

THE MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPING RELIGIOUS VALUES IN SMP NEGERI 8 PURWOKERTO

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ABSTRACT

The realization of awareness of the importance of religious life in Indonesia is by giving the religious materials since Kindergarten until universities (high level education). This is actually a realization that the development of the nation will succeed if the human resources as the agents have high qualification and have good religious attitudes. Islamic religion education in elementary as well as in secondary level is aimed at creating Indonesian people with good attitude and obey their religion, people who are knowledgeable, practicing religious services well, intelligent, productive, honest, fair, ethical, discipline, tolerant (bertasamuh). On the above basis, this study is focused on the management of developing religious values in the community of SMP Negeri 8 Purwokerto.

This study has aims to explain the activities of religious values developed, the strategies of management, opportunities and obstacles in developing the religious values in. This study uses qualitative approach with case study design. Data collection technique uses observation, interviews, and document study. The data were then analyzed using data reduction, data presentation, and verification (conclusion).

The study proves that: 1) The types of activities of religious values are : wearing Muslim clothing or jilbab for the women students, the habit of shaking hands between students and teachers followed by 3 S (*Senyum, Salam, Sapa*) smile, greeting, and salam, tadarus/reading Koran and Asmaul Husna the first period teaching and learning process, doing Dhua prayer, doing Dhuhur prayer together, doing Jum'ah religious activities, commemorating Islamic holy-days, keeping the cleanliness, beauty, tidiness, and security, and Ramadhan religious class program. 2) the strategies for developing religious values include: program planning, giving good example/model, participating and supporting religious activities, and making evaluation, 3). Opportunities and obstacles; the internal factors: all of the students, teachers and staffs are Muslims, except one person, the support from the principal, the availability of room/building for praying, and the commitment of Islamic Religion teachers; whereas the external factors are the supporting policies from the central as well as the local government. The obstacles ; the internal factors are the incomplete infra-structure for Islamic teaching and learning activities, lack of support from the class teacher and teachers of other subjects, insufficient managerial competence of Islamic Religion teachers; whereas the external factors: advanced technology and globalization, lacks of family's and societies' attention.

Key words: *Management - Developing - Values – Religious - SMP Negeri.*