

## Reconstruction of Religious Education Policy through Regional Regulations of Palu City



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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this study is to investigate the policy of a city mayor in reconstruction of religious education policy to support local religious education program implementation. This study uses a qualitative case study method and the data was gathered through field observation, in-depth interviews, and written document analysis. The findings show that the Palu city government has issued the law number 4 of 1994 concerning the establishment of a Level two of Palu Municipality. The Palu city government continues to make improvements and improve the quality of people's lives from all government sectors, especially the primary service sector both education and health. Including community welfare following the mandate of Law number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. The regulation states that the implementation of regional government is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through improving services, empowerment, and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by taking into account the principles democracy, equity, justice, and the uniqueness of a region within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The Palu Kana Mapande policy program is a generally accepted policy, where the procedure is contained in the annex to the local regulation concerning the 2016 – 2021 Regional Medium Term Development Plan for the city of Palu, which outlines the vision and mission of the elected mayor of Palu. Following the provisions in Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 regarding the Formation of Legislation, there policies formed with the provisions of positive law.

**KEYWORDS:** Regulation reconstruction, religious education, Islamic education, local government, education policy

### I. INTRODUCTION

The administration of education is the right of the government and regional governments, as mandated by the 2003 National Education System Law that the government and regional governments have the right to direct, guide, assist and supervise the implementation of education, and are obliged to provide services and facilities for the performance of quality education for every citizen without discrimination. The government and regional governments are also obliged to ensure the availability of funds to provide education for every citizen from seven to fifteen years. More than that, there are still extensive opportunities for parents/citizens and community groups. There are several forms of the government's role in improving education, namely as a public servant, facilitator, companion, partner, and funder (Sidhu & Taylor, 2009).

For local governments, the implementation of these roles can be realized through policy regulations that serve as an essential guide in the performance of education both in the role of community servant, facilitator, companion, and partner, up to act as a funder following the mandate of laws and regulations. As stated in Law 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, the government and regional governments are obliged to provide services and facilities, guarantee the implementation of quality education for every citizen without discrimination and ensure the availability of funds to provide education for every citizen aged seven to with fifteen years.

Policies issued by local governments as part of constitutional responsibilities are based on higher statutory provisions or do not conflict with the above guidelines (Goldsmith, 2002). These policies can be in the form of regional or regional head regulations as the implementation of regional autonomy policies and constitutional responsibilities because education is a mandatory government affair related to essential services, as stated in law 23 of 2014 concerning regional government. At the same time, religion is an absolute government affair which is the authority of the central government which constitutionally can be

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administered by vertical agencies in the provinces as representatives of the central government in the regions. Based on the laws and regulations explained above, the authors can conclude that education is the shared responsibility of all stakeholders, teachers, students, related agencies, local governments, and all components of the nation, including society and the business world.

Fundamental questions in the process of administering education, especially religious education as mandated in Law number 20 of 2003 concerning national education systems, article 12 paragraph (4), article 30 paragraph (5), and article 37 paragraph (3) and government regulation number 55 of 2007 concerning religious and religious education both in the implementation of religious education and religious education in the area, especially Palu City. The study in this dissertation is how religious education policies are constructed in Palu City. In the city of Palu, the capital city of Central Sulawesi, a plurality of people live in the city of Palu, which has different ethnicities, religions, languages, and cultures in the community in Palu. It is a challenge in implementing religious education where law number 20 of 2003 concerning The National Education System (SISDIKNAS) orders that every student receive religious education according to his beliefs from teachers of the same religion.

The implementation of legal provisions based on the conditions in Law 20 2003 concerning the Indonesia National Education System is the spirit of the performance of religious education which is the responsibility of the government, both the central government and regional governments, of course, with the appropriate policy base contained in normative legal provisions in Indonesia. Both in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945 Constitution), Stipulations of the People's Consultative Assembly, Laws, Government Regulations in Lieu of Laws, Government Regulations, Regional Regulations, and District Regional Regulations.

The implementation of religious education is the focus of the analysis of policy construction in the city of Palu, which will then be evaluated so that a reconstruction of the implementation of religious education policies in the city of Palu can be carried out. Apart from analyzing religious education policies, the author will also deepen the social and religious construction of religious communities in the city of Palu through three educational institutions, namely: Formal, Non-formal, and Informal educational institutions, which have been ongoing and have become the objective reality of the people of the city of Palu.

The involvement of the local government can be seen in the existence of policies that encourage the implementation of religious education, such as the Palu Kana Mapande program, Palu Recite, Bina Imtak through religious activities such as recitations and the funeral prayer process for Muslims, "Rohani Song" for Christians, "Suci Wedha" for Hindus and "Dharma Pada" for Buddhists. In addition, the Ministry of Religion for the city of Palu carried out the "Magrib Recite" program (Achdiyaradzan, Nurdin, & Alhabsyi, 2022; Pratama, Pettalongi, & Nurdin, 2022; Santoso, Nurdin, & Pettalongi, 2022). Even the reality of the people of Palu City has carried out religious programs such as the Raudha Festival, Mandura Gazette Festival, Kalopa Lebaran Festival, and remembrance activities every Friday, which were held at Talise after the disaster on September 28, 2018.

The Palu city government has carried out the religious education policy journey with several policy programs, such as the Palu Kana Mapande policy program, the Mayor Hidayat period, then the activities of the Hadianto Rasyid period with a policy on Friday as Student Development Day where every Friday is devoted to religious studies starting at 07.00 a.m to 3 p.m. On that day, only study and practice each religion's teachings and do not interfere with other subjects. Apart from the policies mentioned above, in 2017, the Palu city government issued a policy through a circular issued by the head of the Palu city education office relating to the implementation of worship activities within Elementary Schools or Madrasah Ibtidaiyah and Junior High Schools or Madrasah Tsanawiyah in the city of Palu. Following circular letter number 005/149/Disdik/2017 concerning delivery of worship activities.

Some of these various kinds of policies have been implemented, some are currently being implemented, and some are also in the process of implementing. And almost all of these policies are constructed in decrees, regional head directives, or programs from the Regional Apparatus Organization. They are not built-in regional regulations, even though one of the advantages of the policies contained in regional regulations is that these policy programs will still be implemented and can be controlled. Implementation and other supporting policies by the community in general, whoever the Regional Apparatus Organization leader or the regional head is. Therefore, the author took the title of this dissertation, namely "Reconstruction of Religious Education Policy through Regional Regulations of the City of Palu," by making social construction theory according to Peter L Berger and Thomas Luckman as a primary ingredient in policy construction.

In addition to the theory of social construction, the author also makes Van Meter and Van Horn's theory of policy analysis (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975) with their six variables the basis for determining the concept and implementation of religious education policies. In addition, the author also carried out a policy reconstruction based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, namely Law number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation, which was last amended by Law number 13 of 2022 concerning amendments to Law number 12 of 2011 concerning Formation of Legislation.

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### II. LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. *Theory Study of Policy Construction*

Policy reconstructionism is two words that try to mix and match the theory of reconstructionism and the theory of policy (Van Meter & Van Horn, 1975). Reconstructionism has historical roots in education, that education is considered an agent of change, and a social and economic order based on social and economic phenomena is a factor in discrimination (McKernan, 2013). The theory of reconstructionism aims to overcome the crisis of modern life. Meanwhile, discussions related to policy theories are in law and administration and can also be in the political field.

However, the meeting point of reconstructionism and policy is in the social area. Both of them have the same direction, namely to create a new order of life-based on society's social reality, which gives birth to concepts and ideas for rearranging based on knowledge and understanding by reconstructing policies based on social construction theory (Kloppenburger Jr., 1991). However, the discussion of policy theories is based on the ideology of a country where a policy is issued. Indonesia is a country that adheres to a democratic system, with a government system of the people, by the people, and for the people. Democracy is a series of ideas and principles regarding freedom, along with practices and procedures that convey the meaning of respect for human dignity. The value of freedom of expression and respect for human identity is one of the spirits of democracy.

The embodiment of democracy in Indonesia is the House of Representatives and the Regional House of Representatives, which have functions and duties as legislative bodies, namely those that form and compile laws and regulations. In addition, the House of Representatives also functions to formulate budgeting both for the government in a national sense through the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and budgeting in the regions through the Regional House of Representatives, which are reflected in the posture of the National Revenue and Expenditure Budget or the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. Other functions of the House of Representatives besides forming statutory regulations and budgeting, the House of Representatives also has the oversight function of the implementation of statutory regulations that have been made. Even the regional head regulations or regional head policies are the duties and authorities of the Regional House of Representatives as a supervisory institution that the constitution has mandated following Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government.

There is a policy formulation, policy implementation, or policy evaluation, and environmental aspects that must receive careful consideration so that they do not conflict with the functions of the state or the government itself. In policy studies, after identifying the problem, then formulating policy proposals, after being selected, the policy is approved for implementation. Then an evaluation is carried out to analyze the consequences of the policy. Pressman and Wildavsky (2014) stated that a verb to implement should be directly related to a policy. So for the two pioneering experts in this implementation study, implementing policies needs to receive careful attention. While Van Meter and Van Horn formulate the implementation process as follows:

*“those action by public or private individuals (or group) that are directed at the achievement of objective set forth in prior policy decision”<sup>1</sup>*

#### B. *Theory Study of Religious Education*

Correct and quality education will give birth to civilized individuals, eventually leading to a moral, social life. Unfortunately, even though educational institutions have quality and facilities, these institutions still do not produce civilized individuals. The reason is that the vision and mission of education, which leads to the formation of civilized human beings, should be addressed in the goals of educational institutions. Religious education for humankind is a system and a way to improve the quality of life in all spiritual fields (Roebben, 2012). In the history of human life on this earth, there is hardly a group of people who do not use education to civilize and improve the quality of life. Religious education at present is needed by the community so that the government, as the provider of formal education, always promotes religious education for the community because religious education is expected to give birth to responsible and creative next generations of human beings. This is in line with the goals of national education, which have significant plans for the continuity of the life of a developing nation.

As a large nation, Indonesia is inhabited by 275 773.8 people consisting of 139 388.9 male residents and 136 384.8 female residents with diverse religions, ethnicities, cultures, languages, regions, social strata, and geographical conditions. The plurality of religions in Indonesia is a reality that cannot be denied. This can be a potential for the realization of the ideals of the nation according to the opening text of the 1945 Constitution. Still, it can also become a tool to divide the country if it needs to be regulated by prioritizing national unity. To become a great nation, the coaching process begins with the nation's generation by instilling the values of unity in the differences between communities.

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<sup>1</sup>Solichin Abdul Wahab, *Analisis Kebijakan dari formulasi ke penyusunan Model-Model Implementasi Kebijakan Publik*, (Cet. V; Jakarta:Sinar Grafika Offset, 2016), 135

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Efforts to cultivate the character of the nation and state within the framework of "Unity in Diversity" is necessary to form a religious spirit and religious behavior because religious principles are different in terms of Worship and Aqidah. Still, the meeting point is in the principle of muamalah or social principles of nationality. So religious education must be able to encourage every adherent to practice their religious teachings by respecting the principles of worship of each believer as well as the principles of faith in their beliefs and promoting religious tolerance in social and human relations.

Pancasila, as the source of all sources of law, becomes a doctrine and, at the same time, a national mindset that must be actualized in the life of the nation and state with the motto "Unity in Diversity" or different but still one. With religious diversity, the government must be able to guide the community, especially the nation's next generation, through education. Especially religious education because, in principle, every religion teaches peace and maintains a harmonious life individually and in groups. The responsibility for education which the government carries out with all its layers up to the regional government and its apparatus must be able to work together to realize the ideals of the nation, namely "to educate the life of the nation" according to the mandate of our constitution in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph.

The implementation of education for the Indonesian nation in this era of globalization is essential because, through education, the success of all the desired development implementations can be determined in the form of physical development, as well as mental and spiritual. Education is also an absolute requirement for a just and prosperous society, following the goals of national education as stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, which explains that National Education aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings. Those who believe in and fear God Almighty have noble characters, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens.

Based on these educational goals, we need to understand education and religious education to unravel some definitions of education and religious education as essential instruments for the Indonesian nation. Then the author will describe what is the meaning of education according to experts and according to law. While the definition of religion is a system that regulates the belief and worship of God and rules related to customs and worldviews that connect humans with the order of life, the implementation of religion can be influenced by local traditions. Etymologically, religion comes from Sanskrit, which consists of the words "A," no, and "gama," chaotic. Religion is a rule that prevents humans from chaos and leads them to live in order. Balinese language Religion = regulations that govern the relationship between humans and God. Igama = Human relationship with God / Gods. U gama = Human relations with each other. Arabic = Din = describes the relationship between two parties where one has a higher position than the other.

## **II. METHODOLOGY**

This study uses a qualitative case study method (Nurdin, Scheepers, & Stockdale, 2022; Nurdin, Stockdale, & Scheepers, 2013) to investigate the reconstruction of religious education in Palu city, Indonesia (Nurfaiqah, Nurdin, & Alhabsyi, 2022; Rahmawati, Nurdin, & Pettalongi, 2022). Data were collected through direct observation in the case field and in-depth interviews with teachers and the elementary school principal (Jumahir, Nurdin, Pettalongi, Fitri, & Aftori, 2023; Nurdin, 2023). Written materials were also analyzed to understand the strategy of Palu city mayor in reconstructing regulation regarding religious education policy. Data analysis consists of several procedures, which include reduction and verification techniques with various data sources (Alamsyah, Pettalongi, & Nurdin, 2023; Arif, Nurdin, & Elya, 2023). The reduced data was then analyzed, reflecting on the theoretical concepts used in this study. Finally, the results were presented based on thematic issues found in the data (Muhaimin, Nurdin, & Alhabsyi, 2023; Nurdin, Agam, & Adawiyah, 2023; Nurdin, Pettalongi, Ahsan, & Febrianti, 2023), which show the insight relating to the reconstruction on religious education strategy in Palu city, Indonesia.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Construction of Religious Education Policy in Palu City**

Journey of the Palu city government since the issuance of law number 4 of 1994 concerning the establishment of a Level II Palu Municipality until now, the Palu city government continues to make improvements and improve the quality of people's lives from all government sectors, especially the primary service sector both education and health. Including community welfare following the mandate of Law number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government in point b, considering it states that the implementation of regional government is directed at accelerating the realization of community welfare through improving services, empowerment, and community participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness by taking into account the principles democracy, equity, justice, and the uniqueness of a region within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

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Based on Law 23 2014 concerning regional government, it is stated that government affairs are divided into absolute, concurrent, and general government affairs. At the same time, the scope of local government is simultaneous government affairs which include two government affairs, namely mandatory government affairs and optional government affairs. Meanwhile, government affairs must be divided into two: government affairs related to basic services and government affairs not related to basic services. Education is one of the government affairs related to basic services. Educational policy products born in Palu are at least divided into three policies: informal education, non-formal education, and formal education. The policies that have been accepted and implemented in the city of Palu are the Maghrib Recite Community Movement program, the Palu Kana Mapande program, the Palu Recite program, and the education unit level image building program carried out every Friday.

### ***B. Palu Kana Mapande Program***

The Palu Kana Mapande policy program is a generally accepted policy, where the procedure is contained in the annex to the local regulation concerning the 2016 – 2021 Regional Medium Term Development Plan for the city of Palu, which outlines the vision and mission of the elected mayor of Palu. Following the provisions in Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 regarding the Formation of Legislation, there policies formed with the provisions of positive law.

This type and hierarchy of laws and regulations in the context of theory and philosophy in their development originated in the German state, which developed far in the continental European legal system, one of which was discovered by Burkhardt Kreams, a legal scholar who is involved in statutory studies. The concept is found in the science of legislation (*Geetzgebungswissenschaft*). The science of legislation is an interdisciplinary science related to political science and sociology. In its development, the science of legislation is carried out in-depth studies to find various opinions and variants. One of the well-known opinions of legal scholars in Indonesia is Rosjidi Ranggawidjaya, and he argued that the existence of the science of law as a science is still being questioned by some people because as a science, is it a science that stands alone or is a branch of other sciences. Regarding the debates on the pros and cons of the science of legislation, it can be understood that the science of legislation is a branch of legal science that focuses its study on statutory regulations, namely those relating to written decisions issued by authorized officials to regulate behavior and bind in general.

Policies for making changes in people's behavior, directing people to act according to the direction and corridors of the government, and controlling people's behavior are contained in regional legal products. Regional legal products are a form of legalization of local government actions. Regional legal products that have status or position in the optics of constitutional law and administrative law are regional regulations. Regional regulations are included in the genus, type, and hierarchy of laws and regulations following the principle of legal preference. The position of regional rules is very specific compared to regional legal products in the form of arrangements and stipulations because it is the only regional law product that requires joint approval between the District head and Regional House of Representatives so that its legalization and constitutional status are very special and unique compared to other regional legal products.

The Palu Kana Mapande program was echoed and concentrated to apply in Palu City, not expressly and limitedly contained in 1 (one) Regional Regulation. Instead, it is regulated in the Annex to Palu City Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2016 regarding the 2016-2021 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan as last amended by Palu City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Palu City Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2016 concerning Development Plans The 2016-2021 Regional Medium Term is emphasized explicitly in Chapter III which contains the Systematics of the Regional Medium Term Development Plan. In detail, the policy process in the legal politics of the Regional Government in the era of the Hidayat-Sigit Purnomo Said administration was as described in the vision and mission when participating in the 2015 Regional Head Election contestation and included in the Medium Term Development Plan as direction, guidance, and implementation as well as evaluation of its policies in law politics diorama.

Policy construction in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan Regional Regulation is a policy that, in principle, is a Legal Preference of which there are two types, namely *Lex Specialist derogat Lex Generalis*. Generally, the preparation of Regional Medium-Term Development Plan Regional Regulations refers to Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Legislation and Regulations with their amendments. However, some specific things need to be listed in the general rules following the preparation in Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 86 of 2017. For example, the trial refers to the vision and mission, and there is an initial design. A particular evacuation involves many elements of the government unit stakeholders, and the evaluation follows. Harmonization with the Central Medium Term Development Plan, Government Work Plans, and so on.



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### **C. Palu Kana Mapande policy planning mechanism**

Every policy issued by the government, whether temporary or definitive, is a series of legal actions (bestuurhendeling). The government is obliged to designate the legal basis of every government action. The area of discussion on government legal action is one-sided government legal action. According to Mahfud MD, the discussion of legal politics is to achieve the state's goals with 1 (one) national legal system. In law, especially in administrative law as the realm of public law. Planning has a significant and strategic position in smoothing every policy listed in public documents. Planning is carried out to test how far the consistency of the government is in carrying out programs and activities that have been agreed upon through the mechanism as stated in the provisions of laws and regulations.

Along with the growth and development of society and in line with the conception of a modern legal state which gives obligations to the government to realize state goals, The purpose of state life includes various dimensions. Against these multiple dimensions, the government makes plans. A plan is a tool for implementation and should be based on a schedule. The plan is the whole process of thinking and carefully determining what will be done in the future to achieve the stated goals. Planning is the first organic function of administration and management. The reason is that without a plan, there is no basis for carrying out specific activities in the context of achieving goals.

Planning as part of government instruments such as laws and regulations, state administrative decisions, policy regulations, permits, and civil law instruments is essential in the struggle for one-sided government actions called authority. The government instruments referred to in this case are the tools or means used by the government in carrying out its duties. In carrying out government duties, the government carries out various legal actions using means or instruments. Besides that, the government also uses different juridical instruments in carrying out activities to regulate and carry out government and social affairs. One informant said:

"As an organization, the government has goals to be achieved, which are no different from organizations in general, especially in terms of activities to be implemented to achieve goals outlined in the form of plans. The plan is an inevitable part of an organization as an initial step for achieving goals. Some say that running a government is planning with foresight."

If planning is correlated with aspects of policy formulation in various fields, it requires legacy to be carried out. This process is interpreted as a form of government consistency from planning to implementing the policy in the form of regional law products. According to the provisions of Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning Formation of Legislation as amended by Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning Formation of Legislation, it states that "Formation of Laws and Regulations is the making of Legislation which includes the stages of planning, drafting, discussing, validating or stipulating, and enacting." Planning instruments in policies made by local law products have their procedures. Planning for making regional law products comes from the Regional Government and the Regional House of Representatives. Regional law product planning instruments include activities for preparing local government support, planning for drafting cumulative open regional regulations, and planning for drafting Local regulations outside the Regional Regulation Formation Program.

In the planning stage, every policy (discretion) that is to be formed by Regional Regulation, the two tools for administering the regional government carry out meeting activities, especially in the type of Regional House of Representatives meetings carried out through the Regional Regulation Forming Agency. The Regional House of Representatives Regional Regulation Formation Agency follows statutory provisions, namely drafting a regional regulation formation program that contains an ordered list of regional regulation drafts based on the priority scale for forming regional regulation drafts accompanied by reasons for each budget year within the Regional House of Representatives and coordinating the preparation of the Regulation formation program The area between the Regional House of Representatives and the Local Government.

Meetings of the Regional Regulation Formation Agency determine how urgent it is to submit the Regional Regulation Draft, previously included in the Regional Regulation Formation Program proposal. The initiating Regional Apparatus or the proposing Regional House of Representatives are obligated to give confidence to the Perda Formation Board to approve the contents of the Draft Regional Regulations, the mechanism of which will then be decided and determined in a Plenary Session as the highest decision-making forum. The Islamic education policy included in the Palu City Regional Medium-Term Development Plan through the legal basis of the Regional Regulation has carried out the meeting mechanism mentioned above so that it has legality in implementation to the community, especially performance for elementary and secondary education according to concurrent government affairs. Whatever the policies of the regional head or the Regional House of Representatives for the implementation of contemporary governmental affairs, which are orders of higher statutory regulations, do not conflict with the public interest and decency, go through a range of pre-planning procedures with Regional Regulations including Education affairs as a mandatory government affair.

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The Head of the Palu Regional House of Representatives Regional Session, Bayu Febrianto, stated that: "the planning process for the draft regional regulation regarding the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan has gone through the process according to the applicable mechanism." The regional regulation planning process is in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations that the regional regulation concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan was proposed by the Palu city government which is the elaboration of the vision and mission of the Mayor elected during the regional head election. And the deadline is no later than six months after the inauguration of the regional head.

### V. CONCLUSIONS

The potential for Islamic education places in Palu City is based on the number of mosques, with a total of 457 mosques, and there are still 185 mosques carrying out Islamic education, meaning that there are still 272 mosques that are not functioning as places for implementing Islamic education. While the total number of schools in the city of Palu available is 488, with details for the elementary school level totaling 190 and 145 in good condition. In contrast, 73 schools and 46 schools are in good shape for junior high school level. This means that 191 schools can be used, from elementary to junior high. Meanwhile, from the number of school-age children, both Early Childhood Education or Kindergarten, Elementary School, and Junior High School, there are 58,897 people consisting of ages 5 -9 years amounted to 28,431, and ages 10-14 years amounted to 30,466.

The *Palu Kana Mapande* Program is a program launched by the mayor of Palu with the addition of hours of learning and religious development (Islamic education) for fifth-grade students in 151 elementary schools throughout the city of Palu which was launched by the Mayor of Palu on December 21, 2016, at the Great Mosque of Darussalam which has now changed its name to Masjid Raya. Implementing the Student Creativity Program refers to the Decree of the Mayor of Palu number 420/56/DISDIK/2018 concerning additional hours of religious lessons for class V students in public and private elementary schools to form students with noble character and culture based on faith and piety. And the most important thing is that students must have scientific and technological skills but must be accompanied by faith and holiness.

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