

## Harmonization & Conflict

**Antonia Ayutriana<sup>1</sup> Aurelia Yofita<sup>2</sup> Desvina Gita Resna<sup>3</sup> Eri Yanti Nopi Eling<sup>4</sup> Galuh Intan<sup>5</sup> Maria Fransiska Apriyani<sup>6</sup> Yuniar Anggraini<sup>7</sup> Yustinus Jacob E.F<sup>8</sup> Zenifer Kristianita Tarigas<sup>9</sup> Jagad Aditya Dewantara<sup>10</sup>**

Pancasila and Citizenship Education Study Program, Faculty of Passion and Education, Universitas Tanjungpura, Pontianak City, West Kalimantan Province, Indonesia<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10</sup>

Email: [f1221211020@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211020@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>1</sup> [f1221211011@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211011@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>  
[f1221211029@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211029@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>3</sup> [f1221211035@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211035@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>4</sup>  
[f1221211006@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211006@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>5</sup> [f1221211016@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211016@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>6</sup>  
[f1221211005@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211005@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>7</sup> [f1221211032@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211032@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>8</sup>  
[f1221211026@student.untan.ac.id](mailto:f1221211026@student.untan.ac.id)<sup>9</sup> [jagad02@fkip.untan.ac.id](mailto:jagad02@fkip.untan.ac.id)<sup>10</sup>

### Abstract

There are many things that made us interested in this book where the book discusses a lot about the conflicts that exist on campus with the community, from this we can learn and also respond as students or the campus knows how to solve problems or solutions. which exists. The conflict incidents in this book can give us practice to prevent this from happening in the future and on other campuses. The theories provided in the studies can also be a source of reference for us as students. In the first chapter of this book, it discusses a university that has many agents of change, there are lecturers as educators or researchers, there are students who are always making changes in thinking and trying new methods and lifestyles, there are administrative and technical staff who have specific managerial and technical skills in supporting the teaching and learning process and managing the entire campus area. Small conflicts have continued to occur throughout the history of the development of this campus. The nuances of conflict between the Unimal campus community and the surrounding gampong community are actually an extension of the vertical and horizontal conflicts that have existed in Aceh for a long time, between the government (central and regional) and the Free Aceh Movement. It is the main discussion in this book. Like the conflict between the residents of the gampong around the campus and Unimal, it has been ongoing and intertwined with the wider conflict, the Aceh conflict which has been going on for quite a long time since 1953 which has put Aceh into a territory that is rebelling against the Central Government. This peace agreement became the initial capital for creating new socio-political conditions in post-conflict Aceh and as a prerequisite for carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction activities for the area after being hit by the tsunami disaster on December 26, 2004. Several stages in the peace process were successfully passed with generally quite positive results. even unexpectedly; demobilizing GAM and decommissioning its weapons; non-organic redeployment of TNI/POLRI; amnesty for GAM political prisoners; reintegration of former GAM members; the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh; and the election of the head of the Aceh administration and local elections at the district and city levels throughout Aceh.

**Keywords:** Harmonization, Conflict



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### INTRODUCTION

It is hoped that the election of the Head of the new Aceh Government as a result of the Regional Head Elections on 11 December 2006, is expected to bring about strategic, tactical and oriented changes towards solving life problems that are entangling the people of Aceh now and in the future. The many looming problems and the great hopes that the community has pinned on, clearly require the support of extra energy and thoughts from all walks of life,

especially to spur regional development so as to avoid Aceh being left behind in various aspects of development with other regions, both at the national, regional and even international levels.

In a sense, there have been many cases involving the community around the Unimal campus which have caused disturbances in the administration of education, including land grabbing, agrarian conflicts, communities herding their cows and goats into the campus, theft of Unimal equipment, trespassing of guardrails, conflict over issues stalls and stalls selling and other problems. Conflicts or disagreements between individuals or groups, whether visible and open or not, will lead to several accommodative possibilities that will be taken as a solution out of the cycle of conflict. Accommodation can be done in a number of ways, namely Mediation, namely dispute settlement by using a third party as a neutral arbiter; Arbitration, namely dispute resolution using a third party with a higher status; Reconciliation or conciliation (conciliation/reconciliation), namely bringing together disputing parties to reach a mutual agreement; Tolerance, namely mutual awareness to avoid conflict; Stalemate: realizing that there is a balanced power so that if it continues there will be no winners and losers, and finally adjudication, namely efforts to settle cases through court.

The results of this study which show Unimal's social relations and acculturation with the surrounding community will be presented later followed by a discussion of conflict, conflict resolution and conflict escalation. Some of the questions the researchers tried to discuss in this study were how social relations were formed between lecturers, students and also employees at various Unimal campuses and the residents of the surrounding villages. Does acculturation occur in this relationship? What we can also look at in this study is how to focus on research, so that research on social relations, acculturation and conflicts between residents around the Unimal campus and the campus community has very clear objectives, including to resolve conflict problems between residents community with a campus community that has been going on for two decades; Reaching the target so that conflicts can be turned into collaboration between village residents and the campus community in this research; Finding methods or perfecting existing research methods as an effort to be taken by researchers to solve research problems.

It was also explained that previous researchers were inspired by the results of M. Bambang Pranowo's research in 1998 on "Campus People and Village People". Which reveals the existence of conflicts that occur in interactions between the Syiah Kuala University community and the people around the campus. The study conducted by Bambang Pranowo is summarized in a book with four other authors. Research conducted by Bambang in 1988 began with the statement that at that time the study of social interactions between ethnic groups, the elite and ordinary people, had not attracted much interest from social science scholars in Indonesia. The purpose of researching elite and ordinary community groups is to gain knowledge about the social interaction that takes place between the gampong community around the Darussalam campus and the Darussalam campus community, to find out the reciprocity that occurs from this social interaction. This study found many differences, especially in terms of background, social status, livelihood, education and behavior patterns.

This book also reveals that several contexts of conflict in Aceh have been extensively researched by Acehnese and people from outside Aceh as well as foreigners. As research on women and the Aceh conflict was written by Zubaidah entitled "Peram Acehnese Women's Organization in the Process of Resolving Armed Conflict in Aceh". This study reveals a different perspective on the conflict that occurred in Aceh, from the point of view of Acehnese women. Research conducted by Elizabeth F. Dewxler on the violent conflict that occurred in Aceh. This study conveys about violent behavior and shadow history that appears

antagonistic. And also Amirizal J. Prang's writings which discuss legal and political events in Aceh during the conflict and peace era. Fachry Ali also wrote about the role of Jusuf Kalla, vice president of the Republic of Indonesia in resolving the conflict that occurred in Aceh by signing a peace agreement in 2005.

Research on conflict and higher education was conducted by Sumardjo and Aman Wirakartakusumah in 2009. The focus of this research is on the dynamics of peaceful life in society. This research study conveys efforts to create inner life and the main role in Higher Education is to develop and explore superior cultural values in people's lives through education for students and lecturers as well as educational staff in academic life in real lecture practice in the field. Many of these studies make us get a source of information or inspiration as students to do research as well. The researcher also has a foundation for the theory used as an analytical tool in this paper, as has been captured by Bambang Pranowo in his research. The researcher found that studies on conflict in Aceh in the context of social interaction between community groups, conflicts and their widely published resolutions seem to be minimal.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Social Relations Theory**

This book also learns from the concepts used. Based on Bambang's concept that social life always creates relationships between humans in a certain environment. According to Ian Craib, society has two elements, namely the first is rational which is related to each other in forming a social environment, while the second is that society must also have an increase in what appears on the surface and also a level of basic existence which has a special meaning. . Social relations can be divided into two, namely associative relationships are relationships that strengthen group solidarity and are positive, while dissociative relationships are stretchable or unsteady in solidarity and are negative.

Associative social relations have forms such as cooperation, accommodation, assimilation, and acculturation. cooperation (cooperation) can be carried out by at least two individuals to achieve common goals. Accommodation can be interpreted as a condition or process that occurs when there is interaction between individuals or groups of people related to prevailing social values and norms. Assimilation is a social process that arises when groups of people with different cultural backgrounds interact interactively for a long time. The process of assimilation can arise if there are groups of people with different cultures and individuals as members of the group get along directly with each other, and the cultures of these human groups adapt and change respectively. Acculturation is a state of foreign culture that runs slowly and is adapted to one's own culture, so that one's own cultural personality is not lost. For example, Hindu and Islamic culture can be seen in the architecture of the Kudus mosque.

### **Conflict Theory**

Conflict becomes the theoretical basis of research is a dissociative social relationship. This theory reveals that society has two faces, namely conflict and consensus. The existence of disputes and conflicts in the social system and various elements in society can cause disintegration and change. According to Ralf Dahrendorf, he saw the relationship between conflict, groups and change. Groups are divided into 3 main types, namely pseudo groups, important groups and actual groups. The forms of dissociative social relations are divided into three, namely competition, controversy and dispute. Competition is a social process between individuals and individuals, groups and groups or groups and individuals in an effort to

achieve certain advantages without violence and threats to challenge the opposing party. Conflict analysis is a practical process for understanding and testing the reality of conflict from various perspectives and then becomes the basis for planning and developing strategies.

The method and approach used by the researcher is research using a qualitative approach, namely research to provide explanations and critical understanding of conflicts between residents around the Malik Saleh University campus and the campus community and will explain human experience. The results of this study are expected to be the basis for resolving existing conflicts by policy makers, especially at Malikusali University. The expected expectations are closely related to the existence of qualitative research that can influence policy decisions. This research also uses a different interpretive approach by trying to find explanations for social and cultural events, in this case community members around the Maliku Saleh University campus are in conflict with Maiku Saleh University. This method is used based on the views and experiences of researchers. In this approach, researchers look at and examine facts related to conflicts that occur within the existing time frame, then try to understand the implications of these conflicts.

Then what we can also know is that the data and data sources obtained are certain. The data collected in this study include primary sources in the form of interviews and field observations, and secondary sources in the form of newspapers, magazines, books, research results, reports and other documents. Primary data collection (primary sources) was carried out through in-depth interviews with the community around the Malikussaleh University campus, residents of Gampong Reuleut Barat, Reuleut Timur, Paya Gaboh, and Cot Kemuneng, as well as residents of Paloh, Blang Pulo, Cot Trieng, and Padang Sakti, who are considered to understand and experiencing the conflict directly by interviewing research subjects on issues of social relations, influence (acculturation), etc. The latest conflict around the Malikussaleh University campus and its reactions. Representatives of the Keuchik, Tuha Peut, village communities and participants who were directly involved in this conflict became part of the research object. Interviews were also conducted with various parties within the Unimal academic community. The interview involved students both on campus and those living in dormitories on campus, representatives of the Student Executive Body (BEM), lecturers and staff, especially those from villages around the campus. The author also interviewed a North Aceh DPRD member who actively advocated for the people of Reuleut to submit a motion and appeal to Unimal. In addition, secondary data collection (secondary sources) is carried out by tracing written materials such as books, magazines, bulletins, newspapers/newspapers and other unpublished unwritten materials. These files were obtained, among others, through archives owned by Unimal and archives from the community. Some of the interesting things that the author obtained during this recording were documents written by the Keuchik of Gampong Reuluet Timur, which explained chronologically the boundaries of the Reuleut campus and briefly explained the history of land by the people of Gampong Reuluet Timur.

In addition, this book also explains how the data collection procedure in this study can be learned as students, namely primary data obtained in the field in the form of in-depth interviews which are transcribed into written form. The data will be combined with secondary data from news written in print media (newspapers, magazines, bulletins or periodicals) and scientific comments and opinions from various mass media, including the internet. The data will be categorized in a simple taxonomy process involving several important questions and themes. In addition, similar data will be reduced to reduce the amount of data that is too large to then be analyzed based on certain themes that are considered to be able to answer this research. The results of this analysis will be poured into a research report and then presented at a research workshop. The sequence of research

activities is one cycle, divided into seven phases: Phase 1, Operational Preparation, featuring a small consultation session between the author and the research co-researchers, as well as the initial field data collectors. The second stage, through books, magazines, newspapers, bulletins or pamphlets, etc. especially important periods related to Aceh, by exploring general sources related to Aceh to collect secondary data (Secondary Information). The focus of this research is social interaction and conflict between communities. The third stage was collecting first-hand information and conducting in-depth interviews with various informants. In addition, the simultaneous production of hard-copy interview transcripts was carried out as reference documents, accompanied by FGDs (focus group discussions) between researchers and colleagues and field staff. The fourth stage, data classification or data classification, is associated with each part of the research findings. At this stage of data classification, some data needs to be simplified, and only the most important data is quoted and recorded in that section. The fifth stage, holding a symposium, is a limited internal discussion about the framework for writing a complete research report as a unified whole, determines a more appropriate research report title, and strengthens the analysis of various parts of the paper. In the sixth stage, the authors compiled a report with agreed graphics, based on the findings of the symposium and field data, as well as other secondary data. The seventh stage, printing reports and other technical preparations such as making indexes and other existing writing technical improvements.

After carrying out several steps, data validity checking is also carried out to determine the criteria for data that are considered valid, namely if: it is true that something happened and can be proven in writing, the truth about something can be verified by a second party or a third party (cover both sides) verbally, are objective in nature, not solely based on opinions or subjective assessments of researchers or research subjects, obtained through methods that are in accordance with the rules of science. This book also explains the sources of reference in this research, namely scientific research on the problem of horizontal social conflict in Aceh which has been carried out in the form of articles and scientific works which have also been compiled into books. These materials will be used to check the validity of the data obtained in the field (raw data). Data that has been collected and passed the stages of validation, classification, reduction will be checked for validity. Verification of this data will be carried out in two stages. First, using documents, books, magazines, newspapers or leaflets or other written materials to compare with journal articles written by previous researchers on similar topics. Second, in the raw data, observations will be recorded visually (photos). In the raw interview data, all expressions and judgments will be compared with interviews with other people who live close to the subject and also compared with secondary data about the matter or topic being discussed. If invalid data is found, then the data will be reduced and will not go through the process of analysis and interpretation at a later stage.

The fourth chapter General Description of the Study site regarding social relations, acculturation and conflict in the Community together with Unimal university residents took over the territory of Two university areas from the four Unimal university areas, namely the main Reuleut Campus area in Muara Batu District, North Aceh Regency and the Bukit university area Beautiful in Muara Satu District, Lhokseumawe City. The determination of this area was carried out deliberately together. Based on the initial mapping, there were conflicts recorded in the two university locations. Although, the author himself is also too aware that learning about social relations and acculturation among the residents of the Unimal Campus together with village residents in other areas of the Unimal university area is also important, namely the Lancang Garam<sup>52</sup> university area and the Uteun Kot, Cunda university area are interesting and important, because each each of them has a form and also a certain

relationship characteristic as well. If you look at its early history, the Unimal campus is located in the Lancang Garam area, in downtown Lhokseumawe. The existing land occupies an area of only about 3,249 m<sup>2</sup>. In this university area Unimal has buildings, lecture rooms, laboratories, libraries, computer centers and studios to support the activities of teaching staff and students in carrying out education and teaching, research and community service.

### **Reuleut Main Campus**

- **Location.** The Reuleut Campus is the main university of Unimal which is located in Muara Batu District, North Aceh Regency. 2010 North Aceh district<sup>54</sup> consists of 27 sub-districts consisting of 70 settlements and 852 villages or gampongs. <sup>55</sup> The university's land area is located between Gampong Reuleut Timu, Gampong Reuleut Barat, Gampong Paya Gaboh and Gampong Cot Kemuneng. Looking at the availability of social institutions available in these four gampongs, the author found that only Gampong Reuleut Timu had complete institutions social institutions, namely: Traditional Institutions, BPD/Tuha Peut, LKMD/Tuha Lapan, Karang Taruna, Farmer Groups, Cooperatives, Youth Organizations, Women's Organizations, Mutual Cooperation Groups and Religious Organizations but in the other three gampongs they do not yet have these social institutions in full. Those available include Tuha Peut, Tuha Lapan, Youth Organizations and Farmer Groups.
- **Land.** Unimal university location in Reuleut has been around since 2011. 1986<sup>57</sup>. The condition of the land surface is hilly and contains more than one steep valley. The current condition of the land has been cleared of shrubs, but for more than one section of the area where lecture facilities have not yet been built, it still contains shrubs, especially at the back of the campus. In general, the soil texture is calcareous and there are no water sources on the soil surface.
- **Available infrastructure,** as with land which is one of the necessary conditions for efforts to establish Unimal existence and availability of infrastructure, is also a part that needs to be continuously improved by Unimal management. At the beginning of Unimal's existence in Reuleut in 1986, there was only the General Lecture Room Building (RKU). Based on the information that the author obtained from UPT Planning Unimal<sup>61</sup> and the final report document for the Unimal Master Plan for 2003, it was found that the building had 2 (two) floors and in 2003 the situation of the building had experienced looting of the roof structure, window sills and doors (as a result of ongoing against the Aceh conflict era). While the other buildings have suffered heavy damage and cannot be rehabilitated. The construction of the main campus has been carried out since 2003 by carrying out the construction of lecture hall buildings and campus entrances. The construction of this building received funds from the North Aceh APBD, NAD Province APBD and also the APBN. During this development era there was a dispute over ownership of Unimal land with several residents which caused development delays at Unimal.

### **Bukit Indah Campus, Lhokseumawe**

- **Location.** The Bukit Indah campus is one of the campuses owned by Unimal, which was a grant from Exxon Mobil after the end of the exploration and processing of liquefied natural gas. In addition to the Bukit Indah campus complex, which was originally intended for the housing complex for Mobil Oil employees or commonly known as Exxon Mobil Unimal, including obtaining a sports building grant (GOR) at the location of Uteun Kot, Cunda, which is currently being used as a multi-purpose space or for activities badminton and table tennis. The location around the GOR includes a small building which has been used as a lecture service for the Medical Education Study Program (PSPD) since 2008. This location

has a land area of approximately 111 with the number of buildings (former housing). approximately 80 houses. Related to the Bukit Indah campus itself – the location is located in Paloh, Muara Satu District, Lhokseumawe City. 63 Administratively, Muara Satu District is the youngest sub-district in the Lhokseumawe Municipal Government, is a division of Muara Dua District and took over the location of the sub-district administration in East Batuphat.

Apart from that, this book also discusses how social interaction or what is also commonly called social processes is the main condition for association. Gillin stated that social interaction is a dynamic social relationship involving relationships between individuals, between humans, and between individuals and human groups. he added that social interaction between groups occurs between groups as a unit and usually not the individual members. Social interaction itself is only possible if two conditions are met, namely social contact. These two conditions are cumulative, because it is impossible to make social interaction not occur even in the next nature, social interaction can occur or be negative.

### **Observing social interaction between the Unimal campus people and the Reuleut village people. From cooperation leads to conflict which ends in compromise**

To observe the social interactions that occur between the community on campus and residents around the Uteunkot Cunda Campus. At that time, there were advantages and disadvantages of Reuleut which were also felt by the community from some of them who felt that the condition of the campus was still not suitable for carrying out activities and the relatively long distance from downtown Lhokseumawe also affected this plan. But on the other hand, the condition of the campus in Lancang Garam no longer allows each of the existing faculties to be used with increasing interest and opportunities to admit new ones at Unimal. speaking of social interactions between campus people and village people, we are talking about two different groups of people. Campus people are often described as uneducated and country people. The differences between the two groups of people in terms of behavior, customs and with socio-cultural values are unlikely to cause conflict. forms of social interaction that are cooperative, competitive and even conflictual. Another form that also appears, called accommodation, is the stage during which the dispute can be temporarily resolved and accepted by the parties. In line with this, the Keuchik Gampong Reuleut Timur said that ". with the existence of a university in Reuleut, the people of Reuleut will get higher education, the area will progress, the level of ignorance will decrease and the job opportunities for the community will be greater.

The concession and grant of land on the Unimal campus at a relatively very low price came with great expectations from the community, not only in more concrete terms, all of which were contained in the form of an agreement between the community and the local government. The hope in question is that the land that has been granted to the government of North Aceh for the Reuleut community whose land has been communicated must receive a scholarship. village people who stated that Unimal had no intention of carrying out developments in Reuleut based on various information received by villagers from Unimal. Among them said that the construction of the laboratory building could be placed on the Bukit Indah campus due to a request from the funding provider (the villagers did not know exactly who the intended donor was). Unimal it is part of the Unimal authority.

This condition, in the view of the villagers, was deception by Unimal against them. The community also saw that Unimal should not forget the services of the villagers, but on the other hand, the campus people said that many of the things asked by the villagers had gone

too far. The community asked that every activity plan carried out by the campus must be conveyed to the village people, it must also involve the presence of village people. The community's sense of disappointment with Unimal in particular and the Government has had an impact related to the conflict between the campus people and the village people. That the conflict that occurred was actually not between villagers and campus people who stated that it was the Unimal academic community, namely Unimal lecturers, employees and students, but with general disappointment towards Unimal as an institution that represents the existence of the government. The community feels that their access has been limited by the government to be able to continue to participate in the development of Unimal.

Even though the Kemuneng village people said that there was no direct conflict with the Unimal campus people, they acknowledged that the interactions that had occurred had begun to become tenuous, this could be indicated by the lack of various activities and donations that had been given by the Chancellor of Unimal for the people of the village of Cot Kemuneng. So, even though there was no direct conflict between the residents of the village of Cot Kemuneng Paya Gaboh and the surrounding villages, especially the West Village, the conflict that arose regarding robberies that had occurred in the university campus area, it is undeniable that people on campus still accuse people of robbery. but without proving exactly who the villagers from among the four villages around him are. Therefore Reuleut Timurdan and Paya Gaboh said that it was too much to blame the villagers without knowing in advance who had done it.

### **Tolerance with the potential for conflict: Social interactions that exist between campus people and village people around the Bukit Indah campus**

The view of a Tuha Peut<sup>171</sup> in Blang Pulo village who stated, "...that the existence of Unimal in Bukit Indah is a blessing for the villagers themselves", will begin an exploration regarding the interactions that arise between campus residents and villagers around the Bukit Indah campus. His statement is coupled with the fact of the economic growth of the surrounding community with the existence of the Bukit Indah campus. There are approximately 42 (forty-two) community canteens<sup>172</sup> in small size as well as various photocopying kiosks, internet cafes and boarding houses that have been opened by the villagers to meet the needs of campus residents. Regarding the social interaction that occurred between the two parties, Syarifuddin said that "...many people here already understand the benefits of the existence of the Unimal campus, so in general there are almost no problems that occur."

Tolerance is a form of accommodation based on mutual respect for the interests of others so that disputes can be prevented or not occur. In this case, tolerance arises because of the awareness of each individual that is not planned. However, the results of observations and information gathering that the authors did also found a potential conflict that might arise between the two parties. This happens more because of the attitude of the parties that are not pleasing to the other party. If the campus people – through Unimal Public Relations – say that the relationship is in the very good category because of the communication that is built, the village people do not see it that way. During the interview with elements of the Blang Pulo village apparatus, also attended by an RT Head, the Village Treasurer in addition to officials from the Keuchik and Tuha Peut. Of the four, the authors found an ideal condition desired by the local villagers, namely that there were meetings held by both parties with the aim of establishing good cooperation. <sup>177</sup> In addition, they also hoped that Unimal would give priority attention to the Blang Pulo community. compared to other people from the surrounding villages, because Unimal is in the village of Blang Pulo.

It was revealed during this meeting that the Blang Pulo villagers were jealous of the Padang Sakti villagers who, to their knowledge, received more assistance, such as zakat and



livestock. Another condition that also allows conflicts to arise between campus people and village people is the existence of harlan – which offers goods transportation services within the campus environment and in practice the presence of harlan is a little unsettling to campus people. The author's personal experience with village people who work as harlans is one of the author's considerations regarding the possibility of conflict arising in the future.

In addition to Harlan's whereabouts as stated above, one of the traders<sup>181</sup> at the Bukit Indah campus canteen revealed that there had been a dispute between them and Unimal. This dispute occurred at the beginning of the transfer of a number of faculties to the Bukit Indah campus. At that time, he and several merchant partners had rented a becko car to level a part of the BI campus land which had been planned to be used by them to open a canteen within the campus area. The Unimal Chancellor's concerns—especially related to the possibility of village people asking for projects at Unimal—in the village people's view was a mere miscommunication<sup>183</sup>. Even though the villagers around the Bukit Indah campus, as well as those on the Reuleut Main campus, have great hopes for Unimal to involve village people.

The community has mapped out their weaknesses, but campus people have not been able to read the opportunities that exist to then take real action in realizing the implementation of the Tridharma of Higher Education. The author remembers a saying that often reveals the existence of a campus like an ivory tower, not rooted in the midst of society, and even difficult to reach by the surrounding community. The process of teaching and learning in lecture halls should be an initial provision for students and lecturers to be able to examine the social conditions around them. That the responsibility for advancing society is basically not only the burden of the government, but also part of the responsibility of universities in creating various innovations that can be applied in society. Thus the philosophy of Higher Education's existence that "knowledge for knowledge" will be realized.

### **Acculturation between Campus People and Village People**

The social interaction between students and the village community around the campus provides several mutual influences and mutual care. If in the previous section the discussion focused on the interactions that occur between campus people and village people and it is known that various interactions have occurred in associative and dissociative forms due to various conditions and various existing factors, then in this section the author will explore specific interactions. that exists between campus people, namely the academic community of Malikussaleh University and village people. There are various factors – internal and external – that influence the process of acculturation. For example, internally - acculturation will be heavily influenced by discovery, invention and innovation. All three are factors that will positively influence the acculturation process. Various inventions and refinements to these ideas were born because of people's awareness of their shortcomings in life, such as the quality of expertise of community members. Another internal factor that affects acculturation is the existence of conflicts that occur in society and or the occurrence of rebellion. While the external factors that can affect the acculturation process are change, war and the influence of other cultures.

This acculturation process that has occurred, on the one hand, is not impossible to lead to an assimilation process. Koentjaraningrat<sup>185</sup> said that the assimilation process occurs when there are three elements, namely: (a) there are groups of people who come from different cultural environments, (b) individuals and groups interact directly with each other intensively for quite a long time, and (c) ) the culture of the group changes to adapt to each other.

## **Conflict Resolution and Escalation**

Efforts that have been made by the community to resolve the conflict for a decade have resulted in a resolution. However, the existence of this resolution creates new problems for the community so that what can happen is the development of a wider conflict, this is due to a sense of dissatisfaction with the community. Resolutions that should lead to peace and cooperation. In the case of this study there was a conflict of social interaction between campus people and village people that was unavoidable. Every interaction that is carried out will lead to conflict and every conflict will lead to a resolution or consensus or peace. Conflicts can occur again if the resolution or peace is not satisfied, causing new conflicts. This conflict has been understood by each party in terms of positive and negative. In a number of conditions it appears that campus and village people as well as the North Aceh regional government have proposed and carried out the following things as an effort to resolve the conflict:

1. Provision of Peng Ie Saka (tali asih) and work study opportunities in the campus environment;
2. Settlement through litigation (judicial process);
3. Taking the political route;
4. Deliberation (opening a dialogue forum).

## **Giving Peng Ie Saka and Opportunities to Study and Work in the Campus Environment**

Giving peng ie saka in Indonesian is called tali asih, a demand from the villagers that was submitted to the regional government of North Aceh district. Based on information from the community, the demands of Peng ie Saka were granted based on the disappointment of the villagers towards Unimal and the North Aceh district government. This conflict started with the holding of a thanksgiving event for the existence of an educational institution in the village, then the North Aceh district head said that he would provide assistance funds to cooperatives in the village signed by the Chancellor of Unimal and Abdul muthalib.A as representatives of the community whose land is used in the Unimal campus complex . The campus did not know about the activities that took place in the cooperative other than providing office supplies needed by the cooperative. Information from one of the residents there was an internal problem within the cooperative. In addition, several members of the cooperative also stated that there had been misuse of the aid funds that had been given. Regardless of the internal problems that occur in the cooperative, giving peng ie saka is a reconciliation effort that is made to not only resolve conflicts but to make efforts to transform conflicts or it can be said to change conflicts that occur so that peace between parties can occur.

## **Conflict Resolution Through Litigation (Justice Process)**

Solving problems through the judicial process is a mechanism adopted by a campus member to resolve problems between campus residents and village people. There are several events that can be recorded in this case study, namely demonstrations by villagers who closed the entrance to the campus in 2005, theft and petty criminal cases, and demands for land compensation by villagers against campus residents. The litigation process was carried out as a form of disappointment by the villagers towards the campus because it had to be discussed with the residents until litigation was chosen as the final way in the conflict resolution process. Campus people consist of educated people or social scientists so they should understand how to solve social problems that occur. From the conflicts that occurred, campus residents should have made village residents a place to do community service so that the philosophy that says "knowledge for knowledge" can be carried out by all campus residents.

## **Taking the Political Path**

Increased political awareness and education in the people of North Aceh after the 2005 Helsinki MoU was signed in Finland, so the legislative route is the popular path chosen to carry out reports on various existing grievances. The results of Indonesia's political reform in 1998 turned out to be a new path for political accommodation for the people of Aceh, even in resolving regional to local and micro conflicts such as the conflict between the villagers and the campus people. Elections on this political path are carried out by the community because so far the Unimal campus has also used legal channels, straight-forward to courts, prisons and even the police. So that the political path vis-a-vis the legal route will then open space for alternative routes, namely through deliberation or negotiation or mediation. In this deliberation and negotiation process, of course, a conflict resolution agent is needed so that the chances of resolving this conflict case are considered very small.

## **Deliberation (Open Dialogue Forum)**

After taking the litigation route, it seems that conflict cases between village residents and campus residents do not get results for conflict resolution. So, a non-litigation process was taken, namely in the form of opening a dialogue forum between the two parties, namely village people and campus people facilitated by the North Aceh regional government. This effort is carried out in the form of deliberations in order to negotiate in a more peaceful form. This deliberation is a very effective step to be part of conflict resolution efforts in society.

## **CONCLUSION**

Conclusions in research on social interaction, acculturation and conflict between the Unimal campus community and the people of Reuleut and Blang Pulo are results that we can use as sources of relevant information and show the results that this conflict has occurred since 2011. Conflict resolution has also been carried out by many parties such as the North Aceh Regional Government, Unimal Students and law enforcement officers. However, the problem cannot be completely resolved and this conflict also makes the community unable to cooperate, this makes the conflict not less, but even stronger. The decline in the quality of social relations between the campus community and society is also getting further. It is very worrying for us as students that the Unimal campus is a source of knowledge, a place for intellectuals to live, a place for new ideas to be born, and a producer of scholars who are composed of high morals. However, it is seen as a campus for a source of money or a source of livelihood, but the Unimal campus is also still viewed from a clear lens as having a better impact as well as progress and benefits for all of Aceh. Even though in the past the conflict started and they thought that the Unimal campus was a representative of the central government which was not synchronous because of the people's populist ideas to build Aceh's self-reliance.

We also know that the disturbance to the security of the Unimal Campus is not good, namely there were many thefts, staff kidnappings during the 2002-2005 period and livestock instructions into the campus area as well as demonstrations that barricaded the traffic of employees and lecturers and students to access the campus. It is very concerning if this happens in another campus environment. Therefore, we can learn from the recommendations offered by the authors in this study and become ways of how we resolve and prevent similar conflicts. where existing social relations must continue to be strengthened between the campus and the villagers by visiting the villages around the unimal, students are also invited to try to explore and understand the problems faced by the villagers. The campus is also invited to provide resources in helping the community to feel more about the existence of the

campus with all its potential. Providing scholarships to the surrounding community also needs to be revived, because this social relationship must also be based on giving appreciation for achievements or scientific achievements from the community, which is a strong relationship. Then the acculturation process that has occurred must be deepened and improved in terms of quality. Technological progress must also be felt by the community around the Unimal campus. And this campus must also be empowered for the surrounding community. Actually from this research there are many lessons that we can take as students, academics, lecturers or the campus. Starting from how this conflict occurred, and the many solutions, as well as ways that we can use as a reference in resolving and preventing conflicts between the campus and the surrounding community. The knowledge gained in this book is invaluable and invaluable.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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