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sebagai media informasi dan diskusi
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INTRODUCTION

During the busy season of conducting research and lecturing, as well as working other professional based activities, finally the trustee editor team and reviewers could successfully work on the manuscripts given by the authors, who are the academics from various research institution and higher education in various regions in Indonesia. The editorial board accepted 14 (fourteen) manuscripts that were processed until the final step and only eight manuscripts chosen to be published in volume 16 number 2 August, 2018. Those eight manuscripts are: (1) Pengaruh Strategi Pembelajaran *Contextual Teaching Learning* Dan *Integreted Instructional* Terhadap Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Siswa Tentang Zakat (The Influence Of The Contextual Teaching Learning Strategy And The Integrated Instructional Strategy On The Student's Critical Thinking Skills Concerning *Zakat*); (2) Bahan Bacaan dan Orientasi Keagamaan Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam di Kota Palembang (Reading Material and Religious Orientation of the Islam Education/PAI Teacher at Senior High Schools in Palembang); (3) Pendekatan Sistem Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab di Madrasah Mu'allimin Muhammadiyah, Yogyakarta (The Influence of Worship Discipline, School Environment, And Inteligence on Student's Learning Result of The Islam Education Lesson); (4) Pengaruh Disiplin Ibadah Sholat, Lingkungan Sekolah, dan Intelegensi Terhadap Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik Mata Pelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam (The Effect of Worship Discipline, School Environment, and Intelligence on Student's Learning Result of the Islamic Education Lesson); (5) Hubungan Kemampuan Membaca Al Qur'an dan Minat Belajar Siswa dengan Hasil Belajar Pendidikan Agama Islam (The Relationship between Al Qur'an Reading Ability and Learning Interest of the Students, with the Learning Results of Islam Education); (6) Evaluasi Penyelenggaraan Diklat di Kementerian Agama (The Evaluation of Training and Education Program Administration in the Ministry of Religious

Affairs); (7) Kebutuhan Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam di Sekolah (The Necessity of The Islamic Education Teacher at Schools); (8) Peran dan Fungsi Yayasan dalam Pengelolaan Pendidikan Madrasah (Foundation Roles and Functions in Organizing Islamic School Education/*Madrasah*);

Manuscript 'Pengaruh Strategi Pembelajaran *Contextual Teaching Learning* Dan *Integreted Instructional* Terhadap Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Siswa Tentang Zakat (The Influence Of The Contextual Teaching Learning Strategy And The Integrated Instructional Strategy On The Student's Critical Thinking Skills Concerning *Zakat*), which is written by Suhardin. Researcher explained the result regarding the influence of Contextual Teaching Learning (CTL) and Integrated Instructional strategy on the student's critical thinking skills in lesson topic of *zakat*. Research conducted in Integrated Islamic Junior High School Assalam, Jakarta. Researcher used an experiment method to develop two models of learning strategy, i.e. CTL and IL, as a treatment in improving the student's critical thinking skills concerning *zakat*. Research concluded that the improvement of the student's critical thinking skills is more affected by the CTL learning strategy than the Integrated Instructional strategy. Therefore, the development of the CTL learning strategy is supposed to be applied to improve the student's critical thinking skills.

The manuscript, entitled 'Bahan Bacaan dan Orientasi Keagamaan Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam di Kota Palembang (Reading Material and Religious Orientation of the Islam Education/PAI Teacher at Senior High Schools in Palembang)', written by Zulkarnain Yani. The research was conducted in the senior high school level in Palembang city. This manuscript described the field research, which aimed to obtain the information on reading interest and the variety of the reading materials used by the teachers and their

religious orientation. Research concluded that the reading interest of the teacher in Palembang, based on their reading materials, is still low. It was due to the lack of references used in teaching-learning process in class. The religious orientation of the religious teacher showed that 51% are intrinsic-orientated. They highly respect the purity of heart, vision, understanding, and commitment to clarify the religious rituals. Meanwhile, 49% are extrinsic-oriented teachers. They regard religion is used not to receive the blessings of God, but to receive respect from others.

Toni Pransiska explained his research in a manuscript, entitled 'Pendekatan Sistem Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab di Madrasah Mu'allimin Muhammadiyah, Yogyakarta (The Influence of Worship Discipline, School Environment, And Inteligence on Student's Learning Result of The Islam Education Lesson)'. By using the system approach, the author described the development and Arabic learning. Researcher diagnosed the components or sub-systems in Arabic language learning, which involved students, teachers, learning goals, methods, and Arabic text books. By using a mixed research of qualitative and quantitative approach, researcher concluded that the interaction of sub-systems, i.e. students, teacher conditions, goals, methods, and text books is collaborative and cooperative. The interaction of sub-systems works well, based on the interdependent, cooperative and dynamic principals, although the achievement is still not optimum.

Manuscript written by Wahyu Bagja Sulfemi is still regarding the student's learning result at schools, which analyzed 'Pengaruh Disiplin Ibadah Sholat, Lingkungan Sekolah, dan Intelegensi Terhadap Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik Mata Pelajaran Pendidikan Agama Islam (The Effect of Worship Discipline, School Environment, and Intelligence on Student's Learning Result of the Islamic Education Lesson)'. Research conducted at Senior High Schools in all sub-districts of Pamijahan, Bogor district, using survey method with correlation and regression analysis. Researcher proved the positive and significant correlation between (i) worship

discipline, (ii) school environment, and (iii) intelligence and student's learning result of the religious lesson.

The other manuscript is research result, written by Arsyad and Salahudin, entitled 'Hubungan Kemampuan Membaca Al Qur'an dan Minat Belajar Siswa dengan Hasil Belajar Pendidikan Agama Islam (The Relationship between Al Qur'an Reading Ability and Learning Interest of the Students, with the Learning Results of Islam Education)'. This research aimed to determine the relationship between Al Qur'an reading ability and learning interest of the students, with the learning results of Islam Education subject. The problem in this research was: (i) the religious education implementation in Senior High School has not been optimally carried out, (ii) the number of hours of religion lesson is limited, compared with the wide spectrum of learning materials, (iii) the background of understanding and living Islamic life varies, and the understanding that the religion lesson does not give direct contribution to the skills demanded in the working world. These problems affected knowledge, attitude, and skill of the religious results, which are still not optimum. Research concluded that, *first*, students with good ability of reading Al Qur'an tend to achieve high result of the religious lesson; *second*, learning interest of the students is significantly related with the student's achievement on the religious lesson; *third*, there is a positive relationship between the variables in this research, simultaneously, namely the Al Qur'an reading ability and learning interest, with the student's achievement of the religious lesson.

Farida Hanun wrote a manuscript, entitled 'Evaluasi Penyelenggaraan Diklat di Kementerian Agama (The Evaluation of Training and Education Program Administration in the Ministry of Religious Affairs)'. The research is the evaluation of the policy to study the quality of the training and education program results on input, process, and product and to formulate the policy strategy of the training and education program administration. The study, which used CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation approach, showed that the quality of the input

components and the training and education program administration are categorized as Average. Meanwhile, the output component (i.e. participant) is still categorized as Low. Therefore, the Ministry of Religious Affairs is recommended: (i) to improve the participant recruitment system. (ii) to improve the trainers' quality; (iii) to innovate the program curriculum, (iv) to serve the infrastructure for the training program, and (v) to encourage the technical training and education institution in attending the accreditation program held by the State Administration Agency, as an effort to improve the quality.

Suprpto's manuscript, entitled 'Kebutuhan Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam di Sekolah (The Necessity of The Islam Education Teacher at Schools)' discussed about the impact of moratorium policy of the religious teacher's recruitment (*pengangkatan guru*) towards the availability of the teachers at schools. Research was located in Nusa Tenggara Province in 2017. Researcher focused on the procurement and supervision of the religious teacher level elementary school and high school that have not achieved the optimum quality due to the low ratio of teacher and student due to the motorarium policy of the PAI teacher's recruitment. Many PAI teachers have been retired and cannot be substituted by new teachers. Additionally, in organizing the administration the problems of unscattered availability occurred. Surplus of teacher occurred in certain areas and schools, while shortage found in other areas and schools. The manuscript recommended that the necessity of the religious teacher at schools can be fulfilled by recruiting temporary

teacher, by giving additional teaching duties for the teachers who has not achieved minimum 24 hours. The religious teacher's recruitment, deployment and supervision have to be fully authorized by The Ministry of Religious Affairs. Concerning the roles of Teachers Working Group and Lesson-Teacher Meeting, Government should allocate operational budget for proper activities of teachers.

Sumarni wrote a manuscript, entitled 'Peran dan Fungsi Yayasan dalam Pengelolaan Pendidikan (Foundation Roles and Functions in Organizing Islamic School)'. The research is important, considering that Islamic Schools (madrasah) in Indonesia are mostly private schools (96%) and organized by Foundation or Islamic Community. Qualitative approach used in this research focused on the foundation roles and functions of *Yayasan Darul Irfan*, in Sawangan, Depok in managing its school, particularly in achieving the National Education Standard. Research results found that *Yayasan Darul Irfan* in organizing the education of Madrasah Aliyah, i.e. *MA Islamiyah* (equivalent to Senior High School) shows more vital roles in finance management, Human Resources Management, and infrastructure management. The Foundation management has been carried out, particularly in Human Resources management, management development for the headmaster and head of administration. The Foundation also assisted in solving the issues, either amongst the individuals or the units/foundations. The Foundation has possessed specific mechanism in resolving the conflicts.

Jakarta, 30 August 2018

Chief in Editor

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Hayadin