
PERCEPTION AND MOTIVATION OF CHRISTIAN STUDENTS TO CHOOSE MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY: PLURALISTIC EDUCATIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF MUHAMMADIYAH

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Abstract:

Religious plurality must be interpreted as plurality and multireligiousism in the nation's life and state. This research aimed to investigate Christian students' perception and motivation to study at Muhammadiyah University in Palopo. It was qualitative research with a phenomenological approach, which was conducted at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. Five non-Muslim students were selected based on the purposive sampling technique, and the researchers became the main instruments. Other supporting instruments were interview guidelines, observation sheets, and tape recorders. The data collection techniques used are observation, in-depth interview, and documentation. The researchers made data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions or verification in analyzing the data. The findings obtained revealed that Christian students' perception and motivation in enrolling Muhammadiyah University of Palopo was majorly affected by the support of parents, families, self-motivation, and their major at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo.

Abstrak:

Pluralitas agama merupakan suatu hal yang harus dimaknai sebagai kemajemukan dan multireligius dalam kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi dan motivasi mahasiswa Kristen dalam memilih Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo. Pendekatan metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif yang bercorak fenomenologi. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan yaitu 5 mahasiswa non muslim, dengan teknik pemilihan purposive sampling. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini yaitu peneliti itu sendiri sebagai instrumen utama, adapun instrument pendukung yaitu pedoman wawancara, lembar observasi, dan tape recorder. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu observasi, wawancara mendalam (indepth interview), dan dokumentasi. Adapun analisis data yang digunakan yaitu reduksi data, display data dan pengambilan kesimpulan atau verifikasi. Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh bahwa Persepsi dan motivasi mahasiswa Kristen dalam memilih Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo sebagian besar dipengaruhi oleh dukungan orang tua, keluarga, motivasi dalam diri, dan jurusan yang diinginkan ada di Universitas Muhammadiyah Palopo.

Keywords:

Pluralistic, Education, Perception, Motivation

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of various tribes, languages, social, cultural, and religious. Indonesian society is a diverse community. Asroni (2007) believed that the differences and diversities are inevitable sunattullahs on this life. Wakhidah & Adityarini (2020) argued that diversity is the challenge that must be faced first, especially when trying to adapt to new environments. Faas, Darmody, & Sokolowska (2015) described that Rising populations and the arrival of new migrants who bring diverse cultures and religions appeared new challenges for schools in Ireland.

As a plural and heterogeneous country, Indonesia has the wealth potential in multi-ethnic, multicultural, and multireligious, which is useful for building a large multicultural nation-state (Lestari, 2016). In Nigeria, Dowd (2015) argued that religious leaders encourage religious tolerance openly.

Soetapa (1991) argued that "...diversity can be a disaster for the Indonesian nation because it can be a source and potential conflict that can disrupt and even threaten the national unity." The community plurality that exists in Indonesia is an undeniable invitation. Therefore, committing to maintain diversity becomes the only possible way. Amirsyah (2012) added that no one could tolerate any form of action that can destroy this plural community (diversity community).

The issue and discourse of pluralism in this research becomes a very important national issue discussed in Tanfidz of the 47th of Muhammadiyah Muktamar Decree, which took the theme Diversity and Tolerance (Tanfidz, 2015). It is then thoroughly explained that Indonesia is a very religious nation with obedience to worship and has a good tolerance attitude. Tolerance is deeply rooted in attitudes and behaviors, in social interactions of mutual respect and cooperation among different religions. Nashir (2006) suggested that Muhammadiyah ideology is a system of understanding, philosophy, or world view that underlies the struggle to carry out the movement to achieve the goals.

Religious plurality itself, Pajarianto & Mahmud (2019) argued that it is an obligation that Indonesian must understand due to the coexist with multireligious. Muhammadiyah, as one of the religious organizations, has shown responses that some members gave a positive appreciation to pluralism and others refused. The public figures of Muhammadiyah, such as Ahmad Syafii Maarif, Amin Abdullah, Abdul Munir Mul Khan, and Muslim Abdurrahman, can be known as the representation of Muhammadiyah thinkers who are very appreciative of pluralism. At the same time, some Muhammadiyah activists rejected pluralism, such as Muhammad Muqodas, Yunahar Ilyas, and Musthafa Kamal Pasha. Ilyas (2005) argued that the repellents believed that the idea of pluralism and liberalism contradicts the teachings of Islam. Even the discourse of pluralism among Muhammadiyah is considered causing uneasiness.

Anwar (2018) stated that the Central Leadership Tarjih Assembly defines pluralism as a worldview, philosophy, ideology, or understanding as one of the principles looking at other religions and relationships among religious people. Meanwhile, Kuntowijoyo (2008) analyzed pluralism by using the view of Proficient Social Sciences by rejecting pluralism

that indicates a tendency to move, mix, and hide religious beliefs by referring to it as negative pluralism. On the contrary, the people who confirm their religions' truth but can accept different beliefs are called ideal coexistence or positive pluralism. Biyanto (2014) defined positive pluralism as a religious attitude that prioritizes respect for opinions, life choices, and beliefs. To realize harmonious religious pluralism, it must face an intense process and get support from other religions (Yahya, 2010).

Muhammadiyah became an important pillar of civil society and pioneered the new era of democratic Indonesia in the Reformation era, respected human rights, became insightful, and be responsive and critical to the government based on Muhammadiyah's personality (Tanfidz, 2010). In its implementation, Mu'ti (2016) defined that Muhammadiyah institutions accept students regardless of their religious background, ethnicity or ethnicity, nationality, and economy.

It is known that university students become one of the moral forces of the nation. They are a large number of the intellectual part of the country that can influence social change as well as corrective forces and the originator of public awareness of the rulers' negligence in its duty to organize government as well as as the source of the organization of struggle (Pribadi, Halim, Batlajery, & Raf, 2019).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied qualitative through a phenomenological approach, which was conducted at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. Five non-Muslim students were selected through purposive sampling techniques. The sample criteria in this study are non-Muslim students who are active in college. The researchers become the primary instruments, while the secondary instruments are interview guidelines, observation sheets, and tape recorders. The data collection techniques were conducted through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation, then analyzed using data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion or verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identifying Christian students' perception and motivation in enrolling Muhammadiyah University was conducted to analyze their perception of the pluralistic model of Muhammadiyah education. This identification consisted of several categories, ranging from chronology in selecting a university, best decisions, family support, and decision-making until their expectation after graduating from Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. Some informants have been analyzed about their perception of the educational models in Muhammadiyah. The researchers gave them initial, namely: APR, CSY, RZW, TA, and FEB.

Kurnianto & Kasturi (2016) believed that deciding to enroll Muhammadiyah University is an uneasy decision for non-Muslim students. The complex considerations in determining to study at Islamic universities are caused by family, relatives, peers, and their initiatives. Then, if they failed to determine the study plan, they would impact their lives.

It is in line with Pratiwi (2009), who stated that making decisions is an individual process and is useful to solve their daily problems.

Based on the research findings, the information was obtained from the first informant initials APR (22 years), who said that he/she found difficulty when choosing and determining continuing his/her study. He/she stated that he/she needed to take a break time for one year before continuing his study to strengthen his/her choice. APR's used the time to find out a little bit of information about the campus that fulfils his/her criteria. Then, he/she decided to continue his/her study without leaving Palopo city. His/her relative recommended him to join Muhammadiyah University of Palopo, but APR considered it due to the Islamic University-based. Therefore, the informant took the initiative to seek information related to the campus. APR obtained information that Muhammadiyah University of Palopo fulfils his criteria. He/she got support from his family and associates about his/her decision to continue study at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. Another reason for choosing Islamic university was to add his/her critical views to be a success after graduation. His/her statement was in the same line with Tamrin (2019) that non-Muslim students were passionate about attending courses at Muhammadiyah University. He/she also expected to increase their insight at Muhammadiyah University of NTT, which was proven by their full attendance.

CSY's as the second informant (21 years), said that he/she found difficulty in deciding to continue the study. It was due to the warnings from his/her family not to continue his/her education outside of Palopo City in accordance with being far away from the family. Therefore, CSY decided to continue his study in Palopo and chose Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. CSY worried about treating discriminatory, but he/she got positive support from his/her family, which caused him/her to become more excited and get confident in his/her choice. Kurnianto & Kasturi (2016) justify CSY's decision by their research result that several factors influence non-Muslim students' decision to study in Islamic University, including motivation, university image, considering options and seeking information, having goals and expectations. Another reason why informants decided to continue their studies at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo because the campus provides the majority that CSY wanted. CSY expected that he/she would get a lot of insight into anything and became an honest and disciplined person. Also, the informant was expected to achieve success after graduating from that campus. It was in line with Kahar & Pabalik (2018), who revealed in their observation that non-Muslim students already got religious attitudes, honesty, hard work, discipline, consistency, and good tolerance after getting Islamic Teaching of Muhammadiyah integration values about Islam.

The third informant, initially TA (19 years), had the same opinion as to the previous informant. The informant firstly wanted to continue his/her study outside the city, but he/she also did not want to be far away from his family. Getting some considerations, the informant decided to continue his education at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo, which provided a course that matched with what the TA informant expected. Firstly,

his/her decision was constrained by his status as a non-Muslim. Having the information that the campus was also available for non-Muslim students made him more confident to continue his/her study and support his/her parents. He believed that he could continue his/her education without being far away from his parents. Studying at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo, he/she could achieve his/her expectation to become a teacher. Utami (2018), in her research, justify that one of the main factors in continuing study in university for non-Muslim is parents' support.

The fourth informant, RZW (19 years old), revealed that he/she had no difficulty in choosing a university because one of his/her families was studying at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. Even with different majors, he/she did not hesitate to join the same way. The decision was supported by his/her parents, especially from his/her father. Moreover, the department of RZW's intending was available in Muhammadiyah University of Palopo, so the informant was steady of his/her decision. The informant's expected to become a teacher after completing the study at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. Mariati (2017) strengthened RZW's decision on her research that parents' support influenced non-Muslim students to select a study program in Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty at UIN Syarif Kasim. Three non-Muslim students got motivation from their friends, and only two non-Muslim students said their self-motivation influenced the decision.

The fifth informant, initially FEB (19 years old), stayed firmly on his/her decision about continuing the study at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo when he/she got a failure to enroll in two universities. He/she decided to join Muhammadiyah University of Palopo because it was the only one available for new student enrollment. The decision that he/she took raised questions from his family following his/her status as non-Muslim. The informant (FEB) gave understanding about it, and he/she finally got support from family, especially from his/her brother. Shakeel (2018), who research it, justified the informant's case that the child's school's decision was influenced by the choice and support of the family, especially by parents. Also, the reason for choosing Muhammadiyah University of Palopo was as same as the CSY informant that the campus was the only one that provided the expected major so that he/she could achieve success in being a professional accountant.

The interviews result from five informants showed that Christian students' perception and motivation in choosing Muhammadiyah University of Palopo were influenced by some factors such as their parents, families, self-motivation, and the expected major at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. In the following, we attach a table of Christian student perceptions to choose Muhammadiyah universities:

Problem Identification: Difficulties When Choosing Colleges

Table 1: Interview Result Problem Identification: Difficulties When Choosing Colleges

Informant	Description
APR ± 22 years Old Women	I was unemployed for one year, but a high school classmate suggested that if you wanted to go to college and

	did not want to leave Palopo, it was better to study at my campus (Muhammadiyah Palopo University). I wondered whether this would not be a problem because this campus had a different faith from mine. After all, it was based on Islam. Finally, I tried to make observations and dig for more in-depth information about the Muhammadiyah University of Palopo.
CSY ± 21 years Old Women	My parents did not allow me to study outside the Palopo area. But since high school, I had intended to look at the Muhammadiyah University of Palopo.
TA ± 19 years Old Women	Initially, I intended to go to Makassar to continue my study, but due to several considerations that maybe by studying at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo I did not need to be far from my parents.
RZW ± 19 years Old men	There was no difficulty.
FEB ± 19 years Old Women	Initially, I enrolled in two official bond universities. But I was not accepted.

Problem Identification: The Best Decision

Table 2: Interview Result Problem Identification: The Best Decision

Informant	Description
APR ± 22 years Old Women	I try to make observations and dig for more in-depth information about Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. It turned out that after searching for the information and observations, I concluded that Muhammadiyah Palopo University was the right choice for me.
CSY ± 21 years Old Women	-
TA ± 19 years Old Women	Through several considerations, maybe by studying at the Muhammadiyah University of Palopo, I did not need to stay away from my parents.
RZW ± 19 years Old Men	Since the third grade of high school, I was sure to choose Muhammadiyah Palopo University. This decision became the best choice after getting brochures from a cousin who also studied at the PAUD Study Program, Muhammadiyah University of Palopo.
FEB ± 19 years Old Women	Since I was not accepted into two colleges with official ties, a whisper emerged that even though I studied at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo I could still build good relationships.

Problem Identification: Decision Making Process

Table 3: Interview Result Problem Identification: Decision Making Process

Informant	Description
APR ± 22 years Old Women	The process was quite long. Through the discussion process, first with friends. Then I have to communicate with my family first. After obtaining approval from my family, I did not immediately decide to enter Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. I had to think again, remembering that Muhammadiyah University of Palopo is an Islamic campus while I am a non-Muslim. Until finally, I looked for information first by observing friends who studied at Muhammadiyah Palopo University. This direct observation made me even more convinced that I said that the Muhammadiyah University of Palopo was not wrong.
CSY ± 21 years Old Women	The process was not that difficult for me because from the start. I had intended to enter the Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. Apart from that, what became my basis for choosing Muhammadiyah Palopo University was because the only department I wanted to choose was at the Muhammadiyah University of Palopo even though there are many campuses in Palopo City.
TA ± 19 years Old Women	The process just flowed. The first time I heard that Muhammadiyah University of Palopo has a Penjaskesrek major through socialization in schools. At the time, I also had the chance to ask first if I could accept as non-Muslims.
RZW ± 19 years Old Men	The process was through the delivery of information in brochures by my cousins. Apart from that, I was not too complicated in the decision-making process because my cousins also study at PAUD Muhammadiyah University Palopo.
FEB ± 19 years Old Women	The process was quite long because I had to take a test first at two official bond universities. However, because of the two universities, the test results showed that I was not accepted. I finally considered going to the Muhammadiyah University of Palopo because there was no more PTNs enrolment.

Problem Identification: Constraints to Decision Making

Table 4: Interview Result Problem Identification: Constraints to Decision Making

Informant	Description
APR ± 22 years Old Women	-
CSY ± 21 years Old Women	The obstacle there was more of a feeling actually because the University of Muhammadiyah Palopo is a university with Islamic nuances. There were whispers that I would feel abandoned that day. But because I remembered my parents who gave me support, I was still enthusiastic.
TA ± 19 years Old Women	-
RZW ± 19 years Old Men	-
FEB ± 19 years Old Women	Constraints from families usually questioned why I wanted to enter campus on an Islamic basis.

Supporting Factors: Family Support

Table 5: Interview Result Supporting Factors: Family Support

Informant	Description
APR ± 22 years Old Women	Although I decided to enroll at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo, which is based on Islam, my family and friends supported me.
CSY ± 21 years Old Women	The person who supported me the most was my brother.
TA ± 19 years Old Women	My parents were indeed very supportive of me.
RZW ± 19 years Old Men	My father supported me the most in the decision to choose Muhammadiyah Palopo University.
FEB ± 19 years Old Women	My parents supported me, Sir, but the one who supported me more was my brother.

Purpose: Purpose of Decision Making

Table 6: Interview Result Purpose: Purpose of Decision Making

Informant	Description
APR ± 22 years Old Women	More on motivation to add to the repertoire of knowledge.

CSY ± 21 years Old Women	The underlying objective was actually to study because in Palopo only Muhammadiyah University of Palopo has a major in accounting.
TA ± 19 tahun Perempuan	One of the goals was to develop oneself through learning at the Muhammadiyah University of Palopo.
RZW ± 19 years Old Men	The underlying objective was to develop knowledge about physical education and health research.
FEB ± 19 years Old Women	To explore accounting science.

Purpose: Hope After Graduation

Table 7: Interview Result Purpose: Hope After Graduation

Informant	Description
APR ± 22 years Old Women	To be a successful person.
CSY ± 21 years Old Women	Can be a successful person.
TA ± 19 years Old Women	Can work (become a teacher).
RZW ± 19 years Old Men	Can be successful by becoming a teacher.
FEB ± 19 years Old Women	Can be a successful accountant.

Herawaty & Wulan (2013) justified the statement that the family function at the adolescent development stage has a vital role in adolescents' quality. Briones & Bueno (2019) defined five main important factors in selecting a school or university: parents, economic status, school/college accreditation, tuition/college fees, and employment opportunities that are available when somebody decided to join the university. Matsolo, Ningpuanyeh, & Susuman (2016) argued that financial, orphan status, and transportation to schools/colleges are the main factors that influence the decision to enroll a university.

This research's novelty comes from a pluralistic theme that is currently being discussed because it is related to religious harmony. This research is very important as a reference to provide information about the views of non-Muslims towards the existence of higher education institutions that are based on Islamic religious values.

CONCLUSION

Christian students' perception and motivation in enrolling Muhammadiyah University of Palopo were highly influenced by some factors such as the support from parents, family, self-motivation, and the desired major at Muhammadiyah University of Palopo. The researchers suggest that educational institutions should transform religious life by looking at Ilahiyah (religious) aspects and socio-cultural aspects. Education is expected to maintain the nation's culture and then bequeath it to the next generation, including values, brotherhood in diversity, awareness of diversity unity, maintaining and understanding mutual respect, and prioritizing open-mindedness in every problem faced.

Education must be capable of meeting boundaries of primordialism, race, ethnicity, and religion due to facing a pluralistic framework of life.

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