

DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM TO ELECT THE BEST USTADZ USING SIMPLE ADDITIVE WEIGHTING METHOD

Muhammad Abdan Syakuro¹, Desti Fitriati²

Program Studi Teknik Informatika
Universitas Pancasila
abdan@univpancasila.ac.id, desti.fitriati@univpancasila.ac.id

(*) Corresponding Author

Abstrak

Pesantren merupakan sebuah tempat untuk para santri tinggal dan belajar pendidikan agama. Didalam pesantren terdapat sumber daya manusia yang sangat membantu dalam pembelajaran di pondok pesantren yaitu ustaz. Dalam proses mensukseskan pendidikan, adakalanya pesantren perlu melakukan penilaian untuk meningkatkan kualitas pendidikan salah satunya melakukan penyeleksian ustaz terbaik yang memadai dan melebihi rata-rata. Banyaknya ustaz yang ada menyebabkan sulitnya pengambilan keputusan pemilihan ustaz terbaik secara cepat, akurat dan belum bisa memberikan hasil yang maksimal serta membutuhkan waktu yang sangat lama dalam perhitungan. Selain itu, pemilihan ustaz terbaik yang ada di Pesantren Qur'an Al Hikmah Bogor masih belum obyektif dikarenakan pemilihan ustaz terbaik masih ditunjuk secara langsung tanpa menggunakan perhitungan. Berdasarkan permasalahan yang diuraikan diatas maka dibutuhkan sebuah aplikasi Sistem Pendukung Keputusan (SPK) menggunakan metode Simple Additive Weighting untuk membantu dalam melakukan pengambilan keputusan ustaz terbaik di pesantren. Sistem yang dibuat ini merupakan sistem dinamis dimana pengguna dapat mengatur parameter kriteria serta bobot itu sendiri. Disisi lain, Dari pembuatan Sistem Pendukung Keputusan tersebut dihasilkan akurasi sebesar 90% dari 30 sampel sesuai diantaranya adalah 27 sampel.

Kata kunci: Sistem Pendukung Keputusan, Simple Additive Weighting, Pesantren, Ustadz.

Abstract

Pesantren is a place for students to live and learn religious education. In Pesantren there are human resources that very helpful for learning in boarding school, namely ustaz. In the process of successful education, sometimes pesantren needs to make an assessment to improve the quality of education, one of it is conducting the best selection of ustaz adequate and exceeding the average. The number of ustaz that exist causes difficult decision making of the best ustaz elections quickly, accurately and has not been able to give maximum results and takes a very long time in calculation. In addition, the selection of the best ustaz in Pesantren Qur'an Al Hikmah Bogor is still not objective because the selection of the best ustaz is still appointed directly without using calculations. Based on the problems described above, a Decision Support System (DSS) application is needed using simple additive weighting method to help in making the best ustaz decision in pesantren. This system is a dynamic system where users can set the parameters of criteria and weights themselves. Besides, From the making of the Decision Support System produced accuracy of 90% of 30 samples according to which are 27 samples.

Keywords: Decision Support System, Simple Additive Weighting, Pesantren, Ustadz.

INTRODUCTION

Pesantren is a place for students to live and learn religious education. Pesantren is also institutionalized in the community, especially in rural areas and is one of the oldest educational institutions in Indonesia (Syafe'i, 2017). Santri and Ustadz are in a place with a good environment and many facilities in pesantren including mosques for

worship, dormitories to stay, study rooms, libraries, fields and facilities that support other diverse activities (Usman, Santoso, & Hidayat, 2017). In addition, there are human resources that are very helpful in learning in boarding schools. Human resources are very important for the development and running of a boarding school because santri in boarding schools can be noble and good character is certainly influenced by several factors, one of which

is Human Resources (HR) namely ustadz as well as teachers who work in the boarding school (Mundiri & Zahra, 2017). Ustadz plays a big role in education in pesantren as an effort in the formation of santri character which is an integral part of Islamic education orientation. In the world of Education the existence of the role of a teacher is one of the most important factors to advance the world of Education.

Similarly, ustadz in pesantren Educational Institutions is the same as having an important and vital position in developing the world of pesantren. Ustadz is a teacher, teacher and surrogate parent in pesantren. Ustadz is the most important part of learning activities in pesantren both formal education and informal education. Ustadz who teaches in pesantren must have a noble nature because ustadz in pesantren as a teacher and role model for his students so that the trait must always be maintained in the pesantren environment.

In the process of succeeding education, sometimes pesantren need to make an assessment to improve the quality of education by conducting the best selection of ustadz adequate and exceeding the average. The number of ustadz that exist causes difficult decision-making of the best ustadz elections quickly, accurately and has not been able to give maximum results and takes a very long time in its calculations. In the selection process ustadz in Pesantren Qur'an Al Hikmah Bogor still has some obstacles, namely in the selection process is still appointed by the leadership. The results of the appointment in the best ustadz election will usually be given a gift by the Foundation such as a raise, free umrah, bonus additions and others. So that in the process of selection ustadz best must be completely selected objectively regardless of who the candidate. Therefore, the need for a Decision Support System (DSS) application to facilitate the best ustadz retrieval in a pesantren. Decision Support System itself is very helpful in making decisions that are objective for the interests and needs of pesantren. In the research with Simple Additive Weighting method has been done by Muhammad Defit Saputra with the title of research Implementation of Simple Additive Weighting Method To Select The Selection of Lurah Pondok (Case Study: Pondok Pesantren Al-Munawwir Krapyak Kompleks "L") (Defit Saputra, 2019). This research discusses about the selection of lurah pesantren that is still problematic, which is lurah pesantren is still chosen based on the subjectivity. Many students who have many acquaintances management in the previous year period so that one way to choose by making acquaintances from the previous period into lurah pondok in the next

management period. The purpose of the study is to avoid fraud or objectification factors by creating a Decision Support System with Simple Additive Weighting method.

Based on the problems of previous research and this research, there is one common urgency that is avoiding cheating and unfairness that occurs during elections. This research aims to create a Decision Support System with Simple Additive Weighting method. This method was chosen because it is able to select an alternative best of a number of alternatives. In this case the alternative is ustadz who is entitled to receive the highest appreciation of the best ustadz based on the criteria that have been determined. In addition, Simple Additive Weighting method has an expenditure in the form of perankingan. The results of the workingan can show who ustadz with the highest and lowest percent value.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses the *Simple Additive Weighting* as a method. According to, the stages and also the process outputting the final ranking from the lowest to highest. Simple Additive Weighting is a method of finding the weighted sum of performance ratings on each alternative of all attributes (Muslihudin, Triananingsih, Kasmi, & Anggraei, 2017).

Type of Research

The study will be about Decision Support Systems (DSS) that can help determine the best ustadz selection in pesantren. DSS is designed to solve many problems with effectiveness and productivity with the help of computer technology (Nurdiyanto & Meilia, 2016).

Time and Place of Research

This research was conducted in Pesantren Qur'an Al Hikmah Bogor one and also held during the election of the best ustadz in pesantren. Pesantren Al Hikmah Bogor is a pesantren initiated by Ustad Abdul Hasib and its founder is Ustadz Irfan Mujahid who currently still holds the mandate in leading the Foundation of Qur'an Al Hikmah Bogor Pesantren. Pesantren was successful in developing the program from the beginning only tahfid program to have excellent programs such as Super Manzil, Rumah Dhobit, Rumah Mutqin and SIBA (Super Intensive Arabic).

Research subject

In this research, researchers used original alternative data in pesantren with a total of 15 alternatives. Alternatives are chosen directly by the head of pesantren to be used as a trial. The chosen alternative is the candidate of the best ustaz election in pesantren. The alternatives contain Tabel 1 below:

Table 1. Alternative Data

No	Alternative
1	Ustadz Raushan
2	Ustadz Shofwan
3	Ustadz Zaki
4	Ustadz Iqbal
5	Ustadz Apri Yandi
6	Ustadz Arif Maulana
7	Ustadz Endro Suliyanto
8	Ustadz Endrian
9	Ustadz Qolby
10	Ustadz Khusaeri
11	Ustadz Jodi
12	Ustadz Rifqi
13	Ustadz Fuad
14	Ustadz David
15	Ustadz Khairuddin

Procedure

Below these are steps and method used:

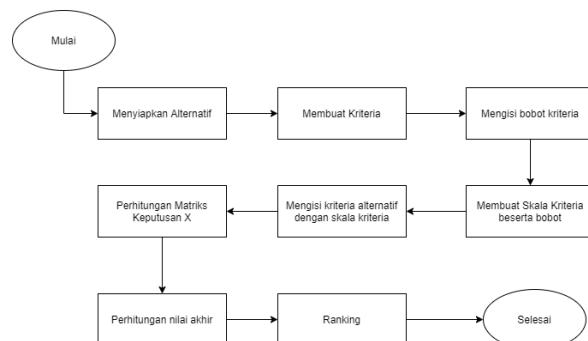


Figure 1. Simple Additive Weighting Steps

In Figure 1 above is a diagram of stages in the use of Simple Additive Weighting method. The first step is to prepare an alternative that will be used as a filling criteria. Next is to create criteria and fill in the weights of the criteria. In filling the weights the criteria must meet a maximum of 100 weights. After that create a criteria scale along with a weight scale where this scale will later be used as the filling of each subsequent alternative criteria. After the alternative is done filling with the criteria scale, then the calculation of the decision matrix X and obtained the final value calculation. After calculating the final value is ranking, where each alternative will be sorted by the highest rank to the

lowest. The steps of the *Simple Additive Weighting* is below:

1. Choose Alternatives
The first step of using *Simple Additive Weighting* is choosing the alternatives. An alternative is a different object and has equal opportunities to be chosen by decision makers (Mude & Mude, 2016). In this research the chosen alternatives are 15 to be samples.
2. Determine Criteria
Criteria should be determined before doing calculation. The purpose of the criteria is to be parameters of the calculation. Criteria used to assist in the decision search process to be more accurate to who is entitled to receive the highest rank (Oktaviani, Merlina, & Nurmalaasari, 2018).
3. Filling Weights of Criteria
After determined the criteria, the next step is filling all the criteria with weights. Weights of criteria are very important to have calculation perfectly. Weights in criteria are generally used as a reference as a calculation later (Fauzan, Indrasary, & Muthia, 2018).
4. Determine Scala Criteria
In each of criteria has been made, scala is important to fill the alternatives. The Criteria Scale is generally used to compare with all existing alternative ratings (Putra, Aryanti, & Hartati, 2018).
5. Fill the Alternatives with Scala.
After all 1-4 steps are finished, then to initialize the calculation is filling the alternatives with scala that has been made before.
6. Decision Matrix X and Normalize it
After filling the alternatives with the scala criteria is to move that into the decision matrix x and also normalize it with the formula:

$$R_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij}}{\text{Max}(i) x_{ij}} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

Since all of the criteria is benefit criteria, then all the formula used like that. (Handayanna & Dewi, 2020).

Final Calculation and Ranking

After normalize the matrix, then multiply the normalization matrix into the simplify weights of the criteria. The formula is (Nasir, 2019)

$$\sum_j^n = 1 W_j R_{ij} \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

The formula will form the score of each every alternatives that has been filled and calculate before. The result of the score now can become ranking.

Data Collection Techniques

The data obtained in this study is the primary data of pesantren internal data. This data includes alternatives and criteria. Below is alternative and Criteria data obtained from pesantren

Alternative Data

Alternatives used in simple additive weighting scenarios is using alternatives data on Table 1.

Criteria and Scala Data

In the Table 2 below is a scenario of applying the criteria in the Simple Additive Weighting method where there are 4 criteria, each of which is a benefit type and has a total weight of all criteria is 100 weights.

Table 2. Scenario of Application of Criteria In Simple Additive Weighting Method.

Criteria			
No	Criteria Name	Type	Weight
C1	Adab	Benefit	10
C2	Akhvak	Benefit	10
C3	Tahsin	Benefit	10
C4	Tajwid	Benefit	10
C5	Makhroj Huruf	Benefit	10
C6	Disiplin	Benefit	10
C7	Komitmen	Benefit	10
C8	Loyalitas	Benefit	10
C9	Ceramah	Benefit	5
C10	Ibadah	Benefit	10
C11	Perilaku Pada Santri	Benefit	5

In the table 3 below is the scale of each criteria specified using linkert scale and values from 1-5. Where the lowest value is 1 that is with a scale of very less and a value of 5 for the highest scale

Table 3. Application of Criteria Scale on each. criteria

Scala Criteria		Score
No	Scala	Score
1	Sangat Kurang	1
2	Kurang	2
3	Cukup	3
4	Baik	4
5	Sangat Baik	5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Simple Additive Weighting Implementation

This method is implement in the dynamic application called Decision Support System (DSS) that has been made. The figure 2 and figure 3 is below this:

Figure 2. Create New Decision (Application)

Figure 3. Filling Alternatives with Scala Criteria (Application)

There are 30 samples of data used to test the Decision Support System where each sample has different numbers. The 30 samples are used to put in the applications and put in calculate manual in excel. The table comparison between result of application and manual is Table 4 below:

Table 4. Manual calculation comparison with application.

Sample	Manual	Application	Result
1	Ustadz Khusaeri	Ustadz Khusaeri	Match
2	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
3	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
4	Ustadz Rifqi	Ustadz Rifqi	Match
5	Ustadz Iqbal	Ustadz Iqbal	Match
6	Ustadz Rifqi	Ustadz Rifqi	Match
7	Ustadz Endrian	Ustadz Endrian	Match
8	Ustadz Rifqi	Ustadz Rifqi	Match
9	Ustadz Endrian	Ustadz Endrian	Match
10	Ustadz Endrian	Ustadz Endrian	Match
11	Ustadz Shofwan	Ustadz Shofwan	Match
12	Ustadz Endrian	Ustadz Endrian	Match
13	Ustadz Jodi	Ustadz Jodi	Match
14	Ustadz Shofwan	Ustadz Fuad	Not Match
15	Ustadz Iqbal	Ustadz Iqbal	Match
16	Ustadz Zaki	Ustadz Zaki	Match
17	Ustadz Zaki	Ustadz Jodi	Not Match
18	Ustadz Rifqi	Ustadz Rifqi	Match
19	Ustadz David	Ustadz David	Match
20	Ustadz Apri Yandi	Ustadz Apri Yandi	Match
21	Ustadz Fuad	Ustadz Fuad	Match
22	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
23	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
24	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
25	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
26	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Rifqi	Not Match
27	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
28	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
29	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match
30	Ustadz Khairuddin	Ustadz Khairuddin	Match

Based on Table 4 above found 3 differences between manual and application calculations in

samples 14, 17 and 26. So out of the 30 samples available, the similarity of the first ranking results in the comparison between manual and application calculations is 27 similarities. So that it can be taken into account the accuracy as follows.

$$Accuracy = \frac{27}{30} \times 100\%$$

The final result of the accuracy calculation is 90%.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the research that has been made, it can be concluded that the best ustadz election decision support system is easier to use than counting manually. In addition, in avoiding the appointment of the best ustadz directly can be much more objective using this system. The level of accuracy in the comparison of manual calculations with application calculations is found to be 90%. The system created can also shorten the time in helping to support the selection of the best ustadz.

Suggestion

The results of this application still feel far from perfect, so for further research will be done better development such as:

1. Can be tried with other methods to make decisions more effective.
2. Steps from filling alternatives with the criteria scale should be shortened again. So that users can be faster in filling decisions.
3. Results from rankings should be made more interactive as examples of added graphs.

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