

Analysis of Student Research Culture and Its Strengthening at Raden Fatah State Islamic University Palembang and Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung

Kusnadi^{1*}, Ahmad Soleh Sakni², Bukhori Abdul Shomad³

^{1,2}Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah Palembang

³Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung

*Email: kusnadi_uin@radenfatah.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to look at how the Al-Quranic Science and Tafsir (IAT) Department at Raden Fatah State Islamic University and Raden Intan State Islamic University are making it easier for students to do research. This type of research is library research with a qualitative approach. The method used in this study is descriptive, namely revealing data through a person's dialogue, either orally or in writing, and behavior that can be observed. Taking all of this into account, the study's results show that the way IAT students at the two universities do research is still the most common way to do research in libraries. This can be seen in some of their research, both in the study of themes, the thoughts of Mufassir, the study of the book of interpretation, and the method of the book of interpretation. While the methods used in their research are tafsir-related, they are analysis, comparison, and thematic. In the meantime, field studies or the living Qur'an have not been the most common way to do research. The classification of student research includes three things: thematic themes, comparisons, and character studies. Second, to strengthen the capacity of students in research, several activities are carried out, including training activities for writing scientific papers by strengthening research methods, followed by the practice of writing scientific papers through the writing class program. The goal is to help students improve their writing skills and successfully publish articles in national journals, as well as to publish anthologies and *Bunga Rampai* Books on Religion & Society, Revealing Various Phenomena of Tradition, and Religious Problems. IAT students also take part in an academic writing class called ATLAS (Academic Writing Class). The writing class training results in students being able to become resource persons at international seminars held in the PTKIN environment.

Keywords: Strengthening; Research Culture; Student Research

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji bagaimana Program Studi Ilmu Al-Quran dan Tafsir (IAT) di Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah dan Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan memudahkan mahasiswa dalam melakukan penelitian. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian perpustakaan dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif, yaitu mengungkapkan data melalui percakapan seseorang, baik secara lisan maupun tertulis, serta perilaku yang dapat diamati. Dengan mempertimbangkan hal-hal tersebut, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa cara mahasiswa IAT di kedua universitas melakukan penelitian masih merupakan cara yang paling umum dilakukan di perpustakaan. Hal ini dapat dilihat dalam beberapa penelitian mereka, baik dalam studi tema, pemikiran mufassir, studi kitab tafsir, maupun metode kitab tafsir. Meskipun metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian mereka berkaitan dengan tafsir, metode tersebut meliputi analisis, perbandingan, dan tematik. Di sisi lain, penelitian lapangan atau Al-Qur'an yang hidup belum menjadi cara paling umum dalam melakukan penelitian. Klasifikasi penelitian mahasiswa mencakup tiga hal: tema tematik, perbandingan, dan studi karakter. Kedua, untuk memperkuat kemampuan

mahasiswa dalam penelitian, beberapa kegiatan dilakukan, termasuk kegiatan pelatihan penulisan makalah ilmiah dengan memperkuat metode penelitian, diikuti dengan praktik penulisan makalah ilmiah melalui program kelas penulisan. Tujuan utamanya adalah membantu mahasiswa meningkatkan keterampilan menulis mereka dan berhasil menerbitkan artikel di jurnal nasional, serta menerbitkan antologi dan buku Bunga Rampai tentang Agama & Masyarakat, Mengungkap Berbagai Fenomena Tradisi, dan Masalah Agama. Mahasiswa IAT juga mengikuti kelas menulis akademik bernama ATLAS (*Academic Writing Class*). Pelatihan kelas menulis ini memungkinkan mahasiswa menjadi narasumber di seminar internasional yang diselenggarakan di lingkungan PTKIN.

Kata kunci: Penguatan; Budaya Penelitian; Penelitian Mahasiswa

Introduction

Research serves to provide and improve human understanding of the development of science.¹ Research activities, in particular, aim to generate new knowledge from various disciplines.² The number of scientific publications made by higher education institutions (HEIs) shows how much research is done there.³ Even though scientific publications are not the best way to measure this, Green says that scientific products and publications show that an educational institution is good.⁴

Among the factors that influence the research productivity environment is research culture.⁵ In the context of research, the academic environment is also considered one of the determinants of the effectiveness of higher education policies. Therefore, the culture of research is related to the academic environment, where the activity is not only appreciated and seen as a result of scientific work but also as an integral aspect of routine activities in educational institutions or other organizations⁶. As one of the most important parts of education, the culture of research plays an important role in helping HEIs reach their goals. It also has a big impact on how well the university system is run in terms of achieving goals and managing staff⁷. However, perceptions vary as to whether research can be seen as an organizational culture or a combination of research activities into the organizational culture that were not previously considered part of cultural activities, or whether research culture is only limited to an understanding of the process of creating new knowledge in continuity and collectivity.

Muhajir and Mohd Anuar Bin Abdul Rahman⁸ say that any environment can be made into a research culture by going through four steps: creating a research culture,

¹ Muhajir Hajir, “Understanding of Research Culture Levels: Review of Literature,” 2013.

² Fiona Gardner and Cassy Nunan, “How to Develop a Research Culture in a Human Services Organization: Integrating Research and Practice with Service and Policy Development,” *Qualitative Social Work* 6, no. 3 (2007): 335–51.

³ Philip G Altbach, “Peripheries and Centers: Research Universities in Developing Countries,” *Asia Pacific Education Review* 10, no. 1 (2009): 15–27.

⁴ Madeleine F Green, *Measuring Internationalization at Research Universities* (American Council on Education, 2005).

⁵ Carole J Bland and Mack T Ruffin, “Characteristics of a Productive Research Environment: Literature Review,” *Academic Medicine* 67, no. 6 (1992): 385–97.

⁶ Hajir, “Understanding of Research Culture Levels: Review of Literature.”

⁷ F N Anijaobi-Idem, I U Berezi, and B A Akuegwu, “Research Culture and Effective University Management in South-South Zone of Nigeria,” *Journal of Education and Practice* 3, no. 9 (2012): 167–72.

⁸ Hajir, “Understanding of Research Culture Levels: Review of Literature.”

fostering a research culture, developing a research culture, and maintaining a research culture. So, making sure that the stages of research culture are relevant to the academic environment of an educational institution is a good way to boost research productivity.

Universities have a responsibility to provide the necessary provisions for the future of their students because they are the main figures in the formation of academic culture. Academic culture itself requires students to engage in a creative process, not only to become agents of change and social control ⁹ but also to participate in following their intellectual capacity, as summarized in the *Tri Dharma* of higher education. Research done by students is one way to measure how well the *Tri Dharma* of Higher Education is being put into place. Their research activities are one component of the Higher Education *Tri Dharma*. Students with a campus culture based on research and development will certainly produce smart, critical, and creative scholars and not just workers later in their career fields. But in the future, they will become agents of change, and social control, future leaders who can solve problems, and people full of experts who can provide solutions to various problems.

The existence of campus culture is a comprehensive reflection of society's ideology, behavioral rules, norms, and spiritual pursuits. During the research, teaching, and learning period, students, lecturers, and other people on campus generally have beliefs, norms, and rules that create a kind of special behavior and culture. Every university needs to pay attention to its campus culture, which is a blend of several cultures ¹⁰. Concerning the department, research is an academic obligation that must be carried out by every student to complete their studies. As a result, reinforcement of student behavior is critical, and lecturers should provide it as a positive response to learning to maintain and increase student behavior in that direction. Reinforcement is also a response to a behavior that is given on purpose so that the behavior will happen again. This is in line with the purpose of the establishment of Islamic education institutions, which is to produce a variety of academic research that is beneficial to improving the quality of life in the community. This goal is following the main task of the institute listed in Government Regulation No. 33/1985, which is to organize education and teaching at the secondary level based on Indonesian culture and scientifically provide education to the community in the field of Islamic science following applicable laws and regulations.

In the Quranic Science and Tafsir (IAT) department of State Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIN), it is important to understand the research culture of students, especially in the Quranic Science and Tafsir (IAT) department of State Islamic Religious Universities (PTKIN). In this study, the author specifies the IAT department of both state Islamic universities (UIN) located in the Sumatera region, namely: UIN Raden Fatah Palembang and UIN Raden Intan Lampung. The selection of these two PTKINs is also supported by several reasons: first, historically, both have transformed into UINs so that they are required, among others, to improve, develop, and disseminate research results;

⁹ Harun Gafur, *Mahasiswa & Dinamika Dunia Kampus* (Rasibook, 2015).

¹⁰ Jean Gonondo, "University Campus Culture Connotation, Characteristics and Functions," *International Journal of Academic Research and Development* 1, no. 10 (2016): 36–40.

second, in quantity, strengthening the research culture among students in the Quranic Science and Tafsir department is still being carried out at the two PTKINs. Furthermore, the research culture has been strengthened in these universities, and there is a commitment from the study program to strengthen the research culture by conducting various research-based scientific work training. Therefore, each research project is directed to the field that corresponds to the study program and the provision of learning facilities by the needs of the quantity and quality of learning resources and the need for further research on the development of research-based learning resources and the cultivation of scientific attitudes and skills such as data collection, data analysis, and concluding.¹¹

From what was said above, it seems like students in the Quranic Science and Tafsir department at the two PTKINs have a strong research culture. This can be seen in some of the results of the types of research conducted by students using not a single type of research but various types. In the meantime, the department that the research is about has worked to improve the research culture. The strengthening can be seen in several factors, including the suitability of the field of research studies conducted and the organization of research training for students as a methodological strengthening. This is following the program of the Director of Islamic Higher Education (Diktis) of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in terms of academic development. This is significant because introducing students to the world of research is essential for sharpening their academic functions.¹² Taking all of this into account, this study was written to find out about the culture of student research and how to improve it in 2021 in the Quranic Science and Tafsir departments at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang and UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

The objectives of this study are: first, to analyze the culture of student research in the department of Quranic Science and Tafsir Sciences of both UIN Raden Fatah Palembang and UIN Raden Intan Lampung; and second, to analyze the strengthening of student research in this department of both UINs. While the study's utility is to first strengthen academic collaboration for lecturers at PTKIN in general and the two UINs in particular, it is also expected to map the culture of student research results found at the two UINs and to serve as study material in improving and developing student research at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang and UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

Also, it was emphasized that Ferguson (1999) at the University of Waikato was the one who did the study on research culture. The focus of this research is related to the teaching culture of teachers. The results show that the content of teacher culture includes attitudes, values, beliefs, habits, assumptions, and ways of doing things that are collectively owned by a community or group of teachers. Teacher culture is seen in the way teachers think, express themselves, and act. Therefore, Ferguson assumed that the values, beliefs, behaviors, and

¹¹ Masri Kudrat Umar et al., "Pengembangan Pembelajaran Berbasis Riset Di Program Studi Pendidikan Fisika Universitas Negeri Gorontalo," *Penelitian Dana PNBP* 2 (2011).

¹² This statement was delivered by the Director of Higher Education of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia at a meeting with the Vice-Rector/Vice Chairman for Student Affairs and Cooperation and *Kopertais* over Indonesia, Monday, 23 November 2020. Cited from the page <https://kemenag.go.id>. Accessed on 28 June 2022

ways of doing research can be identified in an educational organization, especially in higher education institutions.

Then, in 2017, Wahyudin Darmalaksana conducted a study on *Analisis Kultur Penelitian dan Publikasi UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung*. The results show that there is a potential research and publication movement at UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung for shaping an academic culture that is conducive to the development of research and publications at this university. The culture of research and publication has become a fundamental need for the academic community at UIN Bandung. starting with cooperation, collaboration, and synergy to research publications in e-journals and increase published articles. There has been a kind of dynamic race against time for output targets in the form of commitment of resources in the preparation of draft articles or papers and acceleration to submission, acceptance, and publication.

Furthermore, a study on *Understanding of Research Culture Levels: A Review of Literature*, conducted by Muhamid and Mohd Anuar Bin Abdul Rahman in 2013, The results concluded that high research productivity is always measured by complete research facilities, adequate facilities, and large financial support. that the establishment of a research culture is one way towards achieving economically productive research. Although the assumption is that a strong research culture will lead to high research productivity, However, high productivity in scientific papers is not a guarantee that it reflects a strong and healthy research culture. Scientific publications are one of the manifestations of research culture. Therefore, the establishment of a strong research culture does not only require good human resources and research but also requires a lot of time and good planning to create a climate that has a strong research environment.

This research study uses library research with a qualitative approach. The method used is descriptive, which reveals data through a person's dialogue, both orally and in writing, as well as observable behavior. While the sources that the author uses are the results of student research in the Quranic Science and Tafsir departments of both UIN Raden Fatah Palembang and UIN Raden Intan Lampung, Other sources used are various books on tafsir methods, tafsir rules, and various other books that support this research.

Results and Discussion

Research Culture

In the context of research culture, there is the formation of a research culture based on the interests and goals, as well as the conditions of the organization, institution, or institution. Universities must emphasize the importance of research activities to create a research culture. Universities that already have a research environment pattern are well suited to fostering a research culture. Meanwhile, universities that have already established a research culture need to develop the research environment to keep it healthy. Then, after the research environment becomes strong (strong research culture), the university needs to create a strategy so that research among students becomes a culture that always exists and

remains strong. As understood, research culture is a set of values, beliefs, assumptions, and behaviors related to the conduct of research that is collectively owned by the organization.¹³

Meanwhile, according to Mike and Phil in Beverlan and Bretherton¹⁴, research culture is an activity that has become a habit in the form of research activities based on a norm or rule and planning by organizational members, so that it becomes a collective activity¹⁵. A similar opinion is presented that research culture is an activity that has become a habit in the form of research activities based on a norm or rule and planning by organizational members so that it becomes a collective activity. In the context of organizational culture, Schein¹⁶ defines that research culture can be understood positively as a form of basic assumptions about the creation, discovery, and development of knowledge through research activities by certain groups that can be passed down and taught to the next generation. Therefore, research activities from a cultural perspective become attributes that are carried out collectively, are dynamic, and can change from time to time.

The culture of research, according to Studman and Tsheko¹⁷, is a knowledge of the research process that refers to values consisting of beliefs, assumptions, and principles backed by regulations as norms that are executed in the form of behavioral research. Similarly, the culture of research is a collection of values, beliefs, principles, and assumptions around the conduct of research in an organization that is codified in regulation as a cultural norm. Thus, research culture may be defined and viewed as a shared vision of the conduct of research that is structured by organizational members within a framework of collectively shared meaning.

Thus, identifying research culture with reference to the organizational culture literature can be done through six common meanings of culture in organizations, including¹⁸; first, observing the regularity of behavior when conducting research, such as the language and rituals used; Second, observing the norms that develop in the research group or research environment; Third, paying attention to the most important aspect of the research that the organization supports, such as the use of research focus; Fourth, understanding and naming the philosophy that forms the basis of policy for putting organizational research into practice; Fifth, seeing and understanding the procedures or rules for doing research in the organization, such as if new members need to learn how to become acceptable researchers to the organization; Sixth, feeling the environmental climate related to research implementation in the organization via research facilities and administrative processes, as well as how researchers interact with others in the organization.

¹³ Mubasher Nadeem, "Re-Searching Research Culture at Higher Education," *Journal of Research & Reflections in Education (JRRE)* 5, no. 1 (2011).

¹⁴ Mike Beverland and Phil Bretherton, "Striking the Balance-Developing a Research Based Culture from Scratch," *Journal of Institutional Research In Australasia* 7 (1998): 44–56.

¹⁵ Bland and Ruffin, "Characteristics of a Productive Research Environment: Literature Review."

¹⁶ Edgar H Schein, "Culture: The Missing Concept in Organization Studies," *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 1996, 229–40.

¹⁷ Cliff Studman and G Nnunu Tsheko, "Evaluation of Strategies for Building a Research Culture--An Empirical Case Study at an African University," *Journal of Research Administration* 38, no. 1 (2007): 76–87.

¹⁸ Schein, "Culture: The Missing Concept in Organization Studies."

Student Research Culture at the Department of Quranic Science and Tafsir

Research culture is an activity that has become a habit in the form of research activities arranged by members of an organization so that it becomes a collective activity. In the context of organizational culture, research culture is a kind of fundamental habit about the production, discovery, and advancement of knowledge through research activities by certain groups that may be transferred to the next generation. As a result of the research conducted by students in the IAT departments of both UIN Raden Fatah Palembang and UIN Raden Intan Lampung, several titles have been published. The majority of these titles focus on thematic interpretation, while others examine the book of interpretation and comparative interpretation (*muqaran*).

The following tables show some of the research that IAT bachelor students (S.1) of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang did in 2021:

Table 1

No	Research Title
1.	Makna Pembacaan Surah as-Sajadah pada Jamaah Masjid Nurul Huda Desa Sukaraja Kecamatan Pedamaran Kabupaten Ogan Komering Ilir (Kajian Living Qur'an) (The Meaning of Reciting Surah as-Sajadah to the Congregation of Nurul Huda Mosque, Sukaraja, Pedamaran, Ogan Komering Ilir (Study of Living Quran))
2.	Konsep <i>Ihsan</i> Dalam al-Qur'an (Studi Tematik Tafsir Kementerian Agama RI Tahun 2010) (The Concept of <i>Ihsan</i> in the Quran (Thematic Study of Tafsir of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in 2010))
3.	Sumpah Allah Dalam al-Qur'an (Studi Komparatif Tafsir Ibnu Katsir dengan Tafsir al-Azhar) (The Oath of Allah in the Qur'an (Comparative Study of Tafsir Ibn Kathir and Tafsir al-Azhar))
4.	Makna <i>Isthafa</i> Dalam al-Qur'an: Studi Tematik Antara <i>Isthafa</i> Untuk Para Nabi dan <i>Isthafa</i> Untuk Maryam al-Batul (The Meaning of <i>Isthafa</i> in the Qur'an: A Thematic Study Between <i>Isthafa</i> of Prophets and <i>Isthafa</i> of Maryam al-Batul)
5.	Makna <i>Hanif</i> Dan Relasinya Dengan Rasa Bertuhan Dalam Psikologi Agama (The Meaning of <i>Hanif</i> and Its Relationship to Sense of God in Religious Psychology)

Furthermore, the following table contains some of the research outcomes of master's degree candidates in the IAT department:

Table 2

No	Research Title
1.	Kemukjizatan Dalam Menghafal al-Qur'an (Miracles in Memorizing Quran)
2.	Interpretasi Ayat-ayat Riba Dalam Perspektif Tafsir al-Bayan Dan Tafsir Al Mishbah (Interpretation of Usury Verses in the Perspective of Tafsir al-Bayan and Tafsir Al Mishbah)

3.	Implikasi Mufrad dan Jamak Dalam Tafsir Ruhul Ma'ani Karya al-Alusi (Studi pada Kata <i>As-Sama'</i> dan <i>al-Abshar</i>) (Implications of <i>Mufrad</i> and <i>Jamak</i> in Tafsir Ruhul Ma'ani by al-Alusi (Study on the Word <i>As-Sama'</i> and <i>al-Abshar</i>))
4.	Konsep Bhineka Tunggal Ika Dalam Perspektif Tafsir al-Azhar (The Concept of Unity in Diversity in the Perspective of Tafsir al-Azhar)
5.	Corak Tafsir Sufistik Badiuzzaman Said Nursi (Studi Tafsir Kulliyat Rasail al-Nur) (The Sufistic Style of Tafsir of Bediuzzaman Said Nursi (Study of Tafsir Kulliyat Rasail al-Nur))
6.	Israiliyyat Dalam Tafsir Hasyiah al-Sawi (Israiliyyat in Tafsir Hashiah al-Sawi)
7.	Hijrah Dalam Perspektif al-Qur'an dan Relevansinya Dalam Kehidupan Modern (Hijrah in the Perspective of the Quran and Its Relevance in Modern Life)

From what has been said so far, it's clear that the students in the IAT Study Program at UIN Raden Fatah who did the research mentioned in the table above mostly used the analytical method (*tablili*). This is a way to understand the Qur'an by going into more detail about its different parts and explaining what the Qur'an is trying to say. This interpretation is done sequentially, verse by verse, then letter by letter from beginning to end by the order of the *Mushaf al-Qur'an*, explaining the vocabulary, connotation of the sentence, background of the descent of the verse, its relation to other verses, both before and after (*munasabah*), and not to mention the opinions that have been given regarding the interpretation of these verses, both delivered by the Prophet, and explain what is intended by the Qur'an. This interpretation is carried out sequentially verse by verse, then explains the intended meaning, the intended target, and the content of the verse, namely the elements of *i'jaz*, *balaghah*, and the beauty of the sentence, before explaining what can be taken from the verse, namely Islamic jurisprudence, sharia evidence, linguistic meaning, moral norms, and so on, and only one uses the thematic method (*maudhu'i*).¹⁹

Some of the student research outcomes in the IAT department of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Religious Studies at UIN Raden Intan Lampung can also be classified as follows:

Table 3

No	Research Title
1.	Dialog Teks al-Qur'an dengan Realisasi Kondisi Sosial Sekarang (Studi Ayat-Ayat <i>Ibham</i>) (The Quranic Text with Current Social Context in Conversation (Study of Ibham Verses))

¹⁹ Thematic interpretation is one of the methods of interpreting the Qur'an by collecting verses from the Qur'an related to a certain theme. The interpretation of the Qur'an with this method is very widespread in the information age and globalization, because in addition to being arranged practically and systematically by following the chronology of the descent of verses, it can also answer the challenges of the times, and can keep up with the times by adjusting in all places, situations, and conditions.

2.	Pendidikan Wanita Perspektif Qasim Amin dan Relevansinya Terhadap Pendidikan dan al-Qur'an (Qasim Amin's Perspective on Women's Education and its Relevance to Education and the Quran)
3.	Makna <i>Qarib</i> dalam al-Qur'an dan Relevansinya Terhadap Do'a (Analisis Qs. al-Baqarah Ayat 186) (The Meaning of <i>Qarib</i> in the Quran and Its Relevance to Prayer (Analysis of Qs. al-Baqarah Verse 186))
4.	Metodologi Penafsiran Ayat-Ayat Antropomorfisme (Studi Linguistik atas Tafsir Karya Wahbah Zuhaili) (Methodology of Interpretation of Anthropomorphism Verses (Linguistic Study of Tafsir by Wahbah Zuhaili))
5.	Makna <i>Isthafa</i> dalam al-Qur'an (Studi Tematik Komparatif Antara Isthafa Ulta Para Nabi dengan Isthafa Untuk Maryam al-Bathul) (The Meaning of <i>Isthafa</i> in the Quran (A Comparative Thematic Study Between <i>Isthafa</i> of the Prophets and <i>Isthafa</i> of Maryam al-Bathul))
6.	Relasi Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Keimanan Manusia dalam Tafsir al-Misbah (Kajian Tematik) (The Relationship between Science and Human Faith in Tafsir al-Misbah (Thematic Study))

Based on Table 3, shows that some of the research produced by students is quite varied, according to their respective tendencies. Some use *tablili*, *maudhu'i*, and *muqaran* methods. This seems to be the same as the method carried out by IAT students in the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. However, IAT students of both UIN Raden Fatah Palembang and UIN Raden Intan Lampung do at least four different kinds of research. First, thematic themes This method was used in the first student research project. Related to the theme of emotional intelligence, the Qur'an is a source of guidance for every Muslim. By recognizing more from the perspective of the Qur'an, everything that is done in everyday life that is related to emotional intelligence can provide more value when we carry out our daily activities. Family and non-family environmental factors, physical factors, psychological factors, emotional training, and education, as well as aspects of emotional intelligence such as recognizing one's own emotions, managing emotions, motivation, empathy, and social skills from a Qur'anic perspective, will better equip us in carrying out daily activities.²⁰

Second, the comparative method is used in student research, as in the two titles above. This method is used to compare verses of the Quran that have the same editorial in two different problems or cases, or that have different editorials for the same problem or case, or that are suspected to be the same, or to compare verses of the Quran with outwardly contradictory Hadiths of the Prophet SAW, as well as to compare the opinions of scholars

²⁰ Bagas Ilham Yudhiyantoro and Muhammad Juliansyah, "KECERDASAN EMOSIONAL DALAM PERSPEKTIF AL-QUR'AN," *An-Nahdhab: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 2, no. 1 (2022): 1–15.

of interpretation regarding the interpretation of the Quran²¹. Third, the Tafsir book is the subject of student research by referring to Hamka and Al-Misbah's books. This is based on the interpretation books, both of which are in Indonesian so they are widely referred to by students; the fourth is the living Qur'an. This is a scientific study of the Qur'an that examines the relationship between the Qur'an and social reality. This study can also be interpreted as the Quranic text that "lives" in society. This study is part of Quranic studies, whose sample is the community's response and appreciation of the Quran.²²

Based on what was said above, there are two types of research culture among IAT study program students. First, the research culture of students is more dominant in library research, whether the study of themes or topics, *mufassir*'s thoughts, books of interpretation (*Tafsir*), or methodology. The methods widely used in their research are global or *Ijmalī* methods²³; analytical studies or *tablili*²⁴; comparisons or *muqarin*²⁵ and thematic or *maudhu'i*²⁶. Second, the research that students do as part of their culture is a type of field research called the "living Quran." Living Quran is a scientific study of the Quran that looks at how the Quran relates to the world around us. Living Quran can also be interpreted as a Quranic text that "lives" in society. Living Quran study is part of the study of the Quran, whose sample is the community's response and appreciation of the Qur'an.²⁷

It must be admitted that student research at UIN Raden Fatah and UIN Raden Intan still predominantly follows the social culture of students in the study program environment. This is evident in the length of research papers, which range from two to six semesters. This shows that the study period of students is strongly influenced by their ability to write a thesis (final project). By the demands of the curriculum, which refers to the KKNI (Indonesian National Qualification Framework), it is stated that for undergraduate students, the maximum study period is five years, and for graduate students, the study period is a maximum of three years. There have been many research results that show that students have difficulty completing their studies. One of the factors is the lack of ability to write scientific papers, which makes the study period long. Weak knowledge of research methodology, a lack of student involvement in research, and a lack of understanding of how to write a thesis (final project) are the main reasons for this.

By the demands of the curriculum, which refers to the KKNI (Indonesian National Qualifications Framework), it is stated that for undergraduate students, the maximum study

²¹ Ridlwan Nasir, "Memahami Al-Qur'an: Perspektif Baru Metodologi Tafsir Muqarin," *Surabaya: Indra Media*, 2003.

²² Hanif Mudhofar Abdul Jalil and Selamat Amir, "Living Quran Element By Abdel Haleem: Overview In The Understanding The Quran's Book; Themes And Style," *QURANICA-International Journal of Quranic Research* 11, no. 2 (2019): 84–102.

²³ Rahmah Murtadha and Muhammad Mutawali, "Tafsir Ijmalī Sebagai Metode Tafsir Rasulullah," 2017.

²⁴ Syaeful Rokim, "Mengenal Metode Tafsir Tahlili," *Al-Tadabbur: Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an Dan Tafsir* 2, no. 03 (2017).

²⁵ Nasir, "Memahami Al-Qur'an: Perspektif Baru Metodologi Tafsir Muqarin."

²⁶ Faizal Amin, "Metode Tafsir Tahlili: Cara Menjelaskan Al-Qur'an Dari Berbagai Segi Berdasarkan Susunan Ayat-Ayatnya," *Kalam* 11, no. 1 (2017): 235–66; Rokim, "Mengenal Metode Tafsir Tahlili."

²⁷ Jalil and Amir, "Living Quran Element By Abdel Haleem: Overview In The Understanding The Quran's Book; Themes And Style."

period is five years, and for graduate students, the study period is a maximum of three years. There have been many research results that show that students have difficulty completing their studies. One of the factors is the lack of ability to write scientific papers, which makes the study period long. The problems come from the fact that the students don't know enough about research methods and don't help with the lecturer's research. This is supported by other research results that show students' ability to write scientific papers is needed so that the writing of students' final assignments runs more smoothly. The results of the analysis obtained under the guidance of scientific papers have two supervisors on one work, so coordination and collaboration between students and supervisors are needed in writing. However, in writing, students receiving guidance were not able to fully represent the guidance given, making the assignment long and not well-focused. The impact is such that the process of completing the writing, as well as the length of the process of completing the scientific writing of students, feels less than optimal²⁸.

Analysis of Strengthening Research Culture of UIN Raden Fatah and UIN Raden Intan Student

The campus is the ideal place to conduct research activities. This is because the campus has very supportive facilities and infrastructure. As an educational institution, the campus is the cradle of scientists and plays an important role in producing academic products that can compete and benefit society by producing new ideas or findings. This will be realized if academic rules and policies are formulated to bring a culture of research to students so that they can think critically, creatively, innovatively, and with initiative.

As for reinforcement, it consists of all occurrences that occur within the immediate future to raise the probability of repeating the executed reaction. According to Moh. Uzer Usman in Prayogi,²⁹ reinforcement is any verbal or nonverbal reaction that contributes to behavior improvement. Based on this concept, reinforcement might be defined as praise, encouragement, or admiration used to manage and inspire. The IAT UIN Raden Fatah study program strengthens research for students in verbal and nonverbal responses that are part of behavior modification to behavior in the form of encouragement, encouragement, or control. Several events were conducted by the IAT study program at UIN Raden Fatah and UIN Intan to enhance the research capabilities of students, including;

1. Strengthening Research Methodology

To strengthen student research results, the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought has held a Scientific Writing Training Workshop for Students, which was attended by five study programs in the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought. This activity aims to build an academic atmosphere on campus, especially in the faculty, that must be continuously improved. The faculty and study programs should maintain and develop the

²⁸ Norma Juainah, "PENINGKATAN MINAT PENULISAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH MAHASISWA DALAM MENUNJANG DAYA SAING PERGURUAN TINGGI," *Tabayyun* 2, no. 2 (2021): 15–21.

²⁹ Yandi Prayogi, Victor G Simanjuntak, and Mimi Haetami, "PENGARUH POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT TERHADAP MOTIVASI BELAJAR PENJASKES DI SMAN 1 MENYUKE," *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa* 7, no. 5 (n.d.).

accreditation that has been obtained, both for those that have been accredited as superior, very good, and good. Producing scientific works, particularly from student research, is one activity that can help with this.

By holding this activity, it is hoped that it can help students make scientific papers and complete final assignments, such as scientific writing training activities. Lecturers at the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought work directly with researchers to improve their research methods. This is done in line with their scientific fields. For example, students are given the material on Tafsir Research Methods and the Theory and Practice of Writing Scientific Works, which explains how to compile a research proposal properly, what must be included in the preparation of the proposal, and details it by providing examples of research results. After these materials are given, it is hoped that they can be applied to help students immediately complete their research.

2. Writing Class Program

This program aims to strengthen the capacity of students in writing scientific articles. This is done in collaboration with the Forum of Deans (FORDEK) of the Faculty of Ushuluddin of Islamic Religious Universities (PTKI) of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. According to the Dean of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought UIN Raden Fatah:

“Program kelas menulis bukan kegiatan yang instan. Ia memerlukan pelatihan dan terus berlatih. Dunia kampus merupakan dunia akademik. Menulis itu dunia akademik, tidak ada menulis, tidak ada akademik dan seterusnya tidak ada kampus. Kelas ATLAS (Academic Writing Class) memberi dan mengisi akademik kampus.”⁷⁷

“(A writing class program is not a simple exercise. Training and ongoing practice are required. The world of the campus is an academic one. Without writing, there would be no academics and, thus, no campus. The ATLAS (Academic Writing Class) course delivers and fills the academic campus.)”

The Writing Class Program is the Indonesia-wide work agenda of the Research and Publication Cooperation Division (BKPP) of the Faculty of Ushuluddin's FORDEK. Numerous students who represented the Faculty of Ushuluddin at PTKI in Indonesia entered this program as participants. This activity is intended to enhance student's ability to write scientific articles; in reality, a large number of students have published scientific articles in national publications, demonstrating their success in this area. A student paper on behalf of Nadia Azkiya was able to publish *Diaspora dalam Pandangan Al-Qur'an* (*Telaah QS. at-Taubah ayat 122*) in the Journal of *Riset Agama* Vol. 2, Number 1. (April 2022). In addition, enhancing the research culture of IAT students through the writing program has resulted in the publication of a student anthology titled *“Tradisi, Filosofi, dan Beberapa Problem Keagamaan”* and the book *“Agama & Masyarakat, Mengungkap Berbagai Fenomena Tradisi, dan Problem Keagamaan”*.

According to the Dean, as stated in the book's preface;

“Penulisan buku dilatarbelakangi oleh suatu kenyataan bahwa menyusun karya ilmiah sebenarnya tidak hanya terkhusus bagi para dosen dalam perguruan tinggi, akan tetapi juga bagi para mahasiswa yang memiliki kemauan dan kemampuan dalam bidang literasi. Terbitnya buku ini diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan bagi para mahasiswa lainnya, untuk ikut

serta menorehkan sebuah karya brilian tentang suatu problem yang ada dan belum pernah terekspos di ranah publik.³⁰

“(The composition of the book was inspired by the idea that producing scientific papers is not only for university faculty members but also for students with the desire and talent in the field of reading. It is expected that the publishing of this book will serve as a resource for future students who wish to compose a remarkable paper on an issue that has never been discussed in the public sphere.)”

Students should be able to construct new knowledge using research techniques. One of the student-centered learning (SCL) strategies that integrate research into the learning process is research-based learning. Learning based on research is broad and encompasses several learning strategies. This research-based learning allows students to seek information, generate hypotheses, collect data, evaluate data, and make conclusions based on the accumulated evidence. Student study groups, the publication of student research outcomes, and student online journals and e-libraries are also required. Students construct their study groups depending on their interests. This interest is connected to the interest in the research that students will do. Therefore, the strategy of supporting a research culture among students in this program is an attempt to familiarize and teach the academic community in doing research.

3. Serve as an Expert for International Seminars

Next, the culture of student research will be strengthened by encouraging students to share their research results at international conferences. Numerous IAT student works will be presented at the International Conference on Traditions and Religious Studies (ICTIaRS) hosted by UIN Raden Fatah Palembang in 2022.

In addition, the student articles that were successfully presented were also published in international proceedings on the following page: <http://proceedings.radenfatah.ac.id/index.php/lc-TiaRS>. Some of the student articles contained in the proceedings include *Tinjakan Islam Dalam Rekayasa Cnaca (Studi Kasus Tradisi Pemanfaatan Jasa Pawang Hujan di Indonesia)* by Rielma Tsaniya Hanifa; *Moderasi Beragama Ala Mu'tazilah (Studi Q.s Al Baqarah:143)* by Luluk Ma'rifatul Wahidah; *Kritik Al-Quran terhadap Islamofobia (Studi Tablili QS. Ali- Imran: 159)* by Arjuna; and *Elementer Kehidupan Beragama Di Era Disrupsi Digital (Telaah Qs. Al-Maidah: 8)* by Nadia Azkiya, and many more.

4. Student Involvement in Lecturer Research

The participation of students in lecturers' research provides students with the chance to obtain knowledge and experience in lecturers' research, which is intended to be valuable in the preparation of the final project. Because students are expected to comprehend the scope of the work involved in conducting research, enhance their abilities, and even develop discipline and dedication in performing research. In addition, student participation in lecturer research aims to improve research abilities in the context of academic progress. Because

³⁰Ris'an Rusli, Dean of Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought, Raden Fatah State Islamic University Palembang, Interview, on 26 August 2022

research is a sort of learning activity that develops the critical thinking of students who want to become researchers to further study, comprehend, and perform better research techniques, which are necessary for a variety of scientific disciplines at the higher education level.

Faculty members conducting research must involve students. Higher education has a great objective, namely the advancement of knowledge and technology, as well as the co-creation of lecturers and students because its fundamental aim is to produce better human resources for the future. As in the Anthology Book and *Bunga Rampai* of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought, which includes a collection of student essays written in partnership with faculty members. The outcomes of student research must demonstrate that PTKIN can start and grow study programs. Regarding the academic improvement generated at PTKIN, it differs from that of conventional institutions. Therefore, in this framework, academic growth that is now attempting to merge religion and science must be defined by research outcomes.

Conclusion

Research culture is one of the pillars of education that plays a vital role in reaching a university's objectives and has a substantial impact on the efficient administration of the university system. Students research is one of the standards for the effective implementation of the *Tri Dharma* of Higher Education.

Student research culture studies are essential, particularly in the al-Quran and Tafsir Science departments of both Raden Fatah State Islamic University and Raden Intan State Islamic University. This is due, among other reasons, to the following: first, historically, both universities have been changed into UINs, requiring them to improve, develop, and distribute the results of their research so that they may be published; and second, studies on research culture among students in the study of Tafsir and al-Quran in the two universities are few compared to PTKIN in other regions. Regarding the sort of research undertaken by students, the research culture of IAT students of both UIN Raden Fatah and UIN Raden Intan is primarily library-based. This is evident in some of their studies, including the study of themes, *mufasir*'s thinking, the study of the Book of Interpretation, and/or the Book of Interpretation's approach. While the methodologies utilized in their research are found in the study of tafsir, including analysis (*tahlili*), comparison (*muqarin*), and theme (*maudhu'i*), these terms are not used in their research. There has not been a preponderance of research utilizing field studies or the living Quran. This relates to the policies of each academic program and the student social culture at the two PTKINs. In the meanwhile, the classification of student research comprises three categories: thematic topics, comparisons, and character (figure) studies.

The IAT department continues to strengthen the research culture of students by offering verbal and nonverbal reactions that are part of behavior modification to behavior in the form of encouragement, motivation, or control. Several activities, including training activities for writing scientific papers by strengthening research methodologies, followed by experience writing scientific papers through the writing class program, have been

implemented to enhance the research capabilities of students. The objective is to improve students' ability to compose scientific articles. In addition to the release of Anthology and *Bunga Rampai* and *Agama & Masyarakat, Mengungkap Berbagai Fenomena Tradisi, dan Problem Keagamaan* by the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought through the ATLAS (Academic Writing Class) writing class attended by IAT students. This is done by a faculty leadership strategy aimed at fostering a research culture among students so that they get accustomed to and skilled in doing research. In addition, students will serve as resources for seminar activities conducted in the PTKIN setting. This is a means of enhancing student research by encouraging them to submit their findings to the general public.

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