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LAYOUT DAN DESAIN COVER:

Defi

ALAMAT REDAKSI

Puslitbang Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan,
Badan Litbang dan Diklat Kementerian Agama RI
Jalan MH Thamrin Nomor 6 Jakarta Pusat.
Telp. & Fax. 021-021-3920379
e-mail: jurnaledukasikemenag@gmail.com

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tentang isu pendidikan agama dan keagamaan

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INTRODUCTION

Alhamdulillah, for the second time during the Covid-19 pandemic, the issue of the EDUKASI Journal, volume 18th, number 2, in August 2020, was successfully completed in the last week of August. Likewise, the issue of volume 18, number 1 in April 2020, this issue was also carried out with the involvement of the compact journal teamwork with an online working pattern using the Online Journal System (OJS). All work, meetings, and discussions, as well as communication among team members, were conducted online via the internet.

Unlike the April edition, where the number of manuscripts ready for publication was relatively less than the status of the manuscripts this August. In issue number 2, a tiring discussion was determining which manuscripts should be chosen to be published among the number of manuscripts that were already fit for publication. For that, we on behalf of the EDUKASI journal editor team would like to apologize to the Authors who have hoped that the manuscript could be published at this number.

Finally, we decided that the eight manuscripts to be published were: 1). *Advocating Minority Religious Student Rights In Schools*, by Hayadin, from The Center for Research and Development of Religious Education at the Indonesia Ministry of Religion Affairs (MoRA); 2). *Family-Based Religious Moderation Education for The Millennial Generation: A Case Study 'Lone Wolf 'In Children In Medan*, by Elma Haryani, from the Center for Research and Development of Religious Services, at the Indonesia MoRA; 3). *Christian Religious Education Management Through Pastoral Services in Cell Groups*, by Imron Widjaja (and friends), from Periago Theological College Jakarta; 4). *Emphasizing Muhammadiyah to non-Muslim students through multicultural education at Muhammadiyah University of Kupang*, by Syahrul, from the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Kupang; 5). *The Education System of Kuttab Al Jazary As Representation Of Classical Islamic Education*, by Umi Muzayanah, from the Research and Development Center for

Religion, Semarang; 6). *The Evaluation of Implementation Program 5000 Doctors in The PTIQ Institute of Jakarta*, by Munawiroh, from The Center for Research and Development of Religious Education at the Indonesia MoRA; 7). *The Influence of Emotional and Spiritual Intelligence of Students on Learning Motivation at MAN 2 Parepare city*, by Muh. Dahlan Thalib, from IAIN Parepare; and 8). *Evaluation of The Implementation of The Results of Technical Education and Training for Science Teachers at Madrasah Tsanawiyah*, by Umul Hidayati, from the Center for Research and Development of Religious Services, at the Indonesia MoRA.

The first manuscript, entitled "*Advocating Minority Religious Student Rights in Schools*," discusses the existence of government policies towards minority groups, particularly religious education services for students of religious minorities in schools in Indonesia. This research was a case study in several areas, among were Maluku, Denpasar, Jakarta, Bekasi, Manado, Ende, and Pangkalpinang. The results showed that religious student rights had been advocated by governmental policies through various order, laws, and regulatory package policies. In fact, *any public schools ruled by religious organizations were not allowing and denied serving minority religious students. Meanwhile, the public schools ruled by government tried to fulfill the religious education in accordance with the student religious and by the same religious teachers as the student religion.*

The second manuscript, "*Family-Based Religious Moderation Education For The Millennial Generation: A Case Study 'Lone Wolf 'In Children In Medan*," discusses the phenomenon of the development of the notion of intolerance in religion, especially among school-age children. This study used qualitative research, with a case study approach to the incidence of attacks by young people (school age) on a priest delivering a sermon at the Church of Santo Joseph Medan. This research concludes that acts of religious violence by children are motivated by the teachings of radicalism read on the internet. This study recommends that it is time for

agitative religious lectures, hate speech, cybernet terrorism to be intervened by the state through relevant regulations and supervision. In addition, parents need to increase awareness of the negative impact of technology and build more togetherness by developing moderate religious values in the family.

The third manuscript, entitled "*Christian Religious Education Management Through Pastoral Services in Cell Groups*." This article discusses the implementation of Christian religious education through pastoral ministry as an educational approach that is expected to have a real impact on church members. This study uses a quantitative research methodology with data analysis using the rating scale using of 87 respondents as members of the GBI Graha Pena, who respond to the statements given. The results show that respondents understand the management of Christian religious education in pastoral care, but it is necessary to encourage leaders to disciple members so that they can carry out pastoral care. The members of pastoral and cell groups need to be more careful and involved in ministry. Students learn to become cell group leaders by doing what they understand to serve others.

The fourth article was about "*Emphasizing Muhammadiyah to non-Muslim students through multicultural education at Muhammadiyah University of Kupang*." This study used qualitative research methods. The results showed that through the contribution approach, additive, transformation, and social action, Muhammadiyah values in non-Muslim students could be cultivated and do not diminish their belief in their religion. Furthermore, they realized that Muhammadiyah was an Islamic organization that was inclusive and pluralist. The cultural and community approaches are used by lecturers as a learning strategy to explain Muhammadiyah values so that they can be accepted by non-Muslim students.

The fifth article is "*The Education System Of Kuttab Al Jazary As Representation Of Classical Islamic Education*," discussed the Kuttab phenomena, which originated from one Kuttab in Depok, which later opened branches in 22 cities in Indonesia, one of which was Kuttab Al Jazary in Surakarta. This study aims

to describe the Kuttab Al Jazary education system, including the curriculum and learning methods that represent classical Islamic education. By using qualitative methods, this study found that the education system in Kuttab Al Jazary consists of Koranic education, civil education, and science education. The learning method applied was dominated by the halaqah method, especially for learning the Koran, while the classical method was used for science subjects.

The sixth article entitled "*The Evaluation of Implementation Program 5000 Doctors in The PTIQ Institute of Jakarta*," aims to evaluate one of the strategic programs of MoRA, namely the implementation of the 5000 Doctoral scholarship program. The results of the study show that the overall implementation of the scholarship program lectures has been carried out by following the procedures and stages as stated in the MOU document between the Diktis of MoRA and the PTIQ Jakarta Institute, both in terms of technical administration, management and academic. From an administrative point of view, regarding the costs for students, it needs improvement or adjustment. The three years long of study deadline, becomes an obstacle for students in completing lectures, and to meet the quality standards of graduates. In the academic point of view, there was a gap between students from and outside Java, because the recruitment system refers to regional representation.

The seventh article described "*The Influence of Emotional and Spiritual Intelligence of Students on Learning Motivation at MAN 2 Parepare city*." This study aims to determine the effect of emotional and spiritual intelligence on students' learning motivation. This research was as field research with a quantitative approach using descriptive analysis and associative analysis. The results showed that the value of $F\text{-count} = 27.233 > F\text{-table} = 3.12$ means that H_0 is rejected, meaning that the emotional and spiritual intelligence has a positive and significant effect on the increase in learning motivation at MAN 2 Parepare City with a contribution of 40.9%. It means that the contribution of the two intelligence was quite large, while the remaining 59.1% is

influenced by other variables that are not in this regression equation model.

And then, the eighth article entitled "*Evaluation of The Implementation of The Results of Technical Education and Training for Science Teachers at Madrasah Tsanawiyah.*" The results showed that after education and training, the teacher experienced a very high increase of competence by obtaining a score above 80. Generally, science education and training alumni teachers felt that after attending the training, there was an increase in competence both in terms of knowledge, skills and attitudes. Among the

three variables, the attitude has the highest contribution, followed by the knowledge and skills variables. The increase in the high competence of science teachers after attending this training was followed by their ability to implement them in learning. However, the results of this training have not had a significant impact on improving the quality of madrasas, because in most madrasas, the results of training are still difficult to implement due to many factors, including unavailability of laboratory facilities, science equipment, and madrasah policies that do not support science learning.

Jakarta, 27 Agustus 2020

Chief in Editor

EDUKASI: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan



Hayadin