

ABSTRAK

FARIDA YUNIAR.*Profesionalisme Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam Pada Desa Terpencil Di Kecamatan Bintang Ara Kabupaten Tabalong.* di bawah bimbingan (I) Dr. Ridhahani Fidzi, M.Pd dan (II) Dr. Ahmad SalabiS.Ag, M.Pddan. Tesis, Pada Program Pascasarjana IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.2014

Kata Kunci: Profesionalisme.Guru Pendidikan Agama Islam, Desa terpencil

Profesionalisme adalah faktor utama yang harus dimiliki oleh seorang guru, walaupun dengan keterbatasan yang dimiliki baik oleh guru itu sendiri, sarana prasarana maupun lingkungan.Melihatfenomena tersebut, makapenelitimengadakanpenelitiandenganfokus: Kondisi profesionalisme guru PAI pada desa terpencil, usaha-usaha apa saja yang dilakukan guru PAI dalam rangka mengembangkan profesionalismenya pada kelas heterogen, apa saja peluang profesi guru PAI dalam mengembangkan profesionalitasnya dan kendala-kendala yang dihadapi oleh guru PAI dalam pelaksanaan profesionalisme guru pada desa terpencil di Kecamatan Bintang Ara Kabupaten Tabalong.

Penelitianini menggunakanpendekatankualitatifdeskriptif,data diperolehmelaluiwawancara, observasi, dandokumentasidenganmenggunakan sumber data manusiadan non manusia. Analisisdilakukanselamapengumpulan data dansesudahsemua data terkumpul.Ujiabsahan data dilakukan denganteknik; triangulasi, pengecekananggota, dandiskusirekansejawat.

Temuandalampenelitianiniadalah (1.) Kondisi profesionalisme guru PAI pada desa terpencil, Guru Pendidikan agama Islam yang mengajar pada lima SD di daerah terpencil kecamatan Bintang Ara pada dasarnya adalah guru profesional. Baik dari kompetensi paedagogik, kepribadian, sosial dan profesional. Kadar atau tingkat profesionalisme dari tiap kompetensi yang berbeda. (2.)

Usahayangdilakukan guru PAI dalam rangka mengembangkan profesionalismenya pada kelas heterogen di desa terpencil melalui metode tanya jawab, mencari strategi baru dalam pembelajaran baik di dalam kelas sewaktu jam sekolah maupun di luar jam sekolah misalnya menyediakan rumahnya agar siswa dapat mengaji, membuat perencanaan yang baik, membuat alat peraga, meningkatkan praktek, membuat alat penilaian yang baik untuk mengukur pembelajaran, mengikuti kegiatan KKG walaupun di rasa sangat sulit karena kondisi alam, lebih memahami karakteristik siswa, lebih banyak membaca untuk mengatasi masalah dan meningkatkan pengetahuan, adanya kerjasama dengan pihak asesor karakter anak (ISQ), Kementerian Agama dan Dinas pendidikan setempat.3. Faktor penghambat serta cara mengatasi hambatan dalam pelaksanaan program pengembangan profesionalitas guru Pendidikan Agama Islam. Masalah *pertama* kurangnya diklat yang diikuti Guru PAI. Masalah *kedua*, guru PAI jarang ikut serta setiap ada diklat atau seminar,masalah *ketiga* tunjangan khusus untuk desa terpencil dari pusat. Masalah *keempat*, tunjangan sertifikasi. Keempat masalah tersebut sudah mendapatkan solusipemecahannya hanya masih

memerlukan proses, komunikasi yang terus-menerus, dan usaha aktif dari guru Pendidikan Agama Islam di desa terpencil Kecamatan Bintang Ara Kabupaten Tabalong.

ABSTRACT

FARIDA YUNIAR. Professionalism of Moslem Department Teacher at Remote Village of Bintang Ara District, Tabalong Regency. Under supervision of (I) Dr. Ridhani Fidzi, M.Pddan (II) Dr. Ahmad Salabi, S.Ag, M.Pd. Thesis, At Magister Program of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin. 2014

Keywords : Professionalism, Moslem Department Teacher , Remote Village

Professionalism is the main factor that teachers should have, even though they have several limitation, infrastructure, and environment. Looking at the phenomenon, the researcher do the research with the focus : the condition of Moslem department teacher professionalism at remote village, what efforts of Moslem department teachers do to develop the professionalism at heterogenous class, what opportunity of Moslem department teachers take to develop the professionalism, and what obstacle Moslem department teachers faced to apply the professionalism at the remote village of Bintang Ara district, Tabalong regency.

The research used the descriptive qualitative approach, data obtained through interview, observation, and documentation with the source is human and nonhuman. Analysis is done during the data collection and after all data collected. The test of data authenticity done by technique: triangulation, member check, and colleagues discussion.

Finding in the research:(1.) Professionalism condition of Moslem department teachers at the remote village. Moslem department teachers who teach at five elementary schools at the remote village Bintang Ara district are professional teachers. We can look at pedagogic competency, personality, social, and professional. Level of professionalism of each competency is different. (2.) The efforts of Moslem department teachers to develop their professionalism in heterogenous class at the remote village is by question and answers method, finding the new strategy of learning inside the classroom, school, and outside of school, such as make their houses to become places for having tadarus Qur'an, make a good planning, make the teaching media tools, have more practice, make an evaluation instrument of learning, join The Teacher Working Committee (KKG), even though they feel it's hard because of the nature condition, understand more about students ' characters, read more to solve the problems and improve the knowledge, make a good corporation with the assessor of children character (ISQ), Religion Ministry and local Education Official. (3.) The obstacle factor and the way to solve the problem in developing the professionalism of Moslem department teacher. The first problem is Moslem department teachers get lack of education and training. The second problem is they don't take part in seminar of Moslem education, The third is they don't get allowance of remote village. the first is they don't get allowance of certification. The solution of the four problems has been found and certainly it needs process, continuous communication, and active efforts of Moslem department teachers at remote village of Bintang Ara district Tanjung regency.