

THE INFLUENCE OF UNDERSTANDING OF ACADEMIC RULES ON THE STUDENTS CONFLICT

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Abstract. This research about of understanding of academic rules which aimed to the describe the understanding the students of Muhammadiyah University of Makassar toward academic rules and to describe the influence of the students' understanding of academic rules and the occurrence of conflict between students in Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. This research is ex-post facto research, also known as a retrospective study because this research is a research of returning to an event or an event and then tracing back to know the factors that can cause the incident. Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that (1) students' understanding of academic rules and perceptions about the conflict with the occurrence of conflict between students at the Muhammadiyah University of Makassar are in the medium category, (2) There is a positive influence on the students' understanding of academic rules with the occurrence of conflict between students at the Muhammadiyah University of Makassar

Keywords: academic rules; conflict; students

I. INTRODUCTION

The flow of modernization that runs strong and rapidly, making the dynamics of student affairs is very dynamic with a very high level of freedom of thought. Through the scientific discipline it receives and the network of information and information that is accessible, making the students live in a world of freedom is very wide. Modernization has really, Completely shifting and demolishing all established institutions, including religious and social moral institutions [1].

The dominant opinion has been that students are a strategic group that plays an important role in social-political change. It has even become a truism that the student protest movement, especially in the Third World, plays a very active and central role in the political arena. Not a single ruler in these perceived countries can ignore the social position and the importance of political representation and the impact of aspirations of these highly educated young people. Social scientists were busy studying and examining their function in the social-political system, especially after the rising wave of student protests in the late 1960s and early 1970s, both in developed and underdeveloped countries, including Indonesia [2].

Students who are considered as young intellectuals or more popular also with the title of the agent of change or agent of modernization, now experiencing trials, even has been tarnished with various acts of the brawl and the act of violence between students are now rife happen. In the role of students is very substantial in the life of nationality, Because the students have been given a role in maintaining the morale of the nation, the social role in fostering the spirit of social solidarity [3]. The academic role for the nation's

intelligence and the political role of its nationhood, which is expected to be more critical in controlling the course of government.

Why with students? Whereas they are known as a rationalist academic group, with a myriad of theories that are memorized outside the head. Even students who have been building strong social solidarity suddenly transformed into a narrower solidarity in solidarity with smaller groups. It is stranger that students perform with violence as humans lose their rationality. Different views and interests of students as intellectuals Should be solved wisely. With academic ways as the life of the intellectual world [4]. Not wrong if the old group increasingly pessimistic with the young leadership that had been rolled in.

Campus as an educational institution in which there is a group of educated people (students) who, although more bearing the title as a scientific community, but that does not mean this group is not contaminated or affected by aggressive behaviour. Nowadays collective aggressiveness has also penetrated the campus environment, in every event involving groups of students both at the local and national levels, e.g. demonstrations always arise this aggressive behaviour shows that aggressive behaviour can appear anywhere and by which groups and within a period of time anytime.

Conflict among students lately rifer happened, which of course cause harm both material and non-material besides damaging the image of a university, also worsen the daily activities of the campus, especially affected by the accident, cases of fights between students who often occur can also invite the attitude of unsympathetic society to campus [5]. Thus, the policymakers must be genuinely observant to see

the atmosphere firmly and wisely here the leader is a very necessary active role and manage a university in terms of university leadership, more alert and make anticipatory efforts in the face of every crime on campus that rarely involve students and colleges themselves.

Violent behaviour is an event that appears in various social, ethnic, religious, group and even conflicts in the form of student brawls resulting in violent behaviour. Violent behaviour as a typical form of aggressive behaviour becomes a serious issue, such as student brawls, students, interpersonal disputes, and harassment. Nevertheless, the discussion and intervention to prevent and overcome violent behaviour are not balanced with the trend of increasing violence [6].

Violent behaviour like this has become a social phenomenon in conflict resolution. Deprivation, dominance, and sense of trust, weakness of agent of social control to perform its functions (anticipate, prevent, and control conflict and conflict trigger factors), including fights between two People from different factions become open conflicts between groups.

Conflict of the student in a university or college students from a number of universities who are in the public and electronic press is not good news to be proud of. The brawl between students is not only worrisome but also creates a sense of pessimism about the future of their children who are entrusted to universities or institutions of higher education in the country as a builder and developer. The sadness and sadness of families or citizens who witnessed fights among fellow students who are equally demanding and equally financially endowed by the family should and should appeal to and sue university leaders and higher education institutions to improve themselves seriously.

At the Muhammadiyah University of Makassar, the phenomenon of violent behaviour has also taken the wounded of students. Of course, the phenomenon of student brawl does not only happen to the college but almost at every university in Makassar. The purpose of this study is to describe the understanding of students of Muhammadiyah University of Makassar to academic rules and to describe the positive influence between students' understanding of academic rules on the occurrence of conflict between students at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is an ex-post facto research. The research with the ex-post facto design is often called after the fact. That is, research was done after an incident occurred. Also referred to as a retrospective study because this research is a retrace of an event or an event and then trace back to find out the factors that can cause the incident. In a more specific sense, ex-post facto research is a study done after the differences in free variables occur due to the development of an event naturally[7].

Ex post facto research is a study that independent variables have occurred treatment or treatment is not done at

the time of research, so this research is usually separated by experimental research. Researchers want to trace back, if possible, what is the cause of something.

This research was conducted at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar South Sulawesi Province. Muhammadiyah University of Makassar as one of the universities with quite a lot of student's quantity is one of the campuses which is very prone to a conflict between students and even has often happened conflict between student itself.

Population in this research is the student of Muhammadiyah University of Makassar the academic year of 2016/2017 with the number of population 13,261 students. Population selected sample with proportional random sampling technique. The collection of sample members of the population is based on the proportion of the population[8].

Data obtained from the results of the study were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis. Descriptive analysis is intended to describe the characteristics of all variables, especially: mode, median, mean, standard deviation[9].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the number of variables in this study, the description can be grouped into two parts: (1) the student's understanding of the academic rules (X), (2) the perception variable about the conflict (Y). The results of statistical calculations of the two variables can be seen in the complete list of attachments. A brief description of descriptive statistics will be presented as follows:

Understanding of students as measured by 15 items in the questionnaire and each item has a score of at least 1 and a maximum score of 5. Summaries are written in table 1 below:

Table 1. Analysis of student understanding description

| Statistics | Statistics score |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Number of sample | 100 |
| Highest score | 69 |
| Lowest score | 19 |
| Median | 50.94 |
| Mode | 51 |
| Average | 51.12 |
| Variance | 48.43 |
| Standard deviation | 6.95 |
| Range | 50 |

If the students' comprehension scores are grouped in general in 5 categories, then the scores distributed according to standard normal distribution as shown in table 2. Table 1 and 2 it is known that the average score of students' understandings of the respondents who become the object of research is 51.12 with the theoretical value 69 and standard deviation 6.95. It can be concluded that students' understanding of the academic rules at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar is in the medium category.

Table 2. Distribution of frequency and percentage score of students' understandings of academic rules

| Score Interval | Category | frequency | percent |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| $X \leq 41$ | Very low | 5 | 5.00 |
| $41 < X \leq 48$ | Low | 24 | 24.00 |
| $48 < X \leq 55$ | Medium | 48 | 48.00 |
| $55 < X \leq 62$ | High | 19 | 19.00 |
| $62 < X$ | Very high | 4 | 4.00 |
| Number | | 100 | 100 |

Perceptions about the conflict measured from 15 items in the questionnaire and each item have a score of at least 1 and a maximum score of 5. Summaries are written in table 3.

Table 3. Description analysis of student understanding

| Statistics | Statistics score |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Number of sample | 100 |
| Highest score | 75 |
| Lowest score | 40 |
| Median | 58.40 |
| Mode | 63 |
| Average | 58.12 |
| Variance | 49.74 |
| Standart deviation | 7.05 |
| Range | 35 |

If the students' comprehension scores are grouped in general in 5 categories, then the scores distributed according to standard normal distribution as shown in table 4.

Table 4. Frequency distribution and percentage of conflict perception score

| Score interval | Category | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| $X \leq 48$ | Very low | 9 | 9.00 |
| $48 < X \leq 55$ | Low | 23 | 23.00 |
| $55 < X \leq 62$ | Medium | 36 | 36.00 |
| $62 < X \leq 69$ | High | 28 | 28.00 |
| $69 < X$ | Very high | 4 | 4.00 |
| Number | | 100 | 100 |

Table 4 shows that out of 100 respondents as research objects, students' understanding of 9.00 percent is categorized as very low, 23.00 percent low, 36.00 percent moderate, 28.00 percent high and 4.00 percent very high. From table 3 and 4 it is known that the average score of students' understanding of the respondents being the object of research is 58.12 with the theoretical value of 75 and the standard deviation of 7.05, thus it can be concluded that the perception of the conflict of students at the Muhammadiyah University of Makassar is in the Medium category.

The result of descriptive analysis gives an illustration that generally the students' understanding of academic rules still need to be improved. This description is based on indicators of students' understanding of the academic rules obtaining the average rating in the medium category. The descriptive results illustrate that the students need to improve their understanding so that they are able to exercise their

rights and obligations as students well. The results of the descriptive analysis also found that the perception of conflict among students in the medium category, this must be the attention of stakeholder to make the campus atmosphere conducive.

Based on the results of the regression analysis which concluded that students' understanding of the academic rules and a perception of a conflict with conflicts between students at the Muhammadiyah University of Makassar, this means that if a student's understanding of the academic rules and a perception of conflict is more ingrained in the students it will be able to minimize conflict that occurred between students as expected.

The result of the research as shown in table 2 shows that students' understanding of academic rules at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar is categorized as moderate, ie 48%. Looking at the description can be elaborated that the planting of academic rules in the students becomes very less based on the above.

The understanding of students who are in this medium category is based on the results of the research through questionnaires on almost all respondents stated that the socialization of academic rules at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar is very rare, and as in table 2 it appears that the low category in terms of students' understanding of rules Academic reach 24%. Even 5% of respondents stated that they never follow the socialization of academic rules at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar.

Another assumption that is not less strongly expressed by most respondents is when viewed from the conflicts that occur cannot be separated from the enforcement of norms that are less assertive or balanced with acts of violence that have been done. These student conflicts have considerable impacts, but if they are linked to the sanctions they seem to be unbalanced, this makes the academic rules inadequate and unable to resolve the conflict and is not considered an absolute obedience.

From the description should be attempted to improve the understanding of students, among others: (1) the need for the socialization of academic rules in an intense and continuous. (2) there needs to support from policymakers to implement more consistent and fair academic rules which in the end is expected to minimize conflict among students.

The results obtained by regression coefficient value $b = 0.142$ with 50.757 constant value and the coefficient of determination sample of 2 percent. These results indicate that 2% of the proportion of conflicts between students can be explained by the students' understanding of the academic rules through a linear relationship, the rest of which is 98% explained by other matters. As for other things that can affect the occurrence of conflicts between students as in questionnaires given to respondents about the conflict, all respondents stated that differences in personality, differences of views on certain values and complex organizations are very influential on conflicts that occur among students, Which then the things are parsed in the following: (1) personal or personal matters, then involving ethnicity, groups and institutions of either department, group, or

faculty; (2) the bonds of friendship in one group also color the collective action so that the personal problem becomes a big problem; (3) trivial problems are exaggerated and linked to problems that have occurred before; (4) personal resentment which is only a small matter, but because there is already a conflict before it is very easy to happen friction which then leads to the occurrence of brawl; (5) differences in ideology between students in viewing social phenomena can sometimes be a social phenomenon that triggered the birth of acts of violence; (6) cultural differences or student culture can also trigger conflict.

The non-functioning of student organizations effectively as an integrated agency to unify values, norms or rules that serve as a valve of conflict security and the foundation for a togetherness has led to the tendency of conflict between students. The lack of effectiveness of student organizations as an integration institution of students coupled with the absence of new institutions more effective to replace the integration function at the level of students resulted in any time can potentially occur conflict between students.

So it becomes an absolute thing to rebuild the student institution that is more role as a unifying institution universally with more meaningful authority so that it can become the umbrella of unifying role and function of the student in a university.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the description of research results and discussion, it can be concluded that student understanding of academic rules and perception about conflict with the happening of conflict between student at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar is categorized as the medium. This means that if students' understanding of academic rules and perceptions about conflicts is more embedded in the students it will be able to minimize the conflicts that occur between students as expected. There is no positive influence between students' understanding of academic rules and the occurrence of conflict between students at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar

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