

Student Research Trends in the History of Islamic Civilization at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan secara sistematis trend atau kecenderungan penelitian mahasiswa atau skripsi sebagai tugas akhir sebagai syarat mendapatkan gelar sarjana. Pendekatan penelitian berupa *library research* dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini berfokus pada skripsi mahasiswa dari tahun 2020-2022, sebanyak 191 skripsi mahasiswa. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ada kecenderungan tertentu dalam penelitian mahasiswa, berupa topik/tema penelitian dan jenis penelitian. Hasil penelitian diharapkan agar menjadi patokan bagi pemangku jabatan dan mahasiswa untuk memperluas bidang kajian Sejarah, baik secara tema atau jenis penelitian.

Kata kunci: skripsi, trend penelitian, sejarah peradaban islam.

Abstract

This study aims to systematically describe trends or tendencies in student research or thesis as a final assignment as a condition for obtaining a bachelor's degree. The research approach is in the form of library research with a qualitative descriptive method. This research focuses on student thesis from 2020-2022, a total of 191 student thesis. This study found that there were certain trends in student research, in the form of research topics/themes and types of research. It is hoped that the results of the research will become a benchmark for office holders and students to broaden the field of historical studies, either by theme or by type of research.

Keywords: thesis, research trends, history islamic civilization.

INTRODUCTION

Research is one of an important part in the process of creating a structured and systematic writing culture among students. In the academic world, research is an important part of the tridarma of higher education (tridama perguruan tinggi). A lecturer is required to be able to produce academic work/writing which is one of the criteria for lecturer's performance.

Nowadays, the demand for writing among students is no less important. Students are also expected to be able to produce academic work in the form of

writing which can be one measure in the teaching and learning process. That is why, in a syllabus or teaching plan (RPS) there are learning outcomes, one of which is that lecturers and students can collaborate to produce a scientific paper.

Research that must be carried out by students as one of the graduation requirements, is in the form of a thesis. Thesis research for students of the Islamic History and Civilization (SPI) study program at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, the preparation of which involves a supervisor who can direct students in the process of determining research

methodologies and approaches. Thematically, student thesis usually involves academic and study programs supervisors who regulate the feasibility or presence or absence of a student thesis theme.

This is based on a view that student research must be selected thematically for its novelty. In historical research, thesis is a process of searching and discovering data (heuristik), verifying, criticizing data/sources, analyzing and historiography (Abdurrahman, 1994, pp. 54), thus, novelty in research, either thematically or theoretically is needed to assess, whether or not the thesis research is appropriate. The more development of student thesis research, the more studies that develop in it. This research was conducted to analyze the tendency of student in conducting final project research. This research is deemed necessary because there are indications that students have a tendency to carry out research with certain theme or in certain field. Another trend is related to study of research figures or research biographies. This research is expected to be able to reformulate the policy of selecting themes or research topics and become the basis for office holders to be more selective in selecting student research.

METHODS

This research was carried out at the Islamic History and Civilization History

(SPI) study program, Faculty of Adab and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya in 2020-2022. The research subjects were the results of student thesis during that period. This study used a descriptive qualitative method with a library research approach (Sugiyono, 2012, pp. 127). Qualitative research, using non-statistical analysis. Data analysis was carried out by organizing and sorting the data into patterns, categories and basic descriptive units (Muhassanah, 2016, pp.143).

Analytically, this research includes content analysis (Nursaeni, 2017, pp. 60). Where, the analysis was carried out by grouping documented data from student thesis titles, either based on the theme or type of research.

This research will map and identify the results of student thesis research during 2020-2022. During this time, this research will identify or classify student thesis research based on research themes and types of student research. The data collected from Digilib University, Sinau or study program archives/documents are used to record all student thesis research. From this data, grouping of student thesis will be obtained based on certain tendencies.

With this research, it is hoped that it will become a valuable finding regarding the acceptance of student thesis theme submissions in the next period, as well as being used as material for consideration for students to see which thesis is already

available and the thesis theme that will be carried out next.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The trend of thesis research for students of the Islamic History and Civilization (SPI) Study program of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya for 2020-2022 must be analyzed to see whether the learning achievement targets have been met or not, the study program research targets have been met or not, even those in the form of community service have been fulfilled or not. Trend means most. This means that it cannot be separated from the percentage of aspects studied from the number of thesis research students of the Islamic History and Civilization at UIN Sunan Ampel.

Meanwhile, the thesis research conducted by SPI Study program students at UIN Sunan Ampel with a time interval between 2020 and 2022 totalled 191 titles. The tendency of thesis research conducted by students of the Prodi SPI at UIN Sunan Ampel can be analyzed from various dimensions and points of view. Meanwhile, this study aims to describe the distribution of thesis research by students of the study program SPI at UIN Sunan Ampel. Therefore, researchers need to limit the research analysis to: 1. aspects of issues and themes of student thesis research; 2. type of research; and 3. discussion material. Furthermore, this study also

aims to determine the strategic steps that need to be taken by the next Head of Islamic Civilization History Study Program so that the target is met according to the strategic plan proposed to the Head of the Department or to the UPPS/Faculty as the structure above it.

Thus, this study uses quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative, meaning that this study seeks to collect data by calculating the accuracy of the numbers, calculating the percentage of the data collected. While qualitative research is descriptive and tends to use analysis. Meaning is highlighted even though it is subjective.

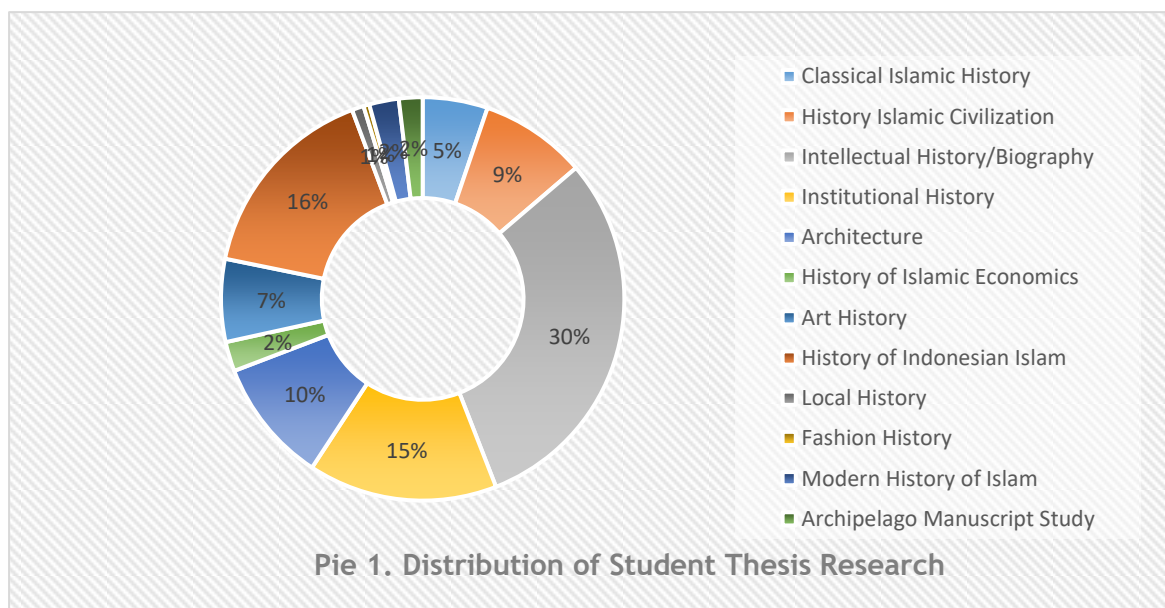
A. Research Topics and Themes

Thesis is the output product of students' scientific work at the end of lectures while studying at the undergraduate level (S1) through a research process, both field research and library research. The thesis is one of the requirements to complete studies at the undergraduate level and weighs 6 credits.

Broadly speaking, fields that can be used as objects of research studies to complete theses at the Faculty of Adab and Humanities are civilized sciences and humanities. The field of humanities in question must be in accordance with the scientific disciplines developed by each study program taken.

From the thesis data obtained, the authors provide the following description:

geographies. The research that the author intends is as follows:



The pie chart above illustrates that the thematic research map of student thesis is dominated by intellectual or biographical history research, followed by Indonesian Islamic history, institutional history, architecture, history of Islamic civilization, art history, classical Islamic history, studies of archipelago manuscripts, economic history, Islamic modern history, local history, and fashion history.

Thematically, the thesis research of SPI UINSA Study Program students, has tendency to repeat several existing themes with different geographical objects or locations. However, there are also many themes that are uniform, although not significant in number. Civilization research has a very large portion in research cases that are thematically similar to different

1. Ridwan's thesis research "Tradisi Nyonson di Kampung Mongghing Desa Totosan, Kecamatan Batang-Batang, Kabupaten Sumenep". This research examines the tradition of burning incense in the Sumenep area.
2. Taholli's Thesis Research "Tradisi Nyonson Menyan dalam Kebudayaan Masyarakat Madura (Studi Analitik terhadap Kebiasaan Bakar Minyan pada Malam Jumat di desa Jadung, Kecamatan Dungkek, Kabupaten Sumenep)."

Thematically, these two studies share at the same theme with the same geographic, namely "tradisi nyonson" by the people of Sumenep on certain nights, Sumenep.

Other research that the authors found, such as:

1. Arif Biska Condro Purnomo's thesis research, " Akulturasi Budaya Jawa

dan Islam dalam Acara Bersih Desa Nyadran di Desa Sonoageng Kecamatan Prambon, Kabupaten Nganjuk."

2. Adelia Fikriyah Ramadhani's Thesis Research " Aksistensi Tradisi Bersih Desa (Studi Kasus di Desa Baleluri Kecamatan Prambon, Kabupaten Nganjuk)."

The two studies above have the same object of study, namely clean village traditions. The difference lies in cultural acculturation and existence. Even though in practice, the second thesis also discusses cultural acculturation in it.

Other research on intellectual history or biography can be seen from the same themes with different objects;

1. Ahsaniyah Syidda Khoirullah's Thesis Research "Peran KH. Moch. Khozi dalam Mengembangkan Pondok Pesantren Al-Hamdaniyah (1843-1845) di Sidoarjo."
2. Diyah Kurniawati's Thesis Research, " Peran Kiai Imam Fauzi dalam Mengembangkan Pondok Pesantren Darul Ulum Rejomulyo Barat Magetan Tahun 1953-1985 M."

These two studies have the same theme in the form of character studies in the development of Islamic boarding schools, the difference lies in the year and location of the research. Similarities like this have an impact on the similarities in approaches and theoretical frameworks used by researchers.

B. Type of Research

Research can be divided into two, namely quantitative research and qualitative research. Qualitative research is descriptive in nature and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning are highlighted so that the theoretical basis is used as a guide to get answers to the problems posed. Research belonging to this type includes phenomenological research, grounded theory research, ethnographic research, and case study research.

The last type of research is descriptive research, namely research using methods to describe a research result. This type of research includes; action research that aims to evaluate the success, feasibility of a program, to get better improvements than before. Library research also includes this type of research. Library research is literature research to test existing theories. Next, this type of research is comparative research, namely research that aims to compare two or more treatments of a variable or several variables at once. Comparisons are seen in the form of similarities and differences in these variables and then look for solutions.

The method is used to examine and analyze data critical-analytic to past records and relics based on the data obtained (Gottschalk, 1971, pp. 31). This historical method is based on several steps, namely data collection (heuristics),

source criticism (verification), interpretation (interpretation), and writing (historiography) (Abdurrahman, 1999, pp. 54).

- a. Heuristics is the activity of finding the necessary resources. This research is library research, so what is being done is collecting data and exploring sources from various literature, both books, encyclopedias, theses, research journals, articles from the internet or mass media related to the case to be studied, namely research trends students of the history of Islamic civilization study program. Data can be divided into two, namely primary such as student thesis data of the History of Islamic Civilization Study Program and secondary data in the form of books or journals about student research trends. The use of primary data or secondary data in order to obtain sufficient and qualitative historical data for historical research.
- b. In the process of collecting sources, the author uses Snowball (Sugiono, 2021, pp. 312). Snowball is a data collection technique, which initially only involves a few informants and then becomes a large enough number to obtain real data. This is done because of the very limited number, it is possible not to be able to provide sufficient and complete

data about SPI student thesis research, so a source is needed that can be used to provide this data. So that the number of data sources will be more and more large like a snowball rolling over time it will become bigger In this study, the authors used data from Sinau and SPI Study Program archives regarding student thesis.

- c. Verification. After the process of collecting and extracting literature and historical data has been carried out, the researcher criticizes the sources obtained. The purpose of source criticism is to select data, so that historical facts are obtained. There are two kinds of criticism that a historical researcher can make, namely external criticism and internal criticism. External criticism is carried out to test the validity of the authenticity of the source (authenticity), while internal criticism is carried out for the validity of the validity of the source (credibility) (Abdurrahman, 2011, pp. 99). External criticism is carried out to test the physical part of the source obtained and the accuracy of the source; original or not. Internal criticism to compare one source with another (source content). Criticism by researchers is to examine some of the same sources and the same theme.

- d. Interpretation. Interpretation is interpretation (Abdurrahman, 2011, pp. 100). After the data and facts to reveal the problem under study are sufficient, the next step is interpretation. Interpretation is the interpretation of the meaning of facts and the relationship between facts with one another. In this research, the interpretation step is in the form of disclosing the tendencies carried out by students in conducting thesis research, both in the form of themes and research methodology. Interpretation is divided into two kinds, namely analysis and synthesis. Analysis means describing historical data which still contains several possibilities, while synthesis is combining data to become a complete framework. Data analysis activities were carried out using descriptive analysis with deductive analysis instruments. The author tries to attract general phenomena to specific areas that can directly provide signs in discussing thesis research trends among students of the History of Islamic Civilization Study Program. Descriptive analysis aims to make a systematic description of historical events and investigate the contextual relationships that accompany them.
 - e. Historiography. The last activity of historical research is to assemble and explain facts and their meanings logically, chronologically, diachronically and systematically to become historical writings. In this context, the researcher describes student thesis research by analyzing most of the themes, methods and research methodologies carried out by students of the History of Islamic Civilization Study Program, in order to obtain systematic and chronological historical descriptions and writings in accordance with scientific principles of historical writing. Presentation of writing in written form has three parts: Introduction, Research Results, and Conclusions (Abdurrahman, 2011, pp. 103-104).
- From the thesis research data of SPI UINSA study program students, the type of research used tends to be descriptive qualitative. Nearly 80 percent of the SPI UINSA thesis research attempts to describe established theories and research approaches for review. The average student research method uses library research (library research). Field studies are used by some students for several studies, especially studies of Islamic civilization.
- The thesis research of SPI Study Program students at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya can be said to be divided into

descriptive and analytical research. Both are usually known for narrative history and critical history. According to Dudung Abdurrahman (2011, pp. 3), narrative history has the following characteristics; 1) history is a logical description of a process of development of events; 2) based on common sense, imagination, language expression skills, and knowledge of facts; 3) the genesis of events (from beginning to end); 4) description of the causes (causality) descriptively; and 5) written without using theory and methodology.

Critical history or analysis puts forward a study of an event in the past as well as its presentation in a story by explaining the causes that stem from the environmental conditions of the event (conditional) and the socio-cultural context (contextual) (Abdurrahman, 2011, pp. 3). In historical research, the two can mix, namely the combination of narrative history and analysis.

In student thesis research, there are several studies that theoretically fall into descriptive/narrative history and analytical/critical history. This can be seen from the research below;

1. Zufar Abdullah's thesis research, "Dialektika Nasionalisme; Antara Muwallad dan Wullati Tahun 1913-1945."
2. Achmad Zulfikar Novianto's thesis research, "Pemikiran Modern Islam di Indonesia, Abad ke-20 Gagasan

Neomodernisme Islam Nurcholis Madjid dan Abdurrahman Wahid."

3. Indah Saputri Indriani's thesis research, "Bendera Caruban Nagari (Kesultanan Cirebon)."
4. Unzlatin Nadhifah's thesis research, "Nilai-nilai Islam dalam Serat Bustam Salatin (Pupuh Maskumambang dan Kinanthi)."
5. Ayu Firmaningsih's thesis research "Tinjaun Historis Peristiwa Perang Bubat Tahun 1357 M dalam Manuskrip Pararaton."

The research above are some examples from the history of analysis. Where, each researcher uses theoretical concepts and figures' thoughts to explain history about historical events in the past.

Descriptive or narrative historical research as follows;

1. Erny Mulyati Wahyuningtyas's thesis research ""Sejarah Perkembangan Masjid Aschabul Kahfi Perut Bumi Al-Maghribi Tuban (2002-2022)."
2. Try Wahyudi's thesis research, "Sejarah Perkembangan Program Musik Religi TV9."
3. Aldatus Nafiroh's thesis research, "Sejarah Perkembangan Islam di Dusun Rejoso Kecamatan Jogoroto Kabupaten Jombang."
4. Ummi Habibah's thesis research, "Sejarah Konflik Kekhalifahan Antara Hasan bin Ali dengan Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan dan Dampaknya bagi Umat Islam."

5. Muchammad Arif Fachrudin's thesis research, "Peran KH. Sahlan dalam Mengembangkan Pesantren Darussalam Dungmas Bojonegoro (1990-2016)."

The research above is an example of descriptive history, because the historical explanation in this study is genesis (from beginning to end).

C. Concepts and Theories

Of the 191 student thesis titles, many student theses are dominated by research on intellectual history or biography, followed by Indonesian Islamic history, institutional history, architecture, history of Islamic civilization, history of art, classical Islamic history, archipelago manuscript studies, economic history, modern Islamic history, local history, and fashion history.

The tendency of certain themes results in the material of thesis research also experiencing similarities. From the research, we found several theoretical concepts that have similarities, as follows:

1. Dyah Kurniawati's thesis research, "Peran Kiai Imam Fauzi dalam mengembangkan Pondok Pesantren Darul Ulum Rejomulyo Barat Magetan tahun 1953-1985 M."
2. Ahsaniyah Syidda Khoirullah's thesis research, "Peran Kh. Moch Khozin dalam mengembangkan Pondok Pesantren Al-Hamdaniyah di Sidoarjo (1927-1955 M)."

Both studies are conceptually and theoretically similar, namely Max Weber's leadership theory. Research with different subjects and objects of research, but conceptually and theoretically it repeats - not to say - copy and paste.

Other thesis research with biographical studies also found some similarities, as follows:

1. Dwi Istiqomah's thesis research, "Peran K.H Choirul Huda dan perkembangan Yayasan Pendidikan Al-Khoiriyah Mantup Lamongan (1985-2021)."
2. Achmad Ghani Rahardjo's thesis research, "Peran KH. Sholeh Qosim dalam mengembangkan pondok pesantren Bahauddin al-Ismailiyah Ngelom Sepanjang Taman Sidoarjo Tahun 2000-2018 M."

These two studies use the same concept and theory, namely the role theory of Bruce J. Biddle and Erwin J. Thomas, which emphasizes the role of individuals or characters in their social life.

In the research of civilization or culture, the author found several thesis studies that also have similarities, as follows:

1. Zakiyatul Khusna's thesis research, "Studi arsitektur dan sejarah Langgar Gipo Nyamplungan Surabaya tahun 1998-2021."

2. Wildayati's thesis research, "Akulturasi budaya lokal-indies pada arsitektur Masjid Baitur Rohman (Munder) Desa Tukum Kabupaten Lumajang."
3. Siti Mil'atur Rohmah's thesis research, "Gaya arsitektur Masjid Agung sebagai hasil akulturasi budaya di ndalem Kota Kediri Jawa Timur."

The three researchs thesis above, all have the same concept and theory of acculturation from Koentjaraningrat.

From the observation of the above thesis research, which in fact has conceptual and theoretical similarities, it will potentially repeat the same discussion, even though they use different research locations. For example, students research grebeg culture in Yogyakarta and Solo. There is a tendency to use the same theory and approach, so potentially the discussion material will also have similarities, only changing the discussion of the research location.

D. SPI Study Program Steps in Research Development

Seeing the findings of the thesis research of SPI Study Program students at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, the head of the study program and the secretary of the SPI study program need to take strategic steps that can be made a priority for policy making. The SPI study program steps in

the process of developing student research are as follows:

1. Propose to the central office to periodically update student thesis research on the uinsa web or digilib uinsa, bearing in mind that student thesis is open access to the public. Students who are pursuing a thesis or submitting a proposal can directly report the study program and to the final assignment supervisor, in the form of a research title, and ask for input on the theme or topic to be taken in their thesis research. This is useful, so that students do not repeat research topics or themes, so that novelty will be found in the research itself. In addition, students are facilitated by filling out a form at sinau.uinsby.ac.id to submit a proposal or thesis, so that the head of study program or secretariat can control the theme or topic of student research.
2. The Head of Study Program needs to take an action in the form of a proposal to UPPS or the Faculty of Adab and Humanities to immediately make standard operating procedures related to student thesis, either in the form of the availability of a thesis database that has been researched by students.
3. The Head of Study Program needs to establish student thesis research standards based on clusters or types

of thesis research. Because in the SPI Study Program, there are two types of research, namely Islamic history and Islamic civilization. In this case, students are given operational standards regarding differences in historical research and research on Islamic civilization.

4. The SPI Study Program created a roadmap for Thesis Writing Research for Students of the History of Islamic Civilization Study Program (SPI) at UIN Sunan Ampel.
5. Considering that the thesis is part of the curriculum structure, the thesis is a course formed from CPL (Graduate Learning Outcomes) which has study materials. This study material gave rise to a course called Thesis. The study materials are measured for their depth and breadth so that they weigh 6 credits. In this case, it will be easier if there is an RPS (Semester Learning Plan). Thus, RPS Thesis.
6. It is necessary to strengthen certain materials that can be developed in research on the history of Islamic civilization, both in the form of manuscript studies, archive studies, and strengthening research methodologies of the Islamic history and civilization.

CONCLUSION

This study describes student thesis

research from 2020-2022 using a descriptive qualitative method. This study found that student thesis research had certain tendencies in one area, especially in research topics/themes. Meanwhile, from the type of research, student thesis research is mostly dominated by qualitative research on the topic of Islamic civilization/Islamic culture. The findings of this research are expected to be a guideline for determining study program policies or upps in determining the future direction of student thesis research.

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