ACADEMIC CULTURE INSYEKH ABDUL HALIM HASAN BINJAI INSTITUTE

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Keywords:	ABSTRACTS
Implementation, academic ethics, academic activities, academic work	This research aims to analyze (1) the Implementation of Lecturer and Student Academic Ethics at the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute, (2) the Implementation of Lecturer and Student Academic Activities at the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute, (3) the Implementation of Lecturer and Student Academic Work at the Sheikh Institute Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai. This type of research is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach: the research data collection instrument used observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. The results of the discussion of research data obtained the following conclusions: (1) Implementing academic ethics for lecturers and students on the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute campus applies various forms of sound and correct academic attitudes and behavior values. (2) Implementation of academic activities for lecturers and students on the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute campus has implemented all activities while in the campus academic environment, starting from learning activities, research, service, and other activities that support the tri dharma of higher education. (3) Implementing the academic work of lecturers and students on the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute campus has produced scientific essays based on facts and written according to the applicable writing methodology.

A. INTRODUCTION

A nation can progress quickly compared to other countries because knowledge is spread evenly throughout all levels of society. The Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute, as one of the higher education institutions, certainly refers to this, namely carrying out professional academic arrangements in direct and indirect learning activities, especially in managing academic culture. Academic culture is a medium of environmental life for humans as fish live in water. Clean and clear water makes fish live comfortably, just as culture makes human life comfortable and happy. According to one professor at the University of Indonesia, he is very diligent in following developments in the academic world in this country. Academic practices that have become widespread recently include lecturers who are no longer worthy of being role models with various tarnished stories. The appearance of students' daily lives does not seem to promise anything in the future. The stagnation and slow thinking of experts combined with laziness in researching recently completes the murky story of the academic world (Daldiyono, 2018: xiv).

As an example of the reality in the field, the results of the Indonesia National Assessment Program in 2016 conducted by the Education Research Center (Puspendik) of the Ministry of Education & Culture itself revealed data that the national average distribution of literacy in students' reading ability in Indonesia was 46.83% in the category Less, only 6.06% in the Good category and 47.11 in the Fair category. (Solihin, 2019: 22). According to data from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, the number of cases of plagiarism of scientific work in Indonesia has tended to increase in the last ten years. This is contradictory when the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education is pushing to increase the publication of scientific works at the national and international levels. Even though the regulation of the Minister of National Education number 17 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Plagiarism in Higher Education is precise (Sukaesih, 2018: 210). According to the site www.plagiarism.com, in 2016, almost 80% of students at all strata committed academic fraud at least once during their time as students. Meanwhile, The Psychological Scientific Journal reported in 2016 that 36% of undergraduate students committed plagiarism in their academic writing. (Sukaesih, 2018: 211).

According to news of cases of immoral acts, data was obtained from the National Commission on Violence Against Women's Annual Records, SIMFONI-PPA (Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children), and the latest national news portals. Data collected from SIMFONI-PPA as of 2021 shows that 59.2% of cases of violence and harassment occurred in households, 26.9% occurred in formal-informal education environments, and 13.6% occurred in workplaces and public facilities. Of the more than 21,000 victims of sexual violence and harassment, 19.9% of the victims were men, with 60% of the victims being male students. This indicates that cases of sexual violence and harassment are not objectified to a

particular gender. The motive used by perpetrators is often to take advantage of power and conditions of dependency to carry out acts of harassment, enticed to graduate quickly, easily absorb knowledge, and be given a functional position to create an attitude of obedience then (Nugraha, 2022: 79-81). Scientific discussion programs are only occasionally held. From this explanation, it can be linked to several previous researchers from research in several countries (America: 2019), (Canada: 2015), (Arab: 2021), (United Arab Emirates: 2020), (Iran: 2022), (Palestine: 2019), (Jordan: 2016), (America: 2002), (Japan: 2020), (Brunnei Darussalam: 2018). Next is the case of "degree fever." (Aziz, 2018: 8), cases of fake diplomas, and so on.

According to Philip Kotler, four factors determine a nation's progress: (1) Natural Capital (Natural Resources) such as land, minerals, mines, water, etc., (2) Physical Capital (physical capital) such as machines, buildings, and infrastructure. (3) Human Capital (HR), namely the value of human productivity, such as creativity, innovation, and others. (4) Social Capital (social capital) such as the quality of family, community, and social organizations (Kotler, 1997: 22). Harbison and Myer's opinion is that human resources are the main factor in the progress of a nation because quality human resources will be able to manage and mobilize funds, develop technology, produce goods or services and carry out trading activities (Harbison and Myer, 1965: ix). Therefore, the role of education is vital. According to Soedijarto, education does not only need to be paid attention to by developing countries; even developed countries still view education as an essential part of the country.

In almost all archipelagos, there are approximately 53 state Islamic religious universities in the form of UIN, IAIN, or STAIN. Sumatra Island has: 2 UIN, 6 IAIN, and 10 STAIN, Java Island: 5 UIN, 5 IAIN, and 8 STAIN, Kalimantan Island: 1 IAIN, and 3 STAIN, Sulawesi Island 1 UIN, 1 IAIN, and 6 STAIN, Island Nusa Tenggara: 1 IAIN, Maluku Island: 1 IAIN, and 1 STAIN, and Papua Island: 2 STAIN (Munadi, 2015:https://fit.uinsaid.ac.id/perguruan-tinggi-agama-islam-dan-pengembangan-kultur-lokal/accessed 27 July 2023).

North Sumatra State Islamic University has instilled the concept of Wahdatul Ulum (a unified whole integrating science and religion to obtain the complete truth in answering problems that occur in life), especially in education. Based on a preliminary interview, inSheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute is an Islamic Private Higher Education Institution that is an academic culture-based campus that instills Islamic culture reflecting Islamic values by its vision, namely "To makeSheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute to become a world-class university that is superior and globally oriented to support the welfare of society." Therefore, the author is very interested in learning more about the academic culture of lecturers and students at Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute.

Understanding Academic Culture

Etymologically, culture comes from Sanskrit (Buddhayah), the plural form of buddhi, which means all things related to goodness and human reason. In terms of cultural terminology, all living habits develop among all people, individually and in groups, which are passed down from generation to generation. Etymologically, academics comes from Greek (Academos), a garden northwest of Athens. In terminology, academics are learning activities carried out in classes, schools, campuses, and places that can be used as a teaching and learning process (Sandi, 2017:14).

If combined with culture, academics have a broad meaning or perception. If studied from a rational perspective, Academic, which is Greek for Academos, means a garden in a public place. This means Academic from the study of the Big Indonesian Dictionary. Akad is an Oath/Promise, and Emik is the customs regulations that apply in Higher Education (Masruroh, 2013: 2). Academic culture tends to be directed towards campus culture, which not only aims to increase knowledge and understanding but also honesty, truth, and devotion to humanity, so that in total campus culture is a culture with positive character values. These central character values are the primary support in creating an academic culture. (Masruroh, 2013: 2-3).

The values developed in character education in Indonesia come from four primary sources. First, Indonesia is a religious society. Second, Pancasila. Third, culture. Fourth, national education goals. Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system regulates the functions and objectives of national education, which are still used in educational development in Indonesia (Sulistyowati, 2012: 28-29).

Based on the opinions of previous experts, it can be concluded that academic culture is a habit that is passed down from one generation to another in the form of ideas, thoughts and creations, feelings, and human intentions in the academic environment (where the learning process is created) in the form of ethics, activities. And the work of intelligent human beings.

Academic Ethics

The language of ethics comes from Ancient Greek, namely ethos, which means residence, habitat, habits, customs, morals, character, feelings, and attitudes. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), ethics is explained as having three meanings: first, the science of what is good and evil and about moral rights and obligations (akhlak); second, a collection of principles or values relating to morals and third, values regarding right and wrong held by a group or society (Langitan, 2023: 4). Morals, ethics and morals both discuss human behavior or behavior, the difference is that morals come directly from Allah SWT, found in the Koran and hadith until the end of time, the teachings have not changed if the benchmarks are revelation and hadith, while ethics and morals both come from from the human mind and can change at

any time according to local traditions or conditions (Lubis, 2021: 162). Lecturer Academic Ethics are translated into binding work regulations or contracts. It is hoped that each lecturer will embody the attitudes of educators and leaders as popularized by Ki Hajar Dewantara Ing. Also sung todo, Ing mayo mbangun karst, and Tut were handayani. Ing ngarso sung tulodo (Fauzi, 2021: 7).

Student Academic Ethics, in general, that students need to know, own, and apply in the campus environment and its surroundings are Student ethics towards themselves, student ethics towards fellow students, student ethics towards lecturers, student ethics towards contacting lecturers, student ethics towards administrative staff, student ethics towards society and the ethics of student clothing/clothing (Efitra, 2022: 46-54). Lecturers and students must always increase their potential, excel, and maintain their image because lecturers are role models in academic and social activities—the obligation to appreciate and practice academic ethics in higher education.

Academic Activities

Academic activities are all broad activities that take place within a tertiary institution. Campus activities are very diverse. Scientific tradition or culture is not only a recipient of knowledge but also a contributor or giver. Thus, the task of intellectuals and scholars is not only to be able to read but also to write scientific writings. Student academic activities support students in implementing a literary culture and developing a scientific attitude in higher education so that independent, high-quality, creative, and accountable higher education can be implemented. Academic culture must consistently be implemented in everyday life in higher education so that academics can support the implementation of the Tridharma of Higher Education (Hikmah, 2015: 483).

Lecturer academic activities or duties according to Law No. 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, namely education, professionals, and scientists. The main task is transforming, developing, and disseminating science, technology, and art through education, research, and community service. A professional is a job or activity carried out by a person. It becomes a source of income that requires skills or abilities that meet specific quality standards or norms and need professional education. In assessing lecturer performance, seven functions of lecturers are mentioned, namely: (1) lecturers as educators, (2) lecturers as researchers, (3) lecturers as community service, (4) lecturers as administrators, (5) lecturers as leaders, (6) lecturers as innovators and (7) lecturers as motivators (Sholehuddin, 2018:16).

Student academic activities in higher education each semester include taking part in teaching and learning process activities, carrying out assignments given by lecturers in the form of papers, research, Critical Book Review, Critical Journal Reviews, Idea Engineering, seminars, practical fieldwork, Real Work lectures, Guidance thesis, taking graduation exams and so on.

Academic Work

Academic work is the fruit of thought created by lecturers, students, and the academic community at universities. The academic work of lecturers is writing books, producing scientific works, working papers, and disseminating ideas. The academic work of students is creating works such as theses, theses and dissertations guided by experienced supervisors or lecturers at each higher education institution (Bagea et al., 2022: 1). Furthermore, they can create scientific and non-scientific articles, papers, research reports, namely written works containing explanations of the process and results obtained from research activities (Zulmiyetri, 2019: 2-3) and book reviews, namely written works containing the results of weighing, reviewing or evaluating a book. Reviews, also called book reviews, are often conveyed to readers through newspapers or magazines (Sani, 2020: 5).

Academic Violations and Sanctions

Academic violations clearly describe things that should not be done in the academic area in the form of actions, words, and writings contrary to campus norms and ethics. Academic sanctions are punishments for those who violate the code of ethics, commit academic fraud, and commit criminal acts or crimes. There are minor violations, such as cheating, moderate academic violations (jockeying), and severe academic violations (forgery, plagiarism, and bribery) (AUP, 2006: 7).

Sanctions for alums who are proven to have committed severe academic violations while studying at a university may include revocation of their diploma and loss of their right to continue their studies at a university. Sanctions against lecturers or administrative staff involved in academic violations are determined based on applicable laws and regulations.

Benefits of Academic Culture

Regarding the function of academic culture, Taliziduhu Ndraha's opinion states that there are several functions of academic culture, namely:

1. Academic culture functions as a bond in society; for example, togetherness in the form of deliberation or sharing opinions to reach a consensus

2. Academic culture functions as a source of reference, a source of inspiration, and pride.

3. Academic culture functions as an identity and image in society. This identity is formed by factors such as history, geographical conditions and aspects, social, political, and economic systems, and changes in societal values. Cultural differences and identities can influence government policies in various fields.

4. Academic culture functions as the ability to provide added value. Many figures such as James L. Heskett & John P. Kotter link culture with performance, Charles Hampden-Turner with organizational strength and business excellence, Ross A. Webber ties culture with management,

5. Academic culture serves as a driving force. It is said like that because if culture is formed through teaching and learning (learning process), then culture is dynamic, not static, and not rigid.

6. Academic culture functions as a pattern of behavior because it contains norms of behavior and outlines the boundaries of social tolerance.

7. Academic culture is a legacy because it is socialized and taught to the next generation (Silahuddin, 2016: 45).

On the one hand, education is the result of culture, but on the other hand, the result of education can also be seen as a stimulus for the development of culture itself. Education as a result of culture means that culture is the foundation and reason for these educational activities. In short, education gives birth to culture.

B. METHOD

The method used is a qualitative method. The approach used is qualitative phenomenology. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation. Data collection can use primary data sources and secondary data sources. Qualitative data analysis is an effort carried out by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, searching for and finding references, finding what is essential and what is learned, and deciding what can be told to others (Moleong, 2012: 48). Research data analysis was carried out using interactive techniques that were adjusted to the research time and budget. Research data analysis is divided into initial analysis and analysis during and after data collection. Techniques for checking the validity of data in this research include persistence or regularity of observation and data triangulation, which, according to Sugiono's statement that triangulation in credibility testing is defined as checking data from various sources, various methods and various times (Sugiyono, 2013: 373-374).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Findings (can be in the form of subheading) (1500 – 2500 words)

The main discussion contains results and discussion, written in Constantia 12 font. Results are not raw data but data processed/analyzed using an established method. The discussion compares the results obtained with the existing concepts/theories in the literature review. The contents of the results and discussion include statements, tables, drawings, diagrams, graphs, sketches, and so on.

Contents of Results and Discussion

Implementation of Academic Ethics for Lecturers and Students inSheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute

Implementing academic ethics for lecturers and students is the application of various forms of sound and correct attitudes and behavior carried out by lecturers and students in everyday life—results of information from KA sources. PAI PRODI Mr Syahrin Pasaribu, MA on Monday 9 October 2023 at 11.30-12.00 WIB he said:

> So far, the learning process between lecturers and students is running smoothly. Lecturers maintain etiquette, and so do students. Lecturers possess etiquette, and so do students. Lecturers keep their respective images by building good communication regarding the clothing recommended for the campus environment; of course, wearing Islamic clothing is not flashy and transparent. Men are prohibited from wearing jeans and T-shirts. Women are forbidden from wearing tight and see-through clothing and are not permitted to wear sandals.

As explained by the Secretary of the PAI Study Program, Mr. Robin Sirait, MA, on Monday, 9 October 2023 at 10.30-14.00 WIB, he said:

> If a student finds his hair coming out even though he is wearing a hijab, the chairman and I immediately raid him and cut off the ends of his hair so that there is a deterrent effect. We carry out these impromptu raids so that students follow the etiquette protocol for dressing neatly and politely. "For academic violations committed by lecturers and students, no one has dropped out (DO).

Interview with three students in the campus lobby (intan, Nandini, and Ika) on Friday, 17 November 2023 at 10.00-11.00 WIB, the three said:

> Our etiquette or way of dressing, ma'am, we were given leaflets at the time or PBAK, ma'am, but the leaflets are no longer there; they've been lost, ma'am. The three of us still dress politely and neatly.

Continue interview activities with Deputy Chair 1, Mrs. Dr. Elida Elfi Barus, SEI, MA, on Monday, 9 October 2023, 09.30-10.00 WIB. She said:

> At STAI, mothers do not apply ethics because we focus on learning and other activities. However, there have been no fatal clothing or student behavior violations.

However, an 8th-semester student named Arsyika Mardila Syasi, on Monday 9 October 2023 at 13.30-15.00 WIB, said:

> In my opinion, student ethics is what you want, ma'am; there is no such thing as being pretentious; in socializing, you want the old to love the young and the young to respect the old. So, there is no pride or fear for the siblings if they want to ask their siblings about something they don't understand. For example, if the person asks about the organization, don't hesitate. So we respect each other between one student and another.

In an interview with one of the Sharia lecturers, Mrs. Nurhasanah, on Tuesday, 10 October 2023, at 13.30-15.00 WIB, she said:

> Sometimes, some students contact the lecturer via message/chat and forget to say hello, so I explain the format for sending a message to the lecturer. Sorry, who is this with? If it's a student, don't forget to say hello; here's the format, so yes, it's in the form of a direct warning that is given like that. Thump.

Researchers also asked students directly when they met Muzakkiah Andini and Ika Ariati, who were seen busy preparing their thesis files on Tuesday, 10 October 2023 at 12.00-13.00 WIB, saying:

> During the course of the guidance, were any actions the lecturer took that were objectionable? Both never answered, ma'am; so far, the supervisor has been kind and friendly and explained the procedures for writing the thesis, but the downside is that the lecturer is busy, so we have to wait a long time for the thesis to be accepted. These notes are as they are to the sources the researchers interviewed.

Lecturers are teachers/educators who play a role in preparing a solid young generation. In carrying out his profession, a lecturer must be able to provide an example to his students regarding the noble values in life. The understanding that a lecturer's job is to transfer the knowledge they have acquired is very partial. Of course, a lecturer's job is more than just sharing knowledge; a lecturer should be able to lead the younger generation towards independence, maturity of thinking, and steadfast principles in obedience to the Creator. Based on the results of interviews with KA. Sharia Banking Study Program Mr. Abi Waqash also said the same thing on Thursday, 12 October 2023 at 10.30-14.00 WIB; he said:

> Regarding the ethics of citing scientific work, the lecturer has explained the procedure to students, and the maximum limit for plagiarism is 40%.

During the learning process, based on interviews conducted by researchers with a student named Reva on Wednesday, 4 November 2023 at 10.00-14.00 WIB, regarding the lecturers who taught in their class, the attitude of the way the lecturers taught in class was different and had the impression each. On average, university students enjoy the lecturers who teach in class. A friendly, caring, and wise attitude will motivate students to learn. Lecturers are modeling and very influential on students.

Students are a group of intellectual people who will metamorphose into the successors of the development relay in each country; with their intelligence, they are expected to be able to break through the empty pillars of a country in the search for perfection in national and state life. They will be charged with moral and academic responsibility in producing helpful work. For environmental life. Ethics is the science of what is good and wrong and honest rights and obligations (akhlaq).

Implementation of Lecturer and Student Academic Activities inSheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute

    1.   **Lecturer Activities**

Lecturer activities are all carried out by lecturers during their working period at the STAI Al Islahiyah Binjai campus. They are starting from the process of entering campus and creating teaching, the research process, the service process, and the process of other supporting activities.

As the results of an interview with a lecturer named Mrs. Nurhasanah on Tuesday, 10 October 2023, at 13.30-15.00 WIB, she said:

> We have used KKNI, ma'am, but not everything is assigned to students; depending on the material appropriate to the assignment, there are CBR, CJR, papers, mini research, etc. Yes, Nana is usually adjusted to the course, but for papers, they are always told to be given to students, sometimes make PPTs, and so on.

Based on data from PAI form documents, researchers found that the implementation of learning refers to academic guidelines with application based on Chairman's Decree Number: 33 /STAI/II-B/VIII/2021. After the academic guidelines are determined, the quality assurance institution prepares Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Academic Number: 53/SK/STAI/IV-A/V/2022 as a guide for implementing learning. The PS and UPPS strategies ensure that the teaching carried out by UTPS by the RPS has been prepared and has an interactive, holistic, integrative, scientific, contextual, thematic, practical, collaborative, and student-centered nature. Learning is carried out by following the semester learning plan with lectures carried out interactively, where lecturers and students are involved in learning by providing feedback so that interaction occurs between lecturers and students. The use of discussion and presentation methods shows interaction.

This monitoring and evaluation of learning is carried out twice a year and at the end of each learning implementation by the Quality Assurance Agency (LPM). This aims to determine the level of achievement of learning activities in the odd semester of the 2020/2021 Academic Year and odd-even 2021/2022 carried out by lecturers Sheik Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute.

This evaluation uses quantitative methods. The instrument is designed to examine several elements of implementing learning activities. The results of the questionnaire filled out by students are calculated based on the number of students' answers to alternative answer choices, namely:

One = Not Good

Two = Fairly Good

Three = Good

Four = Very Good

Based on the 2020/2021 odd monitoring and evaluation from the PAI form documents, the data in the following table is obtained:

The following is data on the distribution of odd-semester learning activities for the 2020/2021 academic year.

Table 1 Distribution of Learning Activity Data

Score	Category	Respondent	
		Amount	**Percentage**
4	Very good	104	45.22%
3	Good	100	43.48%
2	Pretty good	21	9.13%
1	Not good	5	2.17%
Total		**230**	**100%**

In the 2020/2021 and odd and even 2021/2021 learning evaluation monitoring, student assessments of lecturers were stable and, on average, good. However, several obstacles were also found, including lecturers still neglecting their duties due to further education.

From Table 1 of the results above, it can be seen that the percentage figures obtained indicate excellent learning and are followed by the good category but do not yet show very satisfactory achievements. With an average score of only 44.35%, it is still categorized as good but not optimal.

On campus, at Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute, the answer was no when researchers asked whether they had used e-learning. However, as time passed, this campus continued to update and synchronize with technology, such as fingerprint or e-learning.

2. **Student Activities**

In the lecture schedule given to students, there is the opportunity to carry out activities such as PPL, internships, and KKN. This is done so that students, apart from gaining knowledge in the classroom, also gain insightful knowledge in the field and practice directly to balance it. In implementing the learning process, students are asked to fill in something called Siakad. The source can be seen at Siakad Youtube. Siakad is a web-based academic information system that provides convenience for students in online educational administration activities. However, at Al Islahiyah, student learning activities are still carried out manually without using technological facilities in the form of e-learning. As explained by the Secretary of the PAI Study

Program, Mr. Robin Sirait, MA, on Monday 9 October 2023 at 10.30-14.00 WIT, he said:

> Lecturer assessment activities are still manual; we have not yet used e-learning. Yes, for example, if you assess that the lecturer is still writing on paper. Right at the time of the announcement of the cosma/coming team, who asked to share the scores.

Apart from studying on campus, students are also facilitated by organizations on campus. Student organizations on campus include Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute, namely DEMA, IBIEF, PIK-M, HMJ in each study program, FOSESYB, and LDK, as for those who collaborate or are on extra campus, namely HMI. The organizations mentioned are followed by students on campus at Sheik Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute.

Implementation of Academic Work of Lecturers and Students inSheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute

The implementation of academic work by lecturers and students is that scientific work is a scientific essay based on facts and written according to the applicable writing methodology. Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai InstituteownMediaTVto disseminates information related to activities carried out by the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Al Islahiyah TV Institute. Apart from that, dissemination of activity information Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute is also distributed via social media (Facebook), the campus website, and social media for lecturers and educational staff. Among them are lecturer meeting activities, held at the beginning of each semester, and monthly lecturer meetings, called coffee mornings. Graduation ceremonies, matriculations, and the achievements of lecturers, students, and others are also presented/published publicly. (Source: Al Islahiyah TV).

Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute facilitates facilities and infrastructure for developing student potential by providing calligraphy trainers weekly on active lecture days and recitation and qira'ah trainers on busy lecture days. Then, the campus also facilitates other talent development activities, such as implementing the Al Islahiyah Cup and Al Islahiyah Idol. The campus is also active in sending outstanding students to take part in competitions according to their skills. Among the students, many excel in the competitions they take part in.

Contents of Discussion Results

Implementation of Academic Ethics for Lecturers and Students inSheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute

Based on the results of specific findings in previous studies, the implementation of academic ethics for lecturers and students in Sheik Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai InstituteThis has been realized, including (a) Clothing: Men are prohibited from wearing jeans and T-shirts. Women are forbidden from wearing tight and see-through clothing and are not permitted to wear sandals. The campus

immediately reprimands or gives warning letters to related parties, whether lecturers or students, who commit violations. (2) the learning process between lecturers and students runs smoothly. (3) For academic violations committed by lecturers and students, no one will drop out (DO). (4) The lecturer's teaching attitude is caring and wise, making students enjoy learning. (5). Lecturers are punctual when teaching and contact the committee or picket when they cannot attend.

The data results obtained regarding implementing academic ethics have been well realized. They can be a benchmark for ethical behavior applied to the surrounding community, including family, friends, neighbors, and other communities. A study by Tara K. Strencamg and Akiko Kamimura examined one of the universities in the USA (Strencamg and Kamimura, 2017: 139-140). The result was that 98% of students committed immoral acts towards several female students, and what was a factor in the sinful acts was the way of clothing worn by female students, which attracted students to carry out these rights. It was also stated in the research that even high-level officials could also have the potential to commit immoral acts. The application of Islamic clothing can only be done through habit. Without habits, getting used to wearing Islamic clothing will not be possible. The application of dressing in a Sharia manner is one of the instilling of Islamic character education. Dressing is also part of Islamic morals that must be implemented by all Muslims, whether male or female. The success of an academic goal should have written regulations that serve as guidelines and benchmarks, one of which is in the form of a book. The writing contained in the book will become a reference for the academic community.

Implementation of Lecturer and Student Academic Activities inSheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute

Based on the specific findings in the previous study, the implementation of academic activities for lecturers and students at the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute has been realized, including (1) carrying out MATAMA activities (student ta'aruf period) known as PBAK (2). Lecturers have carried out learning activities by KKNI (3). Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute has collaborated with other institutions. (4) Lecturers have conducted research and community service (PKM) activities. Implementation is in the form of writing articles in a journal. (5) Lecturers and students hold and attend graduation ceremonies, lecturers hold lecturer meetings, students carry out MATAMA and General Stadium activities, and lecturers carry out Coffee morning activities. Lecturers and students also take part in workshops and seminars. (6) Students have participated in intra-campus and extra-campus organizational activities.

Regarding the act of plagiarism, it is quoted from previous research by Mursal Aziz in the last chapter, which stated that academic ethics is the essence of scientific activities that take place in the literary world, both in universities, which applies universally (Aziz, 2018: 18). Plagiarism sanctions in Indonesia refer to Law no. 20 of

2003 concerning the National Education System. Specifically, in article 25, paragraph 2, which reads, "University graduates whose scientific work is used to obtain an academic, professional or vocational degree are proven to be plagiarized," and article 70, which reads, "Graduates whose scientific work is used to obtain an academic, professional or vocational degree as intended in article 25 paragraph 2 is proven to be plagiarism, subject to imprisonment for a maximum of two years and a fine of a maximum of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah)". These sanctions are already heavy. The government is also not ignoring the plagiarism problem in academic circles. However, several cases of plagiarism at the tertiary level still occur. Wirawan (2017) wrote, "Plagiarism in Dozens of universities has led to the Buying and Selling of Diplomas." This implies that many universities are indicated by high-level plagiarism (Ahmadi, 2018: 8).

Another activity that can be done is taking part in activities. Freedom of Learning–Free Campus Freedom of Learning–Free Campus (MBKM) is philosophically one form of the goal of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) to make the nation's life more intelligent. This is stated in the Staatfundamental Norm and outlined in Article 31 Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution as Staatground gezet, which can be interpreted as the embodiment of the right to education, which is guaranteed to be fulfilled by the state so that every citizen is obliged to carry out that education (Directorate General of Islamic Education, Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022:https://pendis.kemenag.go.id/arsip/pewisata-teknis-implementasi-merdeka-belajar--kampus-merdeka-pada-perguruan-tinggi-keagamaan-islam accessed 3 December 20223, time: 15: 39 WIB).

Implementation of Academic Work of Lecturers and Students inSheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute

Based on the results of specific findings in previous studies, the implementation of academic work by lecturers and students in Sheik Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute that has been realized includes: (1) Lecturers and students have produced academic and non-academic achievements. (2) Students have taken part in activities to develop student interests, talents, and reasoning through curricular activities, co-curricular activities as activities to support the educational process, and extra-curricular activities as activities carried out through student organizations. (3) Lecturers and students have produced published or unpublished scientific works. (4) The campus also facilitates other talent development activities, such as implementing the Al Islahiyah Cup and Al Islahiyah Idol. The campus is also active in sending outstanding students to take part in competitions according to their skills. Among the students, many excel in the competitions they take part in.

To support the enthusiasm of lecturers and students, it is necessary to provide awards or rewards to increase the excitement of lecturers and students to work. Achievement or recognition are awards/recognition given by

international/regional/national/provincial level institutions or associations for student achievements in one or several specific fields of science obtained for their services/efforts in developing science and technology or providing benefits to society. Simply put, the achievement of awards or recognition is not measured by ranking output but by satisfaction and usefulness supplied so that it is recognized by many parties (Susanto, 2022: 199).

The researcher added that there should be integration of science and religion. With the integration of science and religion, there will be a balance for the source of essential knowledge that answers all phenomena researched by lecturers and students. From a humanitarian perspective, with the integration of science and religion, a scientist/researcher will have a balance in acting and behaving.

D. CONCLUSION

The contents of the conclusion are written in Constantia 12. The conclusion is an overview based on the research that has been done. The conclusion is not a summary of the results of the discussion that refers to a particular theory but the results of the analysis/correlation test of the data discussed.

The conclusions are as follows:

Academic Ethics

The results of the analysis of the implementation of academic ethics for lecturers and students at the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute have been realized, including The dress code recommended for use in the campus environment is, of course, using Islamic clothing, not flashy and, transparent, lecturers maintain manners as do students. Lecturers keep their respective images by building good communication. Regarding academic violations committed by lecturers and students, none of them resulted in a Drop Out (DO); the attitude of lecturers in teaching, such as care and wisdom, made students enjoy learning; lecturers were punctual when teaching and contacted the committee or picket when they were unable to attend.

Academic Activities

Analysis of the implementation of academic activities for lecturers and students at the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute has been realized in the academic environment, including The Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute campus has carried out activities for the student ta'aruf period known as Introduction to Academic Culture and Student Affairs, lecturers have carried out learning activities are by the KKNI, the campus has carried out MOA and MOU activities to improve the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, lecturers have carried out research and community service (PKM) activities. Lecturers and students have carried out and attended graduation ceremonies, and lecturers have held lecturer meetings and

coffee morning activities. Lecturers and students also take part in workshops and seminars. Students have taken part in activities.

Academic Work

The results of the analysis of the implementation of the academic work of lecturers and students at the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute have been realized, including the campus has<u>MediaTV</u>to disseminate information related to activities carried out by the Syekh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute. Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute. Apart from that, information on the activities of the Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute is also disseminated through social media (Facebook), the campus website, and social media for lecturers and educational staff. Lecturers and students have produced academic and non-academic achievements. Students have participated in activities to develop student interests, talents, and reasoning through curricular activities, co-curricular activities to support the educational process, and extra-curricular activities as activities carried out through student organizations.

E. SUGGESTIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Based on the research that has been carried out, several suggestions can be put forward, as follows:

1. To the Chairman of the Sheikh Abdul Halim Hasan Binjai Institute

Hopefully, an academic guidebook will be made. Regarding violations on campus, hopefully, they will be followed up wisely. The coffee morning activities can be carried out onwards. Other activities, webinars or workshops, will still be carried out. There are entrepreneurial carnival activities for students. Hopefully, technology, such as Wi-Fi, the internet, and whatever information contributes to educational activities, will be fulfilled.

2. To the Lecturer

In implementing the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, lecturers should involve students in research and community service activities. In higher education, the relationship between lecturers and students is not only limited to educators and students, but both can establish more relationships, including through collaboration between lecturers and students. Collaborative activities in academics or higher education are certainly nothing new. Even many universities provide grant funds to encourage cooperation between lecturers and students.

3. Student

During lecture discussions, looking for sources of answers from gadgets is indeed permitted. Still, it would be better not just to read them but rather to criticize them and analyze them again and use the opinions of the group presenters regarding the answers given. To avoid laziness of thinking.

4. Next Researcher

Researchers advise other researchers to study academic culture not only in the academic (formal) realm. You can also learn academic culture in informal and non-formal environments to get more novelties that are more interesting, can be realized in informal and non-formal environments, and are beneficial for the Indonesian state.

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