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INTRODUCTION

The third edition of volume 16th of The Journal Edukasi, on December 2018, has been completed in a compressed time of span, compared to the first edition on April, 2018 and the second edition on August, 2018. It happened as the editorial board has collected many manuscripts from the August edition. Furthermore, this edition can be published early because it was encouraged by the spirit and desire to change towards better performance of the house style (*gaya selingkung*) and the language used. In the next edition, Journal Edukasi will use international language.

In accordance with the spirit and dynamics of national academic atmosphere, in which every scientific journal was involved in the competition to achieve the SINTA 1 accreditation level and indexed in a such globally-high ranked reputed institutions, the editorial board has decided that the Journal Edukasi that will be published in 2019 is using international language, mostly in English. The preparation towards that step will be started after the publication of this third edition, December 2018.

In this third edition, December 2018, the Journal Edukasi's editorial board has chosen eight manuscripts from many manuscripts received by the editorial board. The remaining manuscripts will be processed for the next publication in 2019, following the alteration that will be made. Eight articles published in this third edition are: Religiusitas Siswa Madrasah Aliyah dan Sekolah Menengah Atas (Student's Religiosity in *Madrasah Aliyah* and Senior High School); Respon Madrasah terhadap Pelaksanaan Sekolah Lima Hari dan Pengembangan Karakter (*Madrasah's* Response to Five-day School Implementation and Character Building); Analisis Inovasi

Administrasi Guru dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pembelajaran (Analysis of Teacher's Administrative Innovation in Improving the Instruction Quality); Orientasi dan Layanan Santri Asing di Pesantren Wali Barokah, Kediri, Jawa Timur (Orientation and Service for Foreign Students in *Pesantren* Wali Barokah, Kediri, East Java); Pendalaman Ilmu Agama dan Pengembangan Keterampilan di Pondok Pesantren Ath-thohariyyah – Pandeglang (In-depth Theology and Skill Development in PP. Ath-Thohariyyah – Pandeglang); Model Kepemimpinan Sekolah Kelas Menengah Muslim di Yogyakarta (Leadership Model in Islamic Senior High School in Yogyakarta); Internalisasi Nilai Religius pada Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) Muatan Lokal Bahasa Jawa di Lembaga Pendidikan Islam (Internalization of Religious Values in Lesson Plan of Local Curriculum of Javanese Language in Islamic Educational Institutions); Proses Berpikir Lateral Siswa dalam Menyelesaikan Masalah Geometri melalui Pendekatan *open-ended* di Madrasah Aliyah (The Process of Lateral Thinking amongst the Students in Madrasah Aliyah in Solving Geometry Problems through Open-ended Approach).

The first manuscript "Religiusitas siswa Madrasah Aliyah dan Sekolah Menengah Atas" (Student's Religiosity in *Madrasah Aliyah* and Senior High School), is written by Iyoh Mastiyah. This article is written based on the research conducted amongst the students of *Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2* (equivalent to Public Senior High School) and Public Senior High School 3 in Bogor. This research was carried out using a quantitative approach, with the parameter on religiosity aspects (knowledge, internalizing, belief, ritual

worship behavior, social behavior, and attitude to anticipate negative behavior). The findings showed that the religiosity level of the students in MAN 2 is higher than in SMAN 3. Belief is an aspect that had significant influence in decreasing negative behavior. Meanwhile, internalizing is a significant aspect of increasing religious practice and social behavior. However, knowledge is an aspect that does not directly influence ritual behavior (worship), social behavior, and attitude to anticipate negative behavior. These findings explained the necessity to improve the teaching of religious education, which is more oriented in building religious belief and internalizing, than merely building knowledge.

The second manuscript is under the title of “Respon Madrasah terhadap Pelaksanaan Sekolah Lima Hari dan Pengembangan Karakter” (*Madrasah’s Response to Five-day School Implementation and Character Building*). This issue has been one of the hot topics all the year round of 2017 until early 2018. Umul Hidayati, conducted research responding to the Ministry of Education and Culture's Policy regarding Five-day School Implementation. The policy has led to current issues and polemic amongst the education experts and practitioners. Some of them have responded by giving supports, while some others are refusing by giving various reasons. This research, which is used qualitative method, showed that the majority of the stakeholders of *madrasah* in Bogor have agreed to disagree with the policy of the five-day school implementation. It was due to the following aspects: 1) insufficient facilities and infrastructure, 2) very tight schedules/curriculum, 3) from the economic and geographic's point of view, the society is not supporting the policy, 4) the religious culture in madrasah that has been steady, will be difficult to maintain. Regarding that concern, *madrasah* is establishing a policy to strengthen the character building management.

The manuscript written by Nuzuar and Idi Warsah is “Analisis Inovasi Administrasi Guru dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Pembelajaran; studi kasus di MAN Rejang Lebong” (Analysis of Teacher’s Administrative Innovation in Improving the Instruction Quality; a case study in *MAN Rejang Lebong*). This research was descriptive research, conducted by using a quantitative approach. The research aimed to study the administrative innovation carried out by the teachers in MAN (Islamic Senior High School) Rejang Lebong and the obstacles faced by the teachers in conducting the innovation. Data were obtained by delivering questionnaires to 54 teachers in MAN Rejang Lebong. Questionnaires consisted of two parts, i.e.: 1) data regarding teacher's innovation and 2) data regarding teacher's obstacles in conducting the administrative innovation. Data were processed by using a percentage and a Likert scale to determine the interval. The findings in this research explained that the teachers in MAN Rejang Lebong had conducted the administrative innovation. However, the innovation conducted has not been optimally done, i.e. 61,5%, with a 62,15% innovation on annual program; 61,67% innovation on semester program; 58,72% innovation on syllabus; 63,75% innovation on Lesson Plan. The obstacles that are interrupting the teachers in conducting the innovation, i.e. i) time constraint due to the teacher's tight performance schedule, ii) ever-changing curriculum, iii) the lack of carrying capacity, facilities, and infrastructure, iv) leadership, and v) technical guidance and administrative management.

The manuscript written by Munawiroh is discussing *Pondok Pesantren* (Islamic Boarding School), precisely “Orientasi dan Layanan Santri Asing di *Pesantren* Wali Barokah, Kediri, Jawa Timur” (Orientation and Service for International Students in *Pesantren* Wali Barokah, Kediri, East Java).

This research focused on perspective, vision, and service for international students who are studying in this *Pesantren*. This research, which was conducted by using qualitative approach, found the findings, i.e.: 1) The International students in *Pesantren* Wali Barokah aimed to achieve Islamic theology or *tafaqquh fiddin* excellently, accurately, and completely (*kaffah*), 2) The parents of foreign students were also involved in learning activities in *Pesantren* Wali Barokah, 3) The International students' vision to study in *pesantren* is to be guided directly by *ustadz/ustadzah* (male and female teachers) who possess articulate Islamic theology (*sanad keilmuan Islam*) and are faithful to their academic performance. Furthermore, the students can particularly accomplish reading one of the *Kutub Sittah* holy books and memorize 30 *Juz* (part/section) of Al-Qur'an, and 4) The parents have their expectations that by sending their children to study in *pesantren*, they will be independent and become high-quality human beings.

The next manuscript written by Nunu Ahmad An-Nahidl is still discussing *Pesantren*. The title of his manuscript is "Pendalaman Ilmu Agama dan Pengembangan Keterampilan di Pondok Pesantren Ath-thohariyyah – Pandeglang" (In-depth Theology and Skill Development in *Pondok Pesantren* Ath-Thohariyyah – Pandeglang). This research aimed to study Islamic theology (*tafaqquh fid-din*) and skill development in *Pondok Pesantren* (Islamic Boarding School). The research concluded that the main pillar of *pesantren* education in enhancing theology is to build and lead the potential candidates of Islamic scholars (*ulama*). In a daily basis, it can be combined by developing skills in various types and choices, based on the ability and necessity of local regions, as well as the potential resources of *pesantren*. In this context, *Pondok Pesantren* Ath-Thohariyyah can be the role

model of *pesantren* in Pandeglang regency, Banten in providing various education services for the students. Undoubtedly, *Pondok Pesantren* may provide spiritual and mental services, religious knowledge, and skill practices.

"Model Kepemimpinan Sekolah Kelas Menengah Muslim di Yogyakarta" (Leadership Model in Islamic Senior High School in Yogyakarta) is the manuscript written by Imam Machali. This research aimed to observe the leadership model of Islamic Senior High School Principal in Yogyakarta in improving, developing, and preserving the quality of Islamic educational institutions to be chosen by Islamic middle-class society in Yogyakarta. The results in this research explained that the leadership model in Islamic Senior High School is transformational leadership. This leadership model is established through two abilities possessed. *First ability* is knowledgeable, which means that a school principal is knowledgeable about the organizational theories, organizational culture, strategic management, leadership, and other managerial knowledges. *Second ability* is experience. Experience is highly related with the ability and the will to continuously learn. The more opportunity to learn, the more experience will be achieved. The combination of knowledge and experience will establish a transformational leadership.

Furthermore, the manuscript titled "Internalisasi Nilai Religius pada Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) Muatan Lokal Bahasa Jawa di Lembaga Pendidikan Islam" (Internalization of Religious Values in Lesson Plan of Local Curriculum of Javanese Language in Islamic Educational Institutions). This manuscript is written by three authors, namely: Fatia Azzahrah, Budhi setiawan, and Supana. This research aimed to analyze the integration of religious values in Lesson Plan (*Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran-RPP*) of Javanese language. The Lesson Plan of

Javanese language and information obtained from information sources is used as research data. Data source includes the Lesson Plan's document of a local curriculum of Javanese language class X and Javanese language teacher class X as the information source. The results of this research showed that the Lesson Plan developed by the teacher contained religious values. The internalization of religious values in the Lesson Plan of Javanese language is included in early activity, actually in the session of motivation and lesson material by giving the Alqur'an verses or *hadith*. This internalization of religious views can be further implemented in learning activities, therefore the related lesson may contribute to instill the religious values to the students.

Finally, the 8th manuscript titled “Proses Berpikir Lateral Siswa dalam Menyelesaikan Masalah Geometri melalui Pendekatan *open-ended* di Madrasah Aliyah (The Process of Lateral Thinking amongst the Students in Madrasah Aliyah in Solving Geometry

Problems through Open-ended Approach), is written by Mukhtasar, M. Ikhsan, and Hajidin. This research describes the process of lateral thinking of the students in solving geometry problems through open-ended approach. This research was descriptive research and conducted by using a qualitative approach. Research subject was three students of Class XII of MAS Darul Hikmah, Aceh Besar, who had different abilities. Data collection was carried out by conducting test and interview. The results showed that the process of lateral thinking amongst the students was: 1) writing and explaining the things being known and asked in the questions, 2) solving the problems by using different methods, 3) solving the problems by using unusual method as it was relatively short; did not use much math operation; and was easily to understand; and 4) getting the idea in solving the problems by practicing trial and error; using previous operations; using triangle and diagonal; and having the ability to explain the unusual steps that have been used.

Jakarta, 17th of December, 2018

Editor in Chief

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H a y a d i n