reliable.

7. Management of educational support units. Cross-unit coordination can be facilitated by using digital. This means that there is no need to bring the printed data, just open the link so that the required data can be obtained.

8. Education-specific service management. Some services can be overcome using digital (internet), including special services, such as academic coaching, discussions about academic progress, counseling, thesis guidance, and others.

9. Management of environmental management and school security. In relation to environmental and security arrangements, digital is still rarely used. But those who have used it have taken advantage, such as remote monitoring or monitoring so that early

prevention can be done before something harmful happens.

10. Managing relationships with the community. The use of digital (internet) in relation to community relations has been widely carried out. Many universities use it to convey information to stakeholders, such as seminar information, new student admissions, lecture schedules, curriculum, invitations, other activities.

Actually, both public higher education and Islamic higher education have no difference in utilizing digital (internet media) to support the management they carry out. The components of education management that are shown are also relatively the same. The difference that might occur lies in the special material that is displayed because it is a characteristic of each. And it was also realized that often Islamic higher education institutions were late in making policies related to the use of new things including digital use (internet media). hopefully in the future, the management of Islamic higher education not only becomes a follower in digital utilization, but becomes an agent of change in digital utilization. The management of Islamic higher education must be aware that now is the digital era.

5 CONCLUSION

Islamic Higher Education must be managed using modern management which consists of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling in carrying out quality education services by utilizing digital technology in managing it to be in line with ongoing developments in stakeholders. All education indicators can be managed using digital, and assessed that the management process will be more effective and efficient when using digital. In addition, it is expected that the management of Islamic higher education does not always become a follower, but becomes an agent of change in digital utilization.

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