

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Academic and Culture Development Strategy Management for Islamic Higher Education In Indonesian

To cite this article: Mulyono Mulyono and Ismail Suardi Wekke 2018 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **175** 012163

View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.

Related content

- [From Mining to Post-Mining: The Sustainable Development Strategy of the German Hard Coal Mining Industry](#)
J Kretschmann, A B Efremkov and A A Khoreshok
- [Inland waterway ports nodal attraction indices relevant in development strategies on regional level](#)
O Dinu, Burciu, C Oprea et al.
- [Research on the competitiveness and development strategy of china's modern coal chemical industry](#)
Q Wang, Y J Han and Z F Yu

Academic and Culture Development Strategy Management for Islamic Higher Education In Indonesian

Mulyono Mulyono¹, Ismail Suardi Wekke²

¹Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Jalan Gejaya 50. Malang, East Jawa, Indonesia

Email: mulyono@gmail.com

²Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (STAIN) Sorong, West Papua 98414 Indonesia

Email: ismail@stain-sorong.ac.id

Abstract: The strategy can ultimately create students who have a sense of eco-spirituality in interacting with nature. This study aims to assess the development strategy of academic culture and religious in character Ulul Albab producing graduates at the Islamic Higher Education of Indonesia with a case study in Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Qualitative research methods was applied to conduct the research. The results of this study indicated that the strategy of development of academic and religious culture can be built through: 1) Integrating religion and science (science); 2) Integrate College and Ma'had/boarding school; 3) Strengthening orientation Ulul Albab formation; 4) Set a standard of success Bachelor Ulul albab; 5) Establish goals and commitments; 6) Determined always brings everyone; 7) Build a culture of fasting; 8) Open, mutual dialogue and counsel; 9) Oriented similarity and togetherness; 10) proper and strong leadership through a spiritual approach, emotional, intellectual, and social; 11) Develop a culture of writing and researching; and 12) Creating new innovations continuously. Model research findings is the development strategy of academic and religious culture in the Islamic higher education in Indonesia to deliver graduates Ulul character Albab.

Keywords: strategy, study, academic, religious culture

1. Introduction

Great opportunities for managers is the basis of national and international trends that promote religious values as one approach to solve the problems of socio-economic and cultural, as foretold by John Naisbitt in *Megatrend 2000*. Strategies to develop academic and religious culture as a subsystem college plays an important role in efforts to build and develop the culture and civilized society and the nation as a whole. Higher Education quality indicators will be determined by the quality of the academic community in developing and building a culture of academic and religious. Building a culture of academic and religious in the university environment is not an easy job, it is necessary efforts to disseminate the academic and religious, so going habit among academics to the norms of academic activity based on Islamic religious values. Therefore, the most valuable property for a university is the academic culture and religious in a good college. This paper would explore the development strategy of the academic culture in synergism with the religious culture of the Islamic Higher Education in Indonesia.

2. Method

This study uses a naturalistic paradigm qualitative approach to the type of case study models. The study design developed during the study process. With qualitative research, researchers considered that the election strategy of the development of academic culture and religious in producing graduates character Ulul Albab. The study was conducted in Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Data was collected through in-depth interview and observation. Data analysis technique using interactive data analysis model as developed by Miles and Huberman. Analysis of the data is performed in conjunction with the data collection process, with grooves stages: (1) the data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) the display data, and (4) conclusion drawing and verifying.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the research focused on the development strategy of the academic culture in synergism with the religious culture of the Islamichigher education in Indonesia in creating graduates with Ulul Albab character it can be found as follows: 1) Integrating religion and science (science); 2) Integrate College and Ma'had or boarding school; 3) Strengthening orientation Ulul Albab formation; 4) Set a standard of success Ulul albab; 5) Establish goals and commitments; 6) Determined always brings everyone; 7) Build a culture of fasting; 8) Open, mutual dialogue and counsel; 9) Oriented similarity and togetherness; 10) proper and strong leadership through a spiritual approach, emotional, intellectual, and social; 11) Develop a culture of writing and researching; and 12) Creating new innovations continuously.

Among the key points are: first, on the award of the Qur'an to people who have knowledge, among which are: 1) Revelation of the Qur'an which fell in the early days to encourage people to acquire knowledge. 2) The task of man as a vicegerent of God on earth will be successful if you have the knowledge. 3) Muslims who either never ceases to increase knowledge. 4) People who have knowledge will be honored by Allah SWT. In addition to providing an appreciation of those who have knowledge of other important points described Al-Qura'n is that: 1) The faith of a Muslim will not be established if it is not supported by science, as well as deeds. 2) The task of the Caliphate he can not succeed if it is not based on science.

Academic culture as a sub-system of higher education plays an important role in efforts to build and develop the culture and civilization of society (civil society) and the nation's whole academic. Enhancing college academic culture is not an easy job, because it concerns the mentality of the academic community involved within it. Indeed, the function of the academic culture will be reflected in the functions of learning.

Ownership of academic culture is supposed to be the idol of all beings high education academics, the faculty and students. The highest academic degree for a lecturer is achieved at the level of academic ability professor. Muhadjir Effendi offers two approaches to create a campus that excelled religion, namely formal approach. The approach in the form of curricular activities (face to face teaching activities in the classroom). Non-Formal Approach is the approach in the form of extracurricular activities.

Among the many steps in creating a campus that is with the nuances of Islamic curricular activities. These activities are for the campus that has been enthused by the crowd. Then, for a campus less desirable for the creation of a campus religious then we pointed out some of the existing campus in our own countries, such as the existing campus in creating a campus religious to make the campus free from tobacco smoke, to cultivate a greeting when he met and others.

For the campus less desirable could also make a religious college with extracurricular activities, these activities are numerous, including: 1) Conduct regular recitals in once a week. 2) Wearing Islamic dress. 3) Enliven Islamic holidays, such mauled, warning the Islamic new year and so forth. 4) Culturing prayers.

Of the overall findings and discussion in this study can be made model of research findings on the strategy of Islamic higher education to develop the academic culture in synergism with the religious culture in establishing his vision gave birth to scholars Intellect Professional. The findings of this research model can be outlined as follows:

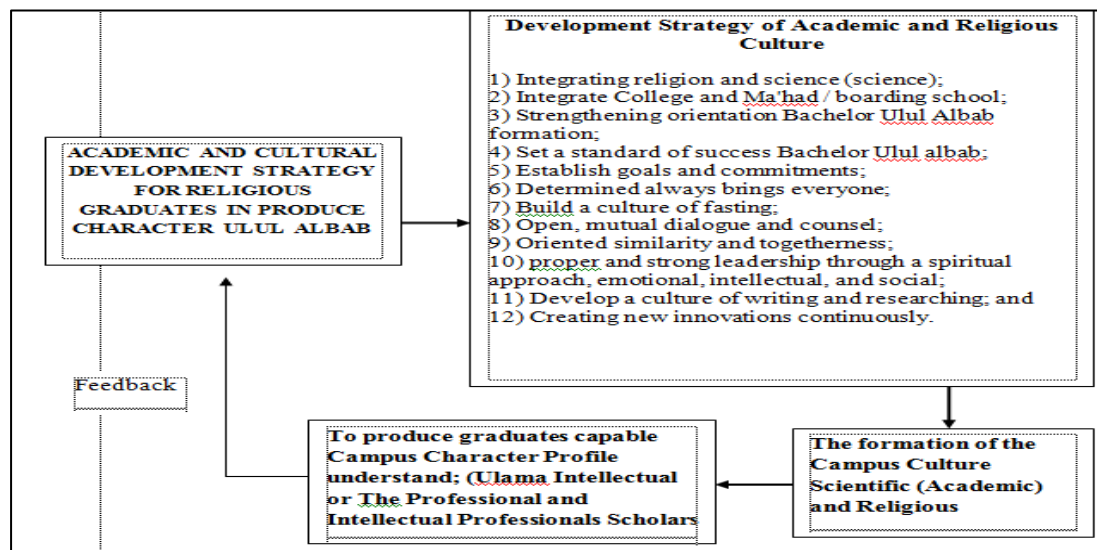


Figure 1. Model Academic Culture Development Strategy and Religious in Producing of Graduates with Ulil Albab Character.

4. Conclusion

Based on the formulation of the problem, the findings and discussion, the results of this study can be summarized as follows: the development strategy of academic and religious culture can be done through: 1) Integrating religion and science (science); 2) Integrate College and Ma'had / boarding school; 3) Strengthening orientation Bachelor Ulul Albab formation; 4) Set a standard of success Bachelor Ulul albab; 5) Establish goals and commitments; 6) Determined always brings everyone; 7) Build a culture of fasting; 8) Open, mutual dialogue and counsel; 9) Oriented similarity and togetherness; 10) proper and strong leadership through a spiritual approach, emotional, intellectual, and social; 11) Develop a culture of writing and researching; and 12) Creating new innovations continuously. The model is a model research findings of research findings is the development strategy of academic and religious culture in the Islamic higher education to deliver graduates with Ulul Albab character.

5. References

- [1] Krishnakumar S, Neck CP 2002 The "what", "why" and "how" of spirituality in the workplace. *Journal of managerial psychology*, 17(3) pp .153-164.
- [2] Naisbitt J, Naisbitt D 2010 *China's megatrends: The 8 pillars of a new society*. Harper Collins.
- [3] Dill D D 1982 The management of academic culture: Notes on the management of meaning and social integration. *Higher education* 11(3) pp. 303-320.
- [4] Swidler A 1986 Culture in action: Symbols and strategies. *American sociological review*. pp. 273-286.
- [5] Cheong CY, Ming TW 1997 Multi-models of quality in education. *Quality assurance in Education* 5(1) pp. 22-31.
- [6] Parker N K 2008 The quality dilemma in online education revisited. *The theory and practice of online learning*. pp 305.
- [7] Kibler W L 1993 A framework for addressing academic dishonesty from a student development perspective. *NASPA journal* 31(1) pp 8-18.

- [8] Weisse W 2007 The European research project on religion and education 'REDCo'. An introduction. *Religion and education in Europe: Developments, contexts and debates*. pp. 9-25.
- [9] McConnell MW 1990 Academic freedom in religious colleges and universities. *Law and Contemporary Problems* 53(3) pp. 303-324.
- [10] Gumpert P J 2000 Academic restructuring: Organizational change and institutional imperatives. *Higher education* 39(1) pp. 67-91.
- [11] Altbach P G 2009 Peripheries and centers: Research universities in developing countries. *Asia Pacific Education Review* 10 (1) pp. 15-27.
- [12] Guba E G 1981 Criteria for assessing the trustworthiness of naturalistic inquiries. *ECTJ* 29(2). pp 75.
- [13] Hsieh H F, Shannon S E 2005 Three approaches to qualitative content analysis. *Qualitative health research* 15(9) pp. 1277-1288.
- [14] Berg B L, Lune H, Lune H 2004 *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences* (Vol. 5). Boston, MA: Pearson.
- [15] Miles M B, Huberman A M 1994 Qualitative data analysis: A sourcebook. *Beverly Hills: Sage Publications*.
- [16] Lundvall B Å, Johnson B, Andersen E S, Dalum B 2002. National systems of production, innovation and competence building. *Research policy*, 31(2) pp. 213-231.
- [17] Yorke M 2000 Developing a quality culture in higher education. *Tertiary Education & Management* 6(1) pp 19-36.
- [18] Brown JS , Collins A, Duguid P 1989. Situated cognition and the culture of learning. *Educational researcher*, 18(1) pp. 32-42.
- [19] Peterson M W, Spencer, MG 1990 Understanding academic culture and climate. *New directions for institutional research* 1990 (68) pp. 3-18.
- [20] Feldman M P, Desrochers P 2004 Truth for its own sake: academic culture and technology transfer at Johns Hopkins University. *Minerva* 42(2) pp. 105-126.
- [21] Lackritz J R 2004. Exploring burnout among university faculty: incidence, performance, and demographic issues. *Teaching and teacher education*, 20(7) pp. 713-729.
- [22] Fadjar A M, Effendy M 199) *Dunia perguruan tinggi dan kemahasiswaan*. Pusat Publikasi dan Penerbitan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.
- [23] Rosen E 2008 The Muslim Brotherhood's Concept of Education. *Current Trends in Islamist Ideology* 7. pp 115.
- [24] Yusuf M 2010 Memorization as a learning style: A balance approach to academic excellence.
- [25] Glass-Coffin 2016 Building capacity and transforming lives: Anthropology undergraduates and religious campus-climate research on a public university campus. *Annals of Anthropological Practice*, 40(2) pp. 258-269.