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INTRODUCTION


The first article was about the Influence of Religious Authorities on Integrated Islamic Schools (SIT, stands for Sekolah Islam Terpadu). This article discussed the role of religious authorities in the Integrated Islamic School Network in creating teaching-learning quality and competing with others schools and Madrasas. Using naturalistic qualitative research methods, we conclude that religious authority formed from the learning process at SIT leads to certain groups and ideologies affiliated with the Tarbiyiah group. Its religious development indicates that the taste for Islamic education in urban communities leads to SIT, an integrated curriculum. The SIT curriculum model successfully responds to the sociological needs of the urban Muslim community between the needs of religious and general teaching, which is also a place to 'entrust' children all day because SIT uses a full-day curriculum model.

The second article was entitled Ma'had Al-Jami'ah IAIN Curup: Solutions to Overcome the Low Ability of Students to Read Al-Qur'an. This article is a qualitative study using interview, observation, and documentation techniques. Some of the important findings were: the Ma'had Al-Jami'ah program is quite representative in improving student competence in the field of al-Qur'an; ma'had activities offer to apply a semi-Islamic boarding school education model in a classical form; And IAIN Curup make Tahsin al-Qur'an material, and Worship Practices as requirements for being able to take part in Internships, Comprehensive Examinations, field practice activities, and Munaqasyah. This program succeeded in spurring students in the mastery of reading al-Qur'an.

The third article was The Research Culture of Madrasah Students through the Madrasah Young Researchers Super Camp. This article was evaluation research on the Madrasah Young Researchers Super Camp (MYRES) program. It was one of the flagship programs of the Directorate of Curriculum, Facilities, Institutions, and Student Affairs (KSKK, stands for Kurikulum, Sarana, Kelembagaan dan Kesiswaan) Madrasah, Directorate General of Islamic Education, Ministry of Religion. This research uses the CIPP (context, input, process, product) evaluation model. Data collection was carried out in September 2019 using observation, interview, questionnaire, and document study techniques. The product evaluation results prove that the MYRES program was effective in fostering a research culture in madrasah students.

The fourth manuscript was entitled Gap Identification of Inclusive Education. The study aims to evaluate the Ministry of Religion's policies on inclusive education in madrasah. The research was conducted at
Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) Ma'arif in Ambal, Kebumen, Central Java. This MI uses inclusive education, which views every child as entitled to educational services regardless of physical differences. The results show that at the implementation level, there was still a gap between theory and practice. To overcome obstacles, MI initiated network building with local governments, schools, and madrasah that provide inclusive education. Networks are also built with institutions and observers of inclusive education.

The fifth manuscript is entitled Evaluation of Policies Implementation of Religious Education Teacher in Bali Province. This study aimed to determine the implementation of religious teachers' policies related to recruitment, competence development, career development, and welfare. Data collection using in-depth interviews, participatory observations, and document reviews. The results showed that the religious education teachers policy was not optimal due to funding constraints and the limited number of supervisors with extensive duty. Regarding career development, religious education teachers found difficulties writing scientific papers and require seminars or competency tests when they are promoted from IV/A level to IV/B.

The sixth manuscript was entitled The Existence of Christian Religious Education Teachers in the Learning process during the Pandemic of Covid 19. This study aimed to describe the existence of Christian religious education (PAK, stands for Pendidikan Agama Kristen) teachers in learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research was a descriptive qualitative study using observation, interviews by distributing questionnaires. The research found that the existence of PAK teachers in learning was different; some were in a situation of smooth internet access, some were in areas that were not smooth, and in areas where there was no internet access. Poor internet access, limited economic capacity, and limited understanding of information technology are obstacles many PAK teachers face in learning. House-to-house learning, assignments, taking part in online workshops, learning on their own from the internet, or even asking for help from peers were efforts made by PAK teachers to carry out their responsibilities as professional PAK teachers in carrying out learning amid Covid-19.

The seventh manuscript is entitled Implementation of Multicultural Islamic Education Values in The Tradition of The Feast on Marriage in The Barumanis Village. This paper aimed to reveal the values of multicultural Islamic education, which are implemented in the wedding ceremony tradition in Barumanis village, Rejang Lebong Regency, Bengkulu Province. This research was a phenomenological approach. Informants consisted of community leaders, traditional leaders, and religious leaders. The technique of extension of observations and triangulation of sources and data were used to check the data validity. The results showed that the values of multicultural Islamic education implemented in the wedding festival tradition are democratic values, including freedom of expression, adherence to manners, and equal rights. Second, humanistic values, which include mutual respect, mutual assistance between one another in diversity. Third, pluralistic values, which include public awareness of diversity indifference and tolerance.

The eighth manuscript was entitled Implementation of Religious Moderation Learning at Early Childhood Education Level. This study examined the implementation of character education based on religious moderation in early childhood in Manado city. This research used a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques were obtained from observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that the implementation of religious moderation learning in early childhood in Manado city focused on three aspects: 1) Strengthening Aqidah; 2) Moral Education, and 3) Development of Tolerance Values. These three focuses were implemented through learning, habituation, and role model programs.
Chief in Editor
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Hayadin