

A CRITICAL REVIEW OF STANDARDS OF FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN ISLAMIC CONTEXT: THEORY AND PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

In the Qur'an, verses are also found that show the importance of facilities and infrastructure or tools in education. In the context of Islamic education, educational tools must contain operational values that are able to deliver to the goals of Islamic education that are full of indigo values. These values are of course based on the existence of the basis or characteristics of Islamic education itself. The approach of this research is qualitative. The type of research used is a literature study. The data collection technique in this study is by documentation. The data analysis technique used is content analysis. The context of the management of facilities and infrastructure from an Islamic perspective is found in the interpretation of the Qur'an Surah An-Nahl (16) verses 68-69 which maps the concept of building the division of labor in arranging infrastructure facilities so that they are effective and on target so that in their implementation they are in accordance with their use value and then strengthened by the hadith of the Prophet PBUH. The inventory of facilities and infrastructure is contained in the interpretation of Surah Al-Baqarah (2) verse 282. Supervision of facilities and infrastructure is contained in the interpretation of surah Al-Mujaadillah (58) verse 7.

Keywords: Means, Infrastructure, Islamic Education

INTRODUCTION

Educational facilities and infrastructure are one of the important resources in supporting the learning process in schools. The success of educational programs in schools is greatly influenced by the condition of educational facilities and infrastructure owned by schools and the optimization of their management and utilization. (Fadillah, 2019, p. 1) Educational facilities and infrastructure are one of the national standards of education that must be met by the implementation of education.

In the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003, in Chapter IV Article 42 it is expressly stated that: 1) Each educational unit must have furniture, educational equipment, educational media, books and other learning resources, consumables, and other equipment necessary to support an orderly and sustainable learning process. 2) Educational facilities and infrastructure are also one of the benchmarks of school quality. (Rohiyatun, 2019, no. 9)

In the Qur'an, verses are also found that show the importance of facilities and infrastructure or tools in education. The creatures of Allah seek that the animals described in the Qur'an can also be a tool in education. As in Q.S An-Nahl which means bee. In verses 68-69 of the letter, Allah explains as follows:

68. And your Lord revealed to the bees, "Make nests in the hills, in the trees, and in the places that man has made."

69. Then eat from each fruit and walk in the path of your Lord which has been made easy. From the bee's stomach to the outside of the drink (honey) of various colors, inside there is a medicine that heals humans. Indeed, in such a thing there is indeed a sign (of God's greatness) for those who think.

The verse above explains that bees can be a medium or tool for people who think to know the greatness of Allah which in turn will increase the faith and closeness (taqarrub) of a servant to Allah SWT. The Prophet Muhammad PBUH in educating his companions also always uses tools or media, both in the form of objects and non-objects. One of the tools used by the Prophet in providing understanding to his companions is by using pictures.

In the context of Islamic education, educational tools must contain operational values that are able to deliver to the goals of Islamic education that are full of indigo values. These values are of course based on the existence of the basis or characteristics of Islamic education itself.

In the treasures of Islamic knowledge, it is necessary to explore the concept of the values of facilities and infrastructure in the Qur'an and as-Sunnah as the theological foundation and foundation of the conception of Islamic education. The study of Qur'an science with a contextual and textual approach is a method of understanding and interpreting the noble values in the Qur'an and its interpretation so that a complete and comprehensive Islamic scientific treasure is formed. According to Muhaimin, the source of

knowledge basically comes from Allah. Allah created the universe and the Qur'an and hadith. (Experiment & Kafa, 2019, Halaman. 166)

Nowadays, the development of educational facilities and infrastructure is increasingly rapid in line with the development of science and technology. Islamic education also continues to make various innovations, including in the development of the use of educational tools so as to help the smooth running of the educational process. However, the use of these tools must still be based on the basics of Islamic education and refer to the goals that have been planned.

Based on the description above, this paper will discuss "A Critical Review of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure Standards in the Islamic Context: Theory and Practice".

METHODS

The approach of this research is qualitative. According to Denzin & Lincoln, qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods. (Anggito & Setiawan, 2018, p. 7) The type of research used is a literature study. Literature study is an important stage in a series of research activities to find out to what extent the science related to the research to be carried out has developed. Literature study research methods (*library research*) It is a research method that is carried out by collecting data or information sourced from literature, books, scientific journals, research reports, and other documents relevant to the research topic. This research aims to understand existing concepts, theories, and findings related to the problem being researched.

The data collection technique in this study is by documentation. Mirzaqon and Purwoko said that in literature research, data collection techniques can be done with documentation, namely looking for data on variable things or books in the form of notes, books, papers or articles, journals and so on. (Sari, "*Library Research...* - *Google Scholar*, T.T., pp. 44–47) Data collection techniques are carried out in several stages, namely: 1) Identification of data sources, 2) Literature collection, 3) Literature review and synthesis.

The data analysis technique used is content analysis. Fraenkel & Wallen states that content analysis is a research tool that focuses on actual content and internal features of the media. (Sari, "*Library Research...* - *Google Scholar*, T.T., pp. 44–47) This analysis technique is used to analyze the content of the literature that has been collected. This analysis aims to identify themes, concepts, or patterns that emerge from the literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Concept of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure

According to the provisions of the National Education Standards Agency, each educational unit must be able to plan the procurement of school facilities and infrastructure so that the teaching and learning process takes place effectively and efficiently. In preparing the planning of school facilities and infrastructure, it must be planned properly and carefully so that it can meet the needs of the school's facilities and infrastructure. Educational infrastructure is all basic equipment that indirectly supports the educational process in schools. In education, for example, locations or places, school buildings, sports fields, spaces and so on.

Facilities and infrastructure are all or movable or immovable goods that are used to support the implementation of the learning process that is direct or indirect in an education. Educational facilities are all kinds of equipment used by teachers to facilitate the delivery of subject matter. From the perspective of students, educational facilities are all kinds of equipment that students use to make it easier to learn subjects.

Educational infrastructure is all kinds of equipment, equipment, and objects used by teachers (and students) to facilitate the implementation of education. Educational facilities and educational infrastructure have their respective functions, namely educational facilities to "learn subject matter/facilitate delivery", while educational infrastructure is to "facilitate educational activities/implementation". In this sense, the terms "used directly" and "used indirectly" in the educational process.

From some of the descriptions above, this definition shows that the facilities and infrastructure in schools need to be utilized and managed for the benefit of the learning process in schools. This management is intended so that the use of facilities and infrastructure in schools can run effectively and efficiently. The management of facilities and infrastructure is a very important activity in schools, because its existence will greatly support the success of the learning process in schools.

According to the regulation of the Minister of National Education Number 24 of 2007 concerning standards and infrastructure for Elementary Schools/Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (SD/MI) is: buildings must meet the following health requirements:

1. Have adequate facilities for adequate air ventilation and lighting.
2. It has sanitation inside and outside the building to meet the needs of clean water, disposal of dirty water and/or wastewater, feces and garbage cans, and rainwater distribution.
3. Building materials that are safe for the health of building users and do not cause negative impact on the surrounding environment.(Rohiyatun, 2019, no. 11–12)

The educational facilities and infrastructure in the educational institution in the Islamic educational institution should be managed as best as possible by following the following needs:

1. Complete, ready to wear at any time, strong and durable.
2. Neat, beautiful, clean, elegant, and beautiful so that it soothes the views and feelings of anyone who enters the Islamic educational institution complex.
3. Creative, innovative, responsive and varied so that it can stimulate the imagination of students.
4. It has a long time range through careful planning to avoid the tendency to dismantle buildings.
5. It has a special place for worship and the implementation of socio-religious activities such as mushallas or mosques. (Qomar, 2007, hlm. 171)

This provision, when applied to different levels of education, will result in different decisions. For example, the provisions must be creative, innovative, responsive, and varied between Ibtidaiyah madrasah institutions and Aliyah madrasahs are very different, such as table arrangements. This arrangement in the Ibtidaiyah madrasah can vary between all classes. There are all tables in front of the blackboard as has happened so far, there are classes where the table arrangement is in the form of ovals, semi-ovals, several round tables, and so on. But for Aliyah madrasahs there is no need for such variation.

For the arrangement of the environment in the school/madrasah/college/pesantren complex, it should be neat, beautiful, clean, elegant and beautiful. This situation at least makes students feel at home (hard) in an educational institution both during the learning process in the classroom, during breaks, when visiting schools, and even guests from outside are also expected to feel the same way. The reality in the field is that most Islamic educational institutions do not pay attention to the neatness, cleanliness, beauty, elegance and beauty, especially Islamic boarding schools. (Qomar, 2007, hlm. 172) The Prophet once said.

("Indeed, Allah is beautiful, He loves beauty").

The buildings that are built must be tried through careful planning so that they are used for at least 25 years. For this reason, the building must be strong, durable and in the right position so that it is not dismantled and then a new building is erected in the same place in a relatively short time, because that way is a waste. It is better to build a multi-storey building that contains benefits in addition to saving land and also seems sturdy. The shape of the building should also be beautiful and have a distinctive architectural style that causes people to look at it feeling interested. (Qomar, 2007, hlm. 173)

In addition, it is also a must to build a mosque or at least a mushalla. This building is not just a symbol for Islamic educational institutions but indeed a real need to worship when employees and students are at school. The mosque or Mushalla can also be used as a worship laboratory on how to perform ablution correctly, and how to practice the correct prayer, both of which can be carried out in that place. More than that, mosques or mushallas are sought to participate in coloring the Islamic behavior of school residents daily by optimizing religious activities and scientific activities placed in mosques or mushallas. (Qomar, 2007, hlm. 173)

In managing facilities and infrastructure in schools, a process is needed as contained in management in general, starting from planning, organizing, moving, maintaining and supervising. What is needed by the school needs to be carefully planned in relation to all the facilities and infrastructure that support the learning process.

The purpose of the management of school facilities and infrastructure is to provide professional services related to educator facilities and infrastructure so that the learning process can take place effectively and efficiently. Related to this purpose. Bafadal explained in detail the objectives of the management of educational facilities and infrastructure as follows: (Sulistiyorini, 2006, hlm. 86)

1. To strive for the procurement of school facilities and infrastructure through a careful and careful planning and procurement system, so that schools have facilities and infrastructure according to their needs.
2. To strive for the use of school facilities and infrastructure appropriately and efficiently
3. To strive for the maintenance of educational facilities and infrastructure, so that the condition is always in a ready-to-use condition in every need by all school personnel.

Good facilities and infrastructure are expected to create clean, neat, and beautiful Islamic schools/schools, thereby creating pleasant conditions for both teachers and to be in Islamic schools. In addition, it is also hoped that the availability of learning facilities that are adequate quantitatively, qualitatively, and relevant to needs and can be optimally utilized for the benefit of the education and teaching process, both by teachers as teachers and students as students.

Planning of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure

There are two important things that must be done when planning the needs of educational facilities and infrastructure. These two things are analyzing the needs of existing facilities and infrastructure, and projecting the facilities and infrastructure needed in the future. The following is described in detail these two things, namely:

Analysis of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure Needs

To find out the needs of educational facilities and infrastructure in a work unit, data and information about educational facilities and infrastructure, both educational facilities and infrastructure in the field and those that should exist according to applicable regulations, are needed. In addition, it is also necessary to have data on the projected school-age population that will be accommodated as new students in schools in the coming years.

Analysis is an activity to compare two data in the field with data that should exist according to the standardization of educational facilities and infrastructure. The results of the analysis will rely on two pieces of information, namely information about conformity and non-conformity. To calculate the number and quality of educational facilities and infrastructure needed, there must be a population and education survey. In this activity, we must collect and manage population and education data.

The population data that has been collected is then processed to find out the number of school-age residents who will be prepared for the needs of facilities and infrastructure.

Projection of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure Needs

In addition to being based on the needs of educational facilities and infrastructure according to the state of data in the past and present, planning educational facilities and infrastructure can also be carried out based on data in the future as a result of projections. The projected need for educational facilities and infrastructure in the future includes various considerations. It may require high engineering expertise beyond the capabilities of an expert educational planner. However, it is the task of educational planning to find out what important information is needed in the context of building or constructing school buildings and other facilities. This will be directly related to information about school facilities that must be collected and provided to provide services directly to planners, financing formulators and school facility builders. The first task of the planner in this case is to collect data to determine the current supply of educational facilities based on the type and level of education, including how the quality is. (Fadillah, 2019, pp. 3–4)

Bafadal said that the process of planning educational facilities and infrastructure is as follows:

1. Accommodating all proposals for the procurement of school supplies submitted by each work unit and or inventorying the lack of school equipment.
2. Prepare a plan for school supplies needs for a certain period, for example for a quarter or one school.

3. Combine pre-prepared needs plans with pre-existing equipment. In that context, information planners know about the equipment that the school already has. One way is to read an inventory book or a master book. Based on the pandanus, a plan for equipment needs was prepared, namely registering those that were not yet available at school.
4. Combine the needs plan with the available school funds or budget. In this case, if the available funds are insufficient for the procurement of all the equipment needs that have been planned by looking at the urgency of each necessary equipment. All urgent equipment is listed and procurement is prioritized. Combining the plan (list) of urgent equipment needs with available funds or budgets, it is necessary to hold another selection by looking at the priority scale.
5. Determination of the final procurement plan. (Ristianah, 2018, pp. 69–79)

Planning is an action that will be carried out to get the results determined in a certain period of time and space. Thus, planning is a thought process, both in general and in detail from an activity or work carried out to achieve the best and economic certainty. It can also be said that planning is an anticipation of something that will happen, because it must be the best process. Q.S al-Hasyr (59) 18:

18. O you who believe, fear Allah and pay attention to what you have done for tomorrow (hereafter). and fear Allah, indeed, Allah is Knowing.

This verse gives a message to believers to think about the future. In the language of management, future thinking that is outlined in a clear and systematic concept is called planning. This planning is very important because it serves as a guide for activities, targets and future results, so that whatever activities are carried out can run in an orderly manner.

Imam Ahmad said, Muhammad ibn Ja'far narrated to us, narrated to us Shu'bah, from Aun ibn Abu Juhaifah, from Al-Munzir ibn Jarir, from his father who said that when we were with the Prophet PBUH one morning, suddenly came to the Prophet PBUH. a people who were barefoot and shirtless. They wore only robes or 'abaya cloths, each of them carrying a sword. Most of them came from Mudar, even all of them from Mudar. So the face of the Prophet PBUH changed, seeing their miserable situation because of their poverty. Then the Prophet PBUH entered and exited, then ordered Bilal to call the call to prayer and establish prayers. Then the Prophet PBUH prayed. After the prayer, he preached and read His words Q.S An-Nisa: 1.

1. O people, fear your Lord who created you from one person, and from whom Allah created his wife; and from both God multiplied men and women. And fear Allah who by (using) His name you ask one another, and (maintain)

the relationship of friendship. Indeed, Allah always guards and watches over you.

Utilization of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure

In the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, utilization is defined as business in order to be able to bring results. While in English, utilization is interpreted as making efficient use of. As Allah says in Surah an-Nahl (16) verses 5-8:

5. And he has created the cattle for you; There are warming and beneficial feathers on them, and some of them you eat.

6. And you have a beautiful view of him, when you bring him back to the pen and when you release him into the pasture.

7. And he carries your burdens into a land which you cannot reach, but with difficulties. Indeed, your Lord is truly the Most Merciful and the Most Merciful,

8. And (He has created) horses, mules and donkeys, that you may ride them and (make) jewelry. And Allah created what you do not know.

Allah SWT. mention the blessings that He bestows on His servants, among others, He created livestock for them, namely camels, cows, and goats, as detailed in Surah Al-An'am until His words, "Samaniyata azwaf (eight cattle in pairs). Allah has also made the cattle various benefits and uses for them, namely their fur as clothes and sheets, their milk they drink, and their children to eat, as well as the beautiful sight of their cattle as ornaments for them.

Abdur Razzaq said, He has narrated to us Israel, from Sammak, from Ikrimah, from Ibn Abbas, that what is meant by dif'un and manafi' is the descendants of all livestock. Mujahid said that the meaning of His words: there is a warming (feather) in it and various benefits. (An-Nahl: 5) It means clothes made of wool; and various other benefits of farm animals, namely as vehicles, eaten meat, and drunk milk. Qatadah said in relation to the meaning of His words: (feathers) that are warming and various benefits. (AnNahl: 5) Namely, in livestock there are clothing, food and drinks, as well as means of transportation. The same thing has been said by many scholars of tafsir with similar expressions.

In the verses and interpretations that have been explained above, it can be seen that the aspect of utilizing facilities and infrastructure can be carried out as efficiently as possible so that it can meet the needs of the institution itself, especially in the context of utilizing the facilities and infrastructure of educational institutions. It was also explained that in his mention there is a special classification, this is indeed applied in the management of educational infrastructure facilities as a guide for grouping goods. The above interpretation also contains the substance of values that are

in line with the principles of management of educational facilities and infrastructure, namely; achievement of objectives, efficiency and clarity of responsibility. (Experiment & Kafa, 2019, Halam. 173–175)

The purpose of utilizing facilities and infrastructure is divided into 2 parts, namely general purposes and special purposes. The general purpose of the utilization of facilities and infrastructure is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of learning process activities. Meanwhile, the specific objectives of the utilization of facilities and infrastructure include:

1. To support classroom activities.
2. To encourage in the use and application of new ways appropriate to achieve the goals of the academic program.
3. To help provide planning, production, operations and follow-up actions for the development of instructional systems.

The purpose of utilizing facilities and infrastructure is to expand the subject matter, complement various material shortages and as a systematic teaching framework. It should also be realized that the utilization of educational facilities and infrastructure is specifically intended to:

1. To lay down the basic concept of thinking concretely from something abstract so that the lesson can be digested easily because the child is faced with his or her own experience.
2. To optimize the potential possessed by students, be it in the form of talent, interest, intelligence and others.

Infrastructure facilities are used in an effort to improve or enhance the quality of the learning process. Therefore, the principles of utilization are considered, including:

1. The utilization of infrastructure facilities should be seen as an integral part of a teaching system and not only as an auxiliary tool that functions as an additional tool that is used when deemed necessary and only used when needed.
2. Infrastructure facilities should be seen as learning resources used in an effort to solve problems faced in the learning process.
3. Teachers should really master the techniques of a used infrastructure.
4. Teachers should take into account the advantages and disadvantages of utilizing a facility and infrastructure.
5. The utilization of facilities and infrastructure must be organized systematically.
6. If a subject requires more than one facility and infrastructure, the teacher can use the infrastructure as much as possible according to needs, it is used in order to benefit and facilitate the learning process and can stimulate students in learning. (Fadillah, 2019, pp. 12–14)

Inventory (Recording) Process of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure

Inventory of facilities and infrastructure is the activity of recording or registering goods belonging to institutions (schools) into an inventory list of goods in an orderly and orderly manner according to applicable provisions and procedures. So school inventory goods are all state-owned goods controlled by the school, either held or purchased through funds from the government, school committees and the community, or grants.

To maintain and create order in the administration of facilities and infrastructure owned by schools, to save school finances both in procurement and for the maintenance and elimination of school facilities and infrastructure. As for the guidelines for calculating the wealth of a school in material form that can be assessed or nominalized in money. To facilitate the supervision and control of facilities and facilities owned by a school.

Providing data and information in order to determine needs and prepare plans for the needs of goods. Providing data and information to be used as materials or guidelines in the direction of goods and goods also provides data and information to be used as guidelines in the distribution of goods. Providing data and information in determining the state of damage as a basis for determining the deletion also provides data and information in order to facilitate the supervision and control of goods.

The procedure for carrying out an inventory is the activity of recording facilities and infrastructure in the inventory list book and making reports to the relevant parties.

In the Qur'an, there are implicit verses that give encouragement to take inventory of our necessities, namely Surah Al-Baqarah (2) verse 282:

282. O you who believe, if you do not pray in cash for a specified time, write it down. And let a writer among you write it right. And let the writer not refuse to write it as Allah taught him, let him write, and let the debtor dictate (what shall be written), and let him fear Allah his Lord, and let him not reduce any of his debts. If the one who owes is a person who is weak in mind or weak (in his condition) or he himself is unable to pronounce, then his guardian should dictate honestly. And witness with two witnesses from the men (among you). If there are no two men, then one man and two women from the witnesses whom you are pleased with, so that if one forgets, the other remembers him. Do not refuse to testify when they are called; and do not tire of writing down the debt, whether small or great, until the time limit for paying it. That is more just in the sight of Allah and strengthens the testimony and is closer to not raising your doubts. Unless it is a cash trade that you carry out among you, then there is no sin for you, (if) you do not write it. And witness when you buy and sell; And do not make it difficult for the writer and the witness to make it difficult for each other. If you do (so), then it is indeed an unrighteousness in you. And fear Allah; Allah teaches you; and Allah is All-Knowing.

The words of Allah SWT. which means: "O believers, if you do not pay in cash for a specified time, write it down". (Al-Baqarah: 282) This is a guide from Allah SWT to His faithful servants when they perform muamalah in a cashless manner, that is, they should record it; Because the record is more preserving the number of goods and the payment period and is more strict for people who witness it. The words of Allah SWT. which means: you should write it down. (Al-Baqarah: 282) Through this verse Allah commands the existence of records to strengthen and maintain.

If a question arises that it has been stipulated in the book Sahihain from Abdullah ibn Umar which narrates that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "Indeed, we are an ummi (illiterate) people, we cannot write and we do not count". So how do we combine the meaning between this hadith and the command to write (notes)? As an answer, it can be said that debts and receivables, when viewed in terms of their essence, do not require records at their origin.

It is said that this is because the Book has been facilitated by Allah for people to memorize; Likewise, the sunnahs, all of which are memorized from the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him), are only detailed matters that are common among humans. So they are ordered to do this with an order that contains the meaning of instructions, not an order that means mandatory as some scholars say.

In the context of the interpretation of the verse, although it is indeed in business, the substance of recording is a very urgent matter and must be fulfilled to maintain the process of inventorying goods. Karen needs high responsibility and trust when dealing with goods so that through recording the goods that enter and belong to the institution can be accounted for to the user, in this case students and all stakeholders of the school/madrasah. (Experiment & Kafa, 2019, Halam. 175–176)

Supervision of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure

Maintenance of educational facilities and infrastructure is an activity to carry out the management and regulation of facilities and infrastructure so that all these facilities and infrastructure are always in good activities and ready to be used in a 177 effective and successful manner in achieving educational goals. In the Qur'an surah Al-mujaadillah (58) verse 7 about supervision:

7. Do you not notice that Allah knows what is in the heavens and on the earth? There was no secret conversation between the three men, but He was the four. And there is no (conversation between) five people, except He is the sixth. And there is no talk between less than that or more, unless He is with them wherever they are. Then He will tell them on the Day of Resurrection what they have done. Indeed, Allah is All-Knowing.

When talking about the scope of Islamic education, the aspect of supervision should be absolutely guided by the verse so that humans are always careful in carrying out all mandates because Allah is absolutely omniscient and knows to every individual. Therefore, the concept of absolute supervision that even beats today's sophisticated system is Monitoring from Allah SWT. (Experiment & Kafa, 2019, Halam. 176–177).

The Context of Educational Facilities and Infrastructure in an Islamic Perspective

According to Ahmad Najieh, it is stated that organizing/managing is also called the word "khalafa". As Allah says in QS. Al-Mu'minun; 23 verse 80:

80. And He is the one who turns on and off, and He is the one who (arranges) the alternation of night and day. Then do you not understand it?

That is, according to His command, they are subdued night and day; Each of the two quickly pursues the other in turn, never stopping and never separated by any time that interrupts them. The management of facilities and infrastructure has a very important role for the implementation of the learning process in schools and supports the achievement of educational goals in schools both specifically and in general.

In the Qur'an, verses are also found that show the importance of facilities and infrastructure or tools in education. The creatures of Allah in the form of animals described in the Qur'an can also be a tool in education. As the name of one of the letters in the Qur'an is an-Nahl (16) which means bee, in verses 68-69:

68. And your Lord revealed to the bees, "Make nests in the hills, in the trees, and in the places that man has made."

69. Then eat from each fruit and walk in the path of your Lord which has been made easy. From the bee's stomach to the outside of the drink (honey) of various colors, inside there is a medicine that heals humans. Indeed, in such a thing there is indeed a sign (of God's greatness) for those who think.

What is meant by 'revelation' in this verse is inspiration, guidance, and guidance from Allah to the bees so that the bees make their nests on the hills, as well as in the trees and in the places where humans have made. Then thanks to this inspiration from Allah, the bees built their houses (hives) very neatly in structure and arrangement, so that there was no blemish on them. Then each bee can return to its hive without straying to the right or left, but directly to its hive, where it lays its eggs and the honey it makes. The bee builds a candle for its hive with its two wings, and from its mouth it spits out honey; Meanwhile, the female bee releases eggs from her anus, then hatches and flies to her place of life.

Ibn Zayd said: Do you not see that people move the bees and their hives from one country to another, while the bees always follow them? However, the first opinion is the strongest opinion, which is that it says that the word *zululan* is a thing of the word *subul* (the way). In other words, walk in the path of your Lord that has been made easy for you. This is according to what the Mujahid has ordered.

Ibn Jarir said that both opinions are correct. It is clear that the above verse explains that bees can be a medium or tool for people who think of knowing the greatness of Allah which in turn will increase the faith and closeness (*taqarrub*) of a servant to Allah SWT. The Prophet Muhammad PBUH in educating his companions also always uses tools or media, both in the form of objects and non-objects. One of the tools used by the Prophet in providing understanding to his companions is by using pictures. (Experiment & Kafa, 2019, Halaman. 171–172)

CONCLUSION

The context of the management of facilities and infrastructure from an Islamic perspective is found in the interpretation of the Qur'an, Surah An-Nahl (16) verses 68-69 which the content of the tafsir maps the concept of building the division of labor in arranging infrastructure facilities to be effective and on target so that in its implementation it is in accordance with its use value, then strengthened by the hadith of the Prophet PBUH if contextualized into the service life of facilities and infrastructure.

The planning of facilities and infrastructure is contained in the interpretation of Surah al-Hasyr (59) verse 18 of each individual to design his future preparations so that what will be done has been formulated as a conception of the realization of activities which is strengthened by the hadith narrated by Imam Muslim.

The utilization of facilities and infrastructure, the value of its substance is contained in the interpretation of AnNahl (16) verses 5-8, namely so that every person can maximize every potential of existing resources, both human resources and natural resources, as effectively and efficiently as possible so that the potential that exists in these resources can be maximized as a result.

The inventory of facilities and infrastructure is contained in the interpretation of Surah Al-Baqarah (2) verse 282 concerning the urgency of recording as concrete, factual and authentic evidence in reporting so that it can facilitate the examination and become textual data when there is accountability from the institution, especially the school, the interpretation is supported by the Hadith of Imam Bukhari Muslim.

Supervision of facilities and infrastructure is contained in the interpretation of surah Al-Mujaadillah (58) verse 7, namely absolute supervision so that there are no deviations both in terms of reporting,

performance and output, this can be realized through today's technological era so that in addition to feeling supervised by the khalik, every academic community in the madrasah will always feel that on CCTV, both worldly and ukhrawi the interpretation is supported by ijma' ulama.

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