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# EDUKASI

JURNAL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN AGAMA DAN KEAGAMAAN

VOLUME 17, NOMOR 1, APRIL 2019

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Kepala Badan Litbang dan Diklat

## PENGARAH:

Kepala Puslitbang Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan

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tentang isu pendidikan agama dan keagamaan

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## INTRODUCTION

We as the editor of the EDUKASI, have a lot of joy and gratitude to the God the Almighty, to launch the first issue of the journal, volume 17 in 2019. This publication was the first time with the new style of writing, as written in the author's guidelines, namely using a body-note, not a footnote, as in the previous issue. As a result of these changes, any articles submitted in the 2018 year, must have to shifted and made authors and editors to processed more extended time.

In this first issue of volume 17, 2019, contains eight articles, namely: 1) Human transformation into the "God": study of critic-elaborative axiology of Islamic education with philosophical Sufism; 2) Student orientation towards studies and professions; 3) Implementation of Islamic education through boarding school system; 4) Curriculum typology of Islamic religious education in Integrated Islamic school; 5) Leadership qualities of female madrasa leaders in pondok pesantren; 6) Al-Quran learning strategies in ma'had al-jami'ah State Islamic University of Ar-raniry Banda Aceh; 7) Evaluation of national education standards on postgraduate studies of Islamic religious education in Islamic religious colleges; 8) Evaluation of priority training program at the center of education and training 2018.

The 1<sup>th</sup> article, 'Human transformation into the "God": a study of critic-elaborative axiology of Islamic education with philosophical Sufism', written by Umiarso. This article discusses the dialectical relationship between Islamic education and Sufism philosophy in realizing ideal human beings. Starting from a view that the construction of the goals of Islamic education has in common with the goals of philosophical Sufism which is to realize the ideal human (al-insan al-kamil). Through content analysis of various quality and relevant literature, this article concludes that the process of realizing the goals of Islamic education associated with the goals of philosophical Sufism is able to encourage ideal human beings (al-insan al-kamil) whether intellectual, emotional, and

spirituality as the figure of the caliph and the prophet. In the philosophical Sufism, human models are humans who have "fused" with god; or humans who transform themselves into "Gods." Therefore, Islamic education on the theological-philosophical dimension must continue to unite with philosophical Sufism which is implemented in the process of learning Islamic religious education.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> article, 'Student orientation towards studies and professions' by Hayadin. The article was based on field research at the state Islamic senior high school of Insan Cendekia at Serpong, Banten. The study aimed to determine the study orientation and profession of the madrasa students after graduation. The results of the study show that students prefer academic paths rather than professional and vocational pathways. The majority of students choose public universities within the country, and some choose foreign universities, and few choose Islamic Religious Colleges and ma'had aly. The majority (85%) feel confident about their choice of study, and 75% are confident in their choice of profession. In terms of profession choice, the majority (but less than half) tend to choose to be academics, lecturers, researchers, and inventors; some choose to become traders or entrepreneurs. The study orientation and profession were mostly formed by the madrasa environment, especially the career guidance system by guidance and counseling teachers.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> article, 'Implementation of Islamic education through the boarding school system' written by Farida Hanun. This article was a result of field research at Nurul Fikir in Lembang Bandung with qualitative methods. The results of the study showed: a) SMA Islam Nurul Fikri has been attracted citizens because of their integrated system in the curriculum that is combined general and religious education; b) students' family backgrounds are from the upper and middle classes with high intelligence; c) experiential learning processes that are integrated cognitive, affective and conative domains; d) the outputs of majority students are enrolled in

the state universities and won many achievements in various provincial and national competitions; and e) the expected model in the future is to maintain an integrated school model through a boarding school system in producing students who are proficient in the general and religious fields and expanding access for middle and lower-class students.

The 4<sup>th</sup> article, 'Curriculum typology of Islamic religious education in integrated Islamic school' by Aji Sofanudin. The article comes from qualitative research with direct observation in Tegal district. The findings showed that the Islamic religious education typology had three variants, namely (1) integrated Islamic school under the auspices of the 'Integrated Islamic School Network (Jaringan Sekolah Islam Terpadu, also known as JSIT) which applied the combination curriculum from Educational Ministry and JSIT curriculum; (2) School that affiliated with Nahdatul Ulama (NU) activists which applied the combination curriculum from Educational Ministry and Islamic boarding school, and (3) School that was nationalist-islamic, which applied a combination of national education curriculum and private foundation curriculum.

The 5<sup>th</sup> article, 'Leadership qualities of female madrasa leaders in pondok pesantren' by Nurhilaliati. The study focused on the quality of leadership of the female madrasa principals in Islamic boarding schools in West Lombok District. The study was conducted based on nine leadership indicators namely: emotional maturity, objective, perceptive, adaptation, initiative, creativity, and skills communication, responsibility and confidence. From those nine criteria, the head of the female madrasa does not optimally show optimal confidence and responsibility. This article also concludes that women have good

prospects to be in the leader position because of the equality understanding in pesantren.

The 6<sup>th</sup> article, 'Alquran learning strategies in Ma'had Al-Jami'ah at State Islamic University of Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh' by Nurchalis. The article was a result of research on the implementation of Alquran learning strategies on Ma'had Al-Jamiah. The results indicated that the approach used in Qur'anic learning was the andragogical approach. The learning step is carried out through two stages, namely the pre-instructional stage by attracting student interest and the instructional stage by delivering new material. The student output learning refers to the ability to read Qur'an fluently and correct ways, as well as ethical manners in reading.

The 7<sup>th</sup> article was written by Suprpto, 'Evaluation of national education standards on postgraduate studies of Islamic religious education in Islamic religious colleges'. The study was conducted at 10 State Islamic Religious Colleges and five private Islamic Religious Colleges. The results of the study found several weaknesses in the implementation of the postgraduate program, among others: weaknesses in the publication of research results. In the aspect of governance, the status of postgraduate programs was under the rector administration, and some were under the management of the dean.

The 8<sup>th</sup> article, 'Evaluation of priority training program at The Center of Education and Training Ministry of Religious Affairs' by Cut Ummu Athiyah. This article was evaluation research on the implementation of one of the leading programs of education and religious technical education training institutions, namely substantive technical training in national examinations on english subject. The evaluation used the CIPP model.

Jakarta, 30 April 2019

**Chief in Editor**

**EDUKASI: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan**



Hayadin