

CHAPTER I

A. BACKGROUND

To fulfill their needs for their life, humans will not be able to solve them or obtain them without helping each other, as confirmed by Ibn Khaldun,¹ in his *Muqaddimah* that: "Humans are social beings", Allah himself has guaranteed the welfare of his servants and creatures as mentioned in the word of God Allah SWT. Surah Hud. (11: 6).² Welfare is an important aspect in order to improve the quality of human life in society, both individuals and groups, to reach a prosperous term not a few people have to sacrifice time, energy, mind, even family and religion.³ Q. S. Ar Raad verse: 11.⁴

In addition to its own efforts, humans also need help from institutions that facilitate and protect and regulate various norms and rules to improve and meet existing needs.⁵ After the 1945 The Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia, the rights of citizens in welfare are regulated in chapter 28.⁶ In addition, the Government affirmed in chapter 34 of the 1945 Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia, the responsibility of the state to fulfill the rights

¹ Abdurrahman Ibnu Khaldun, *Muqaddimah Ibnu Khaldun, : Muassasah Al Kutub Ats Tsaqafiyah*. Beirut 1994, p. 45

² "And there is no animal on earth but it is God who gives it its value" Q.S. Hud. (11: 6)

³ Syamsuri, *Ekonomi Pembangunan Islam, sebuah konsep dan asas falsafahnya*, Darussalam Press Ponorogo, 2017, p. 88

⁴ "Verily, Allah does not change the condition of a people until they change the situation in themselves." S. Ar Raad verse: 11

⁵ Mochamad Adib Zain, Ananda Prima Yurista, dan Mailinda Eka Yuniza "Konsistensi Pengaturan Jaminan Sosial Terhadap Konsep Negara Kesejahteraan Indonesia", *Journal of Legal Research*, Volume 1, Number 2, p. 64

⁶ Chapter 28 Verse 1 which reads "Everyone has the right to live in peace and to be born, to live and to have a good and healthy environment and have right health" Basic Law year 1945 Republic of Indonesia.

to welfare was determined, mentioned on verse 2 and verse 3 chapter 34.⁷

For the Government Welfare is often measured by the Welfare Statistics Agency in each region. Information collected in Susenas (National Socio-Economic Survey) includes information on individuals and households. Information collected includes the aspects of population, health, education, employment, fertility and family planning, housing and household consumption, as well as the socio-economic conditions of the household. In addition, overall welfare can be seen from the comparison of the rise and fall of poverty rates, as in the following table:

**Garis Kemiskinan dan Perubahannya Menurut Daerah,
September 2016–September 2017**

Daerah/Tahun	Garis Kemiskinan (Rp/Kapita/Bulan)		
	Makanan	Bukan Makanan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Perkotaan			
September 2016	259 886	112 228	372 114
Maret 2017	270 856	114 765	385 621
September 2017	283 220	117 775	400 995
Perubahan Sep'16–Sep'17 (%)	8,98	4,94	7,76
Perubahan Mar'17–Sep'17 (%)	4,56	2,62	3,99
Perdesaan			
September 2016	270 038	80 382	350 420
Maret 2017	278 278	83 218	361 496
September 2017	284 740	86 169	370 910
Perubahan Sep'16–Sep'17 (%)	5,44	7,20	5,85
Perubahan Mar'17–Sep'17 (%)	2,32	3,55	2,60
Total			
September 2016	264 941	97 050	361 990
Maret 2017	274 544	99 933	374 478
September 2017	283 964	103 196	387 160
Perubahan Sep'16–Sep'17 (%)	7,18	6,33	6,95
Perubahan Mar'17–Sep'17 (%)	3,43	3,26	3,39

Sumber: Diolah dari data Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) September 2016, Maret 2017, dan September 2017

Susenas (National Socio-Economic Survey) declared that during the period in March 2017 – September 2017, the Poverty Line rose by 3.39 percent, while in the period of September 2016 – September 2017, the Poverty Line rose by 6.95 percent.⁸ Based on these data, we can conclude

⁷ Chapter 34 “The State develops a social security system for all citizens and empowers the poor and substandard society accordance with human dignity”, in verse 2. And in verse 3 declared “The State is responsible for the investigation of healthcare facilities provider and public service facilities.” Basic Law year 1945 Republic of Indonesia.

⁸ Team of Statistic Central Bureau, “Badan Pusat Statistik”, *Poverty Profile In Indonesia*, September 2017. No, 05.01. XXI, January 2nd 2018, p.4

that government policies in various realms seem to give further distance towards the community from what became the future goals and the founder of independence, called social welfare.

The tool that is often used to measure welfare is the income and consumption, so we will find problems in terms of data for the informal sector, in Indonesia the work in the informal sector is more than the work in the formal sector and the data for the informal sector is hard to find. In addition, also in terms of measurement using indicators that raises the question whether with the fulfillment of indicators someone has felt prosperity? why do we still find people who have luxury homes, vehicles, deposits and various other properties still feeling anxious, scared, and even suicidal.⁹ Based on facts, there seems to be a lack of measuring people's welfare.

In this study we found a unique thing to study, which is Darussalam Modern Islamic Institution Gontor for Girls, which is an Islamic boarding school and which is a traditional educational institution¹⁰ born of historical products and has been integrated with the lives of surrounding communities. Islamic boarding schools are Islamic education systems that are classified as traditional systems¹¹ so that they have a variety of characters both related to socio-political, socio-cultural, and socio-religious.¹² This can be seen from

⁹ Death of Excerpt Louis Lane Expressed Due to Suicide, Friday August 10, 2018 13:27 pm, www.republika.co.id.

¹⁰ Traditional in Boarding school is The boarding school has existed for hundreds of years (300-400 years), until in 1630, Boarding school became a part of the Islamic life system in Indonesia. Traditionally does not mean retarded, or is behind the development of times. However, boarding school always consistently maintains and develops Islamic religious traditions sustainably, thereby exist and maintaining the oldest Islamic education model in Indonesia. See Ahmad Muthohar, AR, *Ideologi Pendidikan Pesantren, Pesantren di tengah arus ideologi-ideologi*, pendidikan (Semarang: Rizki Putra Library, 2007), p. 13

¹¹ Hamid Fahmy Zarkasyi, "Modern Pondok Pesantren: Maintaining Tradition in Modern" System, Vol. 11, No. 2, November 2015, 223-248, p. 224

¹² The meaning of socio-political in boarding school is the boarding school as institution rooted in society, founded by society and for own society, then when viewed from political perspective have power determine the politics future in Indonesia. Boarding

the reality of Indonesian people in the first two conditions, most Indonesian people live in the village area and secondly, the population's majority of Indonesia are Muslims.¹³

Then the object to be examined are the workers of Darussalam Modern Islamic Institution Gontor for Girls. to prove and find out whether Islamic welfare education institution has prospered its workers in the Islamic perspective.

B. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

1. What is the concept of welfare in Islamic perspective?
2. How is the level of worker's welfare at Darussalam Modern Islamic Institution Gontor in Islamic perspective ?

C. RESEARCH PURPOSES

This study is carried out to achieve the following objectives :

1. To know analyze the concept of welfare in Islamic perspective
2. To find out and analyze the level of worker's welfare at Darussalam Modern Islamic Institution in Islamic Perspective

D. BENEFITS OF THE STUDY

By focusing the study on the welfare aspects of the Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor workers, this study seeks to:

1. Proving that the existence of Islamic values contained in the Gontor

school Socioeconomics, with its potential is the place of economic development of society, it is because of the teachings and values that are instilled boarding school to student and society that is jam'ah council of knowledge such as independent soul, simplicity and so make entrepreneurs. While what is meant by socio-culture, boarding school also provide color, behavioral traditions and attitudes to the community. While socio-religious, from the history of boarding school to the present, Islamic tradition in Indonesia is much influenced by the teachings of pesantren. See, Mujamil Qomar, *Pesantren dari Transformasi Metodologi Menuju Demokratisasi Institusi*, (Jakarta: PT. Gelora Aksara Pratama, 2005), xv.

¹³ The State Intelligence Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, "Peran Pesantren dan Kekiniannya." in BIN reached February 15, 2013, ww.bin.go.id/wawasan/detil

Educational Institution has a positive influence on its workers.

2. This research seeks to reveal the truth of worker's welfare at Darussalam Modern Islamic Institution in the terms of Islam.
3. Proving that welfare in Islamic perspective will bring workers to learn sincerity and satisfaction that they are not aware of.
4. After it is known that in Islamic Welfare Indicators can influence economic development, this research can increase the enthusiasm to always develop and expand economics, especially in Islamic economics studies which needs very much innovation, development and renewal in Islamic economics so that it is more interesting and useful.

E. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Approach

Based on the formulation of the problem that has been previously set, the researcher sets the method according to Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, research design is a master plan that defines methods, procedures for collecting and analyzing information needed in a study. This includes the purpose of research to ensure that information collected is appropriate and research problems can be answered. The field of study covers the field of social science which aims to understand social phenomena, and it's used by qualitative research methods with three techniques of data collection, named observation, interviews and documentation.¹⁴ These three techniques are based on theoreticals that relate to problems by following the objectives and research questions.

The researcher chose the qualitative study method for several reasons; focus on a deep understanding of the welfare gained by workers, while looking at the forms of practices or strategies of Modern Islamic Boarding School Darussalam Gontor on improving the welfare of boarding school workers accordance with Islamic

¹⁴ Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, CV. Alfabeta, 2016, p. 63

welfare indicators. In addition, to understand the objectives of boarding school economic development, this event cannot be understood only by using quantitative data (frequency, percentage, rate, etc.), but with triangulation¹⁵ to be seen from various perspectives through in-depth interviews and documentation for the same data source simultaneously.

The research process is guided by two study questions: (1) What is the concept of welfare in Islamic perspective? (2) How is the level of worker's welfare at Darussalam Modern Islamic Institution Gontor in Islamic perspective ?

To answer these two research questions more accurately and convincingly, then three techniques for collecting data on observation, interviews and document analysis (triangulation) will be carried out.

The data obtained has been analyzed to track things that must be taken into account during the actual study. The researcher observed the existence of Islamic Boarding School workers' activities in the aspects contained in *Maqasid Syari'ah*, in terms of spirituality, health, education, heredity, and economy which were intended for the benefit of boarding school workers. From the findings, the researcher set the topic and discussion in this study.

However, the researchers prioritized the understanding that was built with the study participants at early stage before conducting research. For example, the approval of the boarding school leader to conduct further studies and to inform when the researcher will make observation, ask permission before making a copy of the document and negotiate the appropriate time and place for the interview session. Therefore, researchers must be sensitive

¹⁵ Triangulation is the technique of data identifying the relation from 3 techniques of data and source data. This technique sense of data taken from different data source but by the similar technique. (Look at book of Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Memahami...* p. 83)

and concerned about events possibilities, that occur during the review period. Because in qualitative research, the involvement of researchers in a process or interaction with research objects is the key to the success of research.

In order to obtain more detailed and credible data, interviews were conducted in the participant study,¹⁶ named the manager (Ustadz/ustadzah) and Boarding school workers. Research participants are expected to provide concrete explanations about the role of Islamic boarding schools in fulfilling of boarding school workers, including how to compare document data with observation, comparing between responses with other respondents are they contradictory or appropriate? In general, research design can be illustrated in the diagram below:

2. Data Collection Method

To collect data, there are two methods of data collection used, secondary data and primary data.

a. Secondary Data

Secondary data studies are usually called literature studies, this way to obtain initial information about the general picture of the study.¹⁷ To get an idea of the system used to prosper the workers of Darussalam Modern Islamic Institution Gontor and the views of scientists about history and explanations of Welfare in terms of conventional and Islamic aspects, the researchers used library research methods. This method will be done by collecting reference data related to the research title.

¹⁶ Science that obtains information from participants and key informants through in-depth interviews, aside from that people

around the subject of research, daily notes about subject activities or track record of the subject. (See Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Sc, "Case studies in qualitative research: Concepts and procedures", 2017 not published, p. 11

¹⁷ Hendri Tanjung, *Metodologi Penelitian Eko nomi Islam*, (Bekasi: Gramata publishing, 2013), 94.

b. Primary data

The three main data collection is an ordinary technique used in qualitative case studies according to Merriam are documentary evidence, interviews, and observations.¹⁸ These three techniques are referred to as the term 'triangulation' which will be used through the study.¹⁹

This data collection is very useful because each data will be able to strengthen the main of data (result of data) that will be obtained from each other. The three methods in this study are:

a. Documentary Method

This method focuses more on data in the field, especially unpublished data and only on the object being studied, in addition to collect the opus of researchers who have examined several things that are considered to be used as references.

b. Interview Method

Interviews are intended to interview certain people, especially those who are empowered in any field in this study. In-depth interviews and face-to-face interviews will be conducted by researchers in this study with the aim of obtaining more detailed information about a problem, the method used by researchers to collect data using qualitative research. In this interview method, researchers will use two types of interviews. First, informal interviews that are used to understand the character of the respondent and second, structured interviews to collect the accuracy of the data accordance with the research objectives²⁰ and possibility for getting some deeper information

¹⁸ Merriam, S.B., *Case study research in education : A qualitative approach*, 3rd Ed “(San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1990), p. 73

¹⁹ Bachtiar S. Bachri, “Meyakinkan Validitas Data melalui Triangulasi Pada Penelitian Kualitatif”, *Teknologi Pendidikan Journal*, Vol.10 No.1, April 2010, p.55

²⁰ Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Memahami...* p. 72

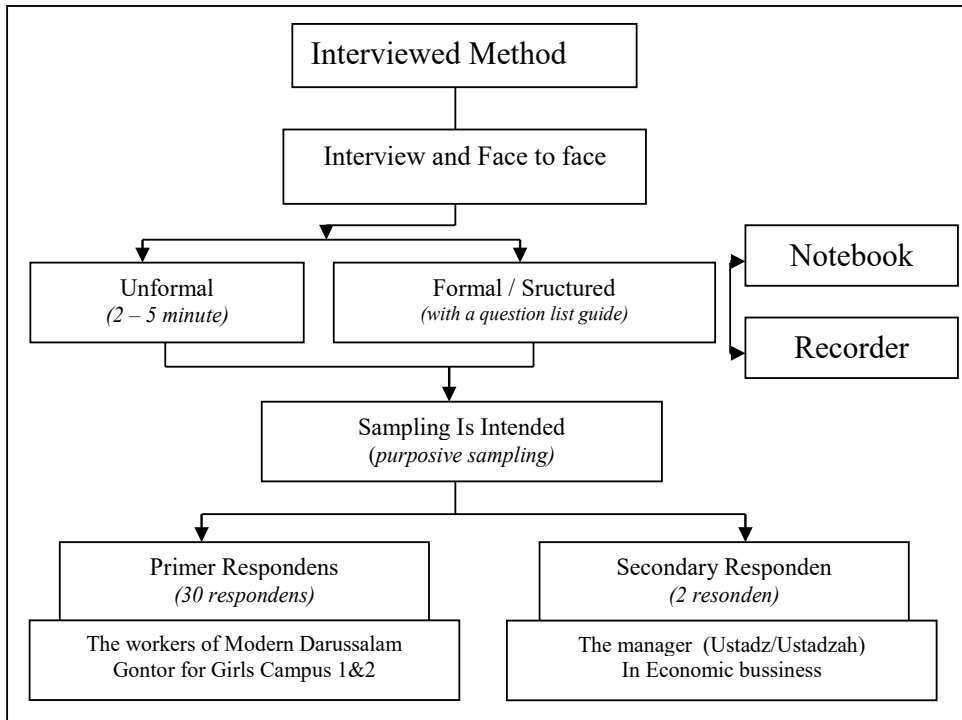
about the respondents.²¹

Before researchers make interviews with the object of research, and the researcher will begin the informal interview first, and then spontaneously ask questions to flow of interaction between them. Content questions in informal interviews include general aspects such as the name, response, and feelings of the respondents. In this informal interview, researchers will need 2 to 5 minutes to talk to respondents to create a more comfortable atmosphere.

While structured interviews by preparing a list of questions or problems to be explored, researchers will focus on questions relating to the purpose of the study by examining respondents clearly and accurately. This is to help researchers get accurate information and respondents can answer questions well and clearly. Before a formal interview, the researcher prepares an interview instrument in the form of questions related to the purpose of the study, to be guided and revised that the discussion will be more direct and efficient in terms of time. During the interview the author will take notes of paper containing the respondent's identity such as number, respondent's name, interview time and place of interview. The researcher will record all information presented by the respondent including the respondent's behavior, emotions and movements. The recorder is also used to record interview data.

Through this main response, researchers are expected to get information about the results of research that can be observed in the following diagram:

²¹ *Ibid*, p. 74



c. Observation

Observation is done as a research method in observing things that exist in a natural state. Efforts to analyze worker welfare accordance with Islam are influenced by interactions that occur directly in the boarding school environment. Observation methods are considered important by researchers, because this method can be complement data and strengthen data obtained through documentary methods and interview methods. To maintain the validity of this method, researchers use field notes. All events in the field are recorded by researchers whether intentionally or unintentionally. However, observations only focus on data and facts that are relevant to the research problem. Through this observation researchers will find out the conditions of workers in the boarding school such as existing facilities, the building of Islamic boarding schools, activities held for workers, and the lives of workers around boarding

schools. Therefore, during its flows, researchers will find out directly the results of field observations that fall into the criteria of prosperity in Islamic perspective.

From this observation method, researchers will use the method of systematic observation. This method does not require researchers become research participants, but researchers only record, and describe all events during the study.

3. Research Location

The locations that the researchers took at Darussalam Modern Gontor for girls 1 and 2 which took a place at Raya Solo Street, Sambirejo, Mantingan, Ngawi, East Java. The researcher took this location because Gontor was famous for its Islamic Education Institutions that integrated Science and the Islamic system, so they wanted to analyze whether the welfare that Gontor applied was in accordance with the eyes of Islam.

4. Research Population

The unit of analysis is used to select who will be used as informants from the research that will be conducted. Individuals who will be researchers as informants in this study are employees of Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor Putri Kampus 1 and 2 who have worked at least 5 years and senior teachers as secondary data that are supporting primary data.

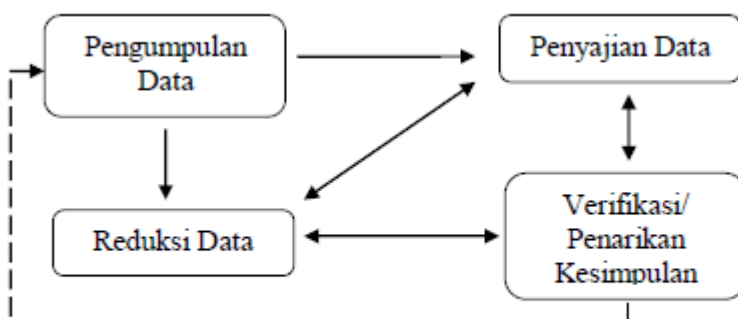
In this study, 30 respondents were selected from primary respondents there are the workers of Modern Islamic Boarding school Darussalam Gontor and 5 Secondary Respondents from the Management (Teachers) in the economic business. These primary respondents were selected by purposive sampling method,²² at boarding school workers who had worked more than 5 years and

²² Purposive sampling is the determination of data sources in the person interviewed, that is, chosen with certain balances and objectives. (See; the book of Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*, CV Alfabeta, 18th 2014 Print, Bandung, p. 391)

secondary respondents as well, where participants were selected based on the category of management teachers in economic enterprises

5. Analysis Techniques Data

After the researcher collected primary and secondary data, the researcher took the path by analyzing the answers of the interviewees. If the answers to the interviewees are not appropriate, the researcher will continue to ask until the requested data has been credible. In analyzing data The researcher chose the analysis model with the Miles and Huberman approach. The data analysis technique with the Miles and Huberman approaches consists of three activities that occur simultaneously, there are: data reduction, data presentation / data display, conclusion / verification.²³



Bagan 2 : Model Analisis Data Interaktif Miles dan Huberman

Regarding the three lines in more detail are as follows:

a. Reduction Data ²⁴

After written notes in the field and all data collected, then the first step is analyzing the data, the author will choose the main things and focus on the things that are important answers to the boarding school workers at Gontor for girls. And

²³ Ibid, p. 92

²⁴ Data reduction is a sensitive process that requires intelligence and breadth and high depth of insight. (See. Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Memahami...* p. 93)

in the next stage the researcher will make a summary, encoding the data by classifying the interview data until the final report is complete.

In this research, the researcher sharpens, classifies, directs, and the simplest way by tallying to calculate frequency²⁵ that throwing out unnecessary and organizing existing data.²⁶

b. Display Data / Presentation Data ²⁷

In presenting data, researchers will take the path by charting each size in terms of Maqasid Syariah, namely *Hifdzu Diin, Hifdzu Aql, Hifdzu Nasf, Hifdzu Nasl and Hifdzu Maal*. So everything has been designed to combine information arranged in a form that is unified and easier to achieve.

Thus researchers can see what is happening, and can draw conclusions by analyzing according to the suggestions that have been presented in the form of the chart.

c. Verification (Conclusion)

In the third stage the researcher draws conclusions from the picture. In this final conclusion, it does not only occur in the process of data collection, but is verifiably true in order to be truly accountable.

In this qualitative research the researchers used numerical calculations to see what had been obtained from lots of data; to test a guess or hypothesis; and keep the researcher analytically honest, and avoid bias.²⁸

²⁵ Soeratno & Lincolyn Arsyad, *Metodologi Penelitian untuk Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, UPP Akademi Manajemen Perusahaan (YKPN, Yogyakarta, 1988), p. 135

²⁶ Soeratno, & Lincolin Arsyad, "Metodologi Penelitian Untuk Ekonomi dan Bisnis", Edisi Revisi, Yogyakarta, UPP Akademi Perusahaan dan Kepustakaan, p. 135

²⁷ Display is a brief explanation to help narrative texts in the form of graphics, matrices, networks, and charts. (See. Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Memahami...*, p. 95)

²⁸ Matthew B. Miles & A. Michael Hubberman, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, translated by Tjejep Rohedi, (UI Press, 2009), p. 390

