

HISTORY AND DYNAMICS OF THE INDONESIAN ISLAMIC STUDENT MOVEMENT (PMII) SALATIGA CITY BRANCH (1980-2016)

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the history and dynamics of the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII) Salatiga City Branch (1980-2016). This research is a literature study using a historical and social approach. Data sources are taken from books, journal articles and other relevant sources, then enriched with field data sourced from historical actors. This research was carried out through heuristic, verification, interpretation and historiography stages. The results of this research found several things, namely: first, PMII Salatiga City Branch was founded in 1965 on a Christian campus by Matori Abdul Djalil with the aim of forming Indonesian Muslim individuals who are devoted to Allah SWT, virtuous, knowledgeable, capable and responsible in practicing their knowledge and commitment to fighting for the ideals of Indonesian independence. Second, PMII Salatiga City Branch underwent structural restructuring in 1980, and successfully held the first Branch Conference (Konfercab) in Salatiga City. Third, PMII Salatiga City Branch experienced organizational dynamics both in terms of membership and organizational programs like organizations in general due to various factors, including: organizational vacuum and the change in campus status from STAIN to IAIN Salatiga.

Keywords: organization; history; dynamics; Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII)

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sejarah dan dinamika Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia (PMII) Cabang Kota Salatiga (1980-2016). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian studi pustaka dengan menggunakan pendekatan historis dan sosial. Sumber data diambil dari buku, artikel jurnal, dan sumber relevan lainnya, kemudian diperkaya dengan data-data lapangan yang bersumber dari pelaku sejarah. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui tahapan heuristik, verifikasi, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan beberapa hal, yaitu: pertama, PMII Cabang Kota Salatiga didirikan pada 1965 di kampus Kristen oleh Matori Abdul Djaliil dengan tujuan membentuk pribadi Muslim Indonesia yang bertakwa kepada Allah SWT, berbudi luhur, berilmu, cakap dan bertanggung jawab dalam mengamalkan ilmunya serta komitmen memperjuangkan cita-cita kemerdekaan Indonesia. Kedua, PMII Cabang Kota Salatiga mengalami penataan struktural pada 1980, dan berhasil melakukan Konferensi Cabang (Konfercab) pertama kali di Kota Salatiga. Ketiga, PMII Cabang Kota Salatiga mengalami dinamika organisasi baik dari segi keanggotaan maupun program-program organisasi layaknya organisasi pada umumnya dikarenakan berbagai faktor, diantaranya: kevakuman organisasi dan peralihan status kampus dari STAIN menjadi IAIN Salatiga.

Kata kunci: organisasi; sejarah; dinamika; Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia (PMII)

Introduction

Extra-campus student organization is an organization with a student background that stands outside the authority of the campus. The term extra-campus student organization emerged during the New Order era which implemented the NKK/BKK (Normalization of Campus Life/Student Coordinating Body) system on all campuses in Indonesia, resulting in student institutions such as BEM and others being eliminated because they were considered dangerous by the government at that time, then the term extra-campus student organization emerged as a form of student existence as intellectuals who voiced justice for the oppressed Indonesian people during the New Order era (Pipin, 2015).

The role of external campus student organizations is not only dominant in student politics, but also a base for Indonesian political forces and community organizations (Ormas) outside the campus because of the productivity of extra-campus organizations distributing their best cadres to develop their careers. Noting the role and position of extra-campus organizations that are very dominant on campus and the prospects for Indonesian democracy, extra-campus organizations can be considered a very productive land not only in producing cadres who are militant and able to support the ideology of the organization. More than that, extra-campus organizations are a circuit of issues, thoughts, and interests from various forces outside the campus. The circulation of issues, thoughts, and interests is thought to have a very large contribution (Bisma, 2017). One of the Extra Campus Student Organizations in Salatiga is the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII). The PMII is one of the movement organizations that played a role in guarding and criticizing the policies of the New Order government. This organization, which was founded on April 17, 1960, is one of the organizations that has continued to oversee the history of this nation, both during the Old Order under President Soekarno and the New Order under President Soeharto. PMII has branches on most campuses throughout Indonesia. Salatiga City branch is one of them.

The establishment of PMII originated from the strong desire of Nahdlatul Ulama' or Nahdliyin students to form an organization with *Ahlussunnah wal Jama'ah* ideology. The establishment of PMII cannot be

separated from the existence of the Nahdlatul Ulama Student Association - Nahdlatul Ulama Student Association (IPNU-IPPNU). Historically, PMII is a link to the college department of IPNU which was formed in the Third Congress in Cirebon, West Java on December 27-31, 1958. In this student organization, many students are members, even the majority of functionaries of the IPNU-IPPNU central board are students. Efforts from Nahdliyin students to establish special organizations for students have actually been around for a long time. For example, the establishment of the NU Student Association (IMANU) in December 1955 in Jakarta, the NU Student Association (PMNU) in Bandung, and the NU Student Family (KMNU) in Surakarta City. Faced with this, the efforts made by IPNU-IPPNU were to form a college department to accommodate the aspirations of Nahdliyin students. These efforts did not make much progress because the objective conditions showed that the desires of students were very different from the desires, dynamics, and behavior of students. The spirit to establish a student organization specifically for Nahdliyin students was strengthened when IPNU-IPPNU held a Big Conference on March 14-17, 1960 in Kaliurang Yogyakarta. The forum resulted in a decision on the need to establish a student organization specifically for Nahdliyin students. To prepare it, a committee of 13 people was formed as the founding sponsor of the Nahdliyin student organization with a deadline of one month which was planned to be held in Surabaya. The birth of PMII was then proclaimed at Balai Pemuda Surabaya in a reception that received great attention from the mass of students, extra and intra university organizations in Surabaya and was also attended by several representatives of political parties (Alfas, 2006).

At the beginning of its establishment, PMII was a student organization that was dependent on NU. This means that it was more intended as a tool to strengthen the NU Party. This is evident in PMII's activities between 1960-1972 as most of its programs were politically oriented. Furthermore, one of the major moments in PMII's history that brought major and fundamental changes was the declaration of PMII's independence on July 14, 1972 in Murnajati Lawang, Malang, East Java. The event was later known as the "Murnajati Declaration." This declaration made PMII an independent organization from various political party interests, including the NU Party.

One of the Extra Campus Organizations that provides opportunities for students to become leaders is the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII). The Indonesian Islamic Student Movement was born from the womb of the world's largest Islamic organization, Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), with the first chairman being Mahbub Djunaedi (Alfas, 2006).

The Branch Committee (PC) of PMII Salatiga City has been in existence since 1965 or four years after PB PMII was declared, PC PMII Salatiga City is one of the oldest PMII branches in terms of age and is the first Islamic-based extra-campus organization in Salatiga City. At first, PC PMII Salatiga City was born on the campus of Satya Wacana Christian University (UKSW), at that time one of the founding figures of PC PMII Salatiga City was Matori Abdul Djalil, from 1965 until now. PMII PC Salatiga City still exists in the world of movement, especially in Salatiga City. At the beginning of PMII's existence in Salatiga, there was no structured management like any other organization today, this lasted until 1980. This research is important to do because there has never been a study that discusses the history and dynamics of PMII Salatiga City Branch. Based on the description above, it is necessary to analyze a case study related to the Islamic Student Movement (PMII) Salatiga City Branch.

Method

This research is a literature study research. The approach used is a historical and social approach to finding, describing and presenting the truth. The aim is to describe and analyze past events (Abdurrahman, 1999). In the context of this research, a historical approach is used to determine the history and dynamics of PMII Salatiga City Branch, while a social approach is used to display the social forces supporting PMII Salatiga City Branch so that it remains strong and prosperous to this day.

The data sources for this research were taken from books, journal articles and other relevant sources, then enriched with field data sourced from historical actors. This research was carried out through heuristic, verification, interpretation and historiography stages (Hamid & Majdid, 2011).

Thus, this research uses methods in historical science, namely a set of rules and synthesizing, critically evaluating and conveying a written synthesis or procedure or in compiling details that have been concluded from authentic

documents into an interconnected story. Kuntowijoyo was quoted by Hamid and Majdid (2011) defines historical methods as the application and technical guidance of historical materials, criticism and interpretation as well as presenting them in written form. Without a method, a collection of knowledge about a particular object cannot be said to be a science even though there are other provisions (Hamid & Majdid, 2011). This is what Kenneth D. Bailey calls as quoted by Hamid and Majdid (2011) that methods are research techniques or tools used to collect data, while methodology is a philosophy about the research process which includes assumptions, values, standards or criteria used to interpret data and make conclusions.

Results and Discussion

History of PMII Salatiga City Branch

The Emergence of Universities in Salatiga City

Salatiga, with its small town and increasingly ideological resources, has been able to improve education in various areas in Salatiga. Muslim communities that were once marginalized and only a small number of them were able to enjoy education slowly increased with the initiative to establish their own Islamic schools. This began to materialize with the first Islamic school in Salatiga, namely the establishment of SGAI (Sekolah Guru Agama Islam) in 1950, and then changed to PGA (Pendidikan Guru Agama Islam) in 1951 based on the Government Letter of the Ministry of Religion No.07 of 1950/15 December 1951, then changed again to PGAN in 1954, then changed again to Sekolah Dinas Guru Agama in 1959, then in 1978 divided into MTSN Salatiga and in 1990 PGA changed to MAN Salatiga (Mutiah, 2020).

In 1956, the first university in Salatiga was founded, Perguruan Tinggi Pendidikan Guru Kristen Indonesia (PTPG-KI). It was inaugurated on November 30, 1956 with five departments, namely Education, History, English, Law, and Economics. PTPG-KI Satya Wacana changed to FKIP-KI on July 17, 1959. Then on December 5, 1959 it was inaugurated as Satya Wacana Christian University with the presence of the Faculty of Economics and the Faculty of Law which was then followed by the opening of several new Faculties and Study Programs. As a private university that is now past its

golden age, Satya Wacana, which means "Faithful to the Word of God", continues to grow and gain the trust of both the community and the government (Widiarto, 2006).

With the establishment of the Christian university, some Islamic community leaders moved to establish an Islamic university, namely the Faculty of Education (FIP) of the Institute of Teacher Training and Education (IKIP) Nahdlatul Ulama in Salatiga, which later turned into the Faculty of Tarbiyah which was still merged with the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Walisongo Semarang in 1969. Which now turns into Salatiga State Islamic University.

The Emptiness of Islamic-based Student Organizations: Establishment of PMII Salatiga City Branch on a Christian Campus

The basic idea of the establishment of the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII) organization originated from the strong desire of Nahdliyin students to form a student organization with *Ahlussunnah wal Jama'ah* ideology (Falakh, 1988). The birth of PMII was sponsored by 13 Nahdliyin student leaders, who came from Bandung, Jakarta, Semarang, Surakarta, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Malang, and Makassar. These eight cities became the forerunners of PMII in Indonesia. The trial in the Nahdliyin student deliberation took place at the NU Muallimin Madrasah building in Wonokromo Surabaya from April 14-16, 1960. Meanwhile, the basic rules of PMII organization were declared to come into force on April 17, 1960. Finally, the PMII was officially established on April 17, 1960, proclaimed at Balai Pemuda Surabaya with the general chairman Mahbub Junaidi in a reception that received great attention from the student period, extra and intra university organizations in Surabaya and also attended by representatives of political parties.

In the beginning, PMII only existed in the eight cities above. Then gradually PMII grew and touched all regions and areas in Indonesia with the establishment of both state and private universities at that time. One of them is the Salatiga City branch of PMII. The Salatiga City branch of the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII) was first established at Satya Wacana Christian University (UKSW) because at that time UKSW was the only campus in Salatiga City. At WSSU, there was no extra-campus

organization based on NU Muslims, there was only the Indonesian National Student Movement (GMNI) and the Indonesian Christian Student Movement (GMKI), there was no extra-campus organization that accommodated Muslim students at UKSW. The majority of Muslim students at UKSW are in GMNI, but it is different from the founder of the first Salatiga City Branch of PMII, namely Matori Abdul Djalil, who was born from a family of Nahdliyin figures, trying to gather other UKSW Islamic students to join a Muslim organization with the *Ahlusunnah wal Jama'ah* ideology, namely the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (Sholeh, 2021).

Although at that time Matori was close to GMNI, this NU youth activist still chose to establish PMII, which was later recorded by history in 1965 as the first PMII on a Christian campus, and also the first PMII in Salatiga City. Although it was the first time PMII was established on a Christian campus, PMII succeeded in becoming a respected extra-campus organization at UKSW, and was even considered equal to GMKI and GMNI (Ali & Y, 2008).

In 1966, shortly after the events of the September 30th Movement (G30S/PKI), students in Jakarta put forward the 'Three People's Demands (Tritura), namely disband the PKI, reshuffle the cabinet, and lower prices. In almost all campuses, the Indonesian Student Action Union (KAMI) was formed and among students, the Indonesian Student Action Union (KAPI) was established. At UKSW, Matori, who was already very well known as a student figure, was immediately appointed as Chairman of our Presidium, ahead of the GMNI and PMKRI student leaders who at that time were already strong and entrenched in the campus environment. Everyone accepted Matori, who was the head of PMII, the newly established student organization, as our commander. During the booming period of student participation, Matori's courage and stature became more apparent. He was seen as one of the icons of youth in Salatiga. From PMII and KAMI, he was also accepted by various student movement groups. Matori's involvement in various organizations such as PMII, GP Ansor, and KAMI kept him very busy and catapulted his stature so that he became increasingly popular both within NU and outside (Ali & Y, 2008).

The Vacuum of PMII Salatiga City Branch

When the power of government passed from President Soekarno to President Soeharto through the order of March 11, 1966 (Supersemar). Not long after, the PKI was dissolved and all officials who smelled of PKI were fired, from officials in the Dwikora cabinet to members of the DPR from the central to the regions, then replaced with the DPR-GR, DPRD-GR level I and DPRD-GR level II. The interim replacement in the DPR-GR was carried out by recruiting all generations of the nation, including young people who were active in campus organizations. The PMII activists were guided by the fact that the revolution had to be guarded and should not be deflected, so the students who fought in PMII and KAMI were called to participate in guarding the new government by involving themselves in it. This was also the case in other regions, when Matori began to enter the world of practical politics. This choice was based on the belief that if change was to be made, then one of the ways was through the state structure. Matori was eventually trusted to represent NU youth and PMII cadres in Salatiga City as a member of the Salatiga City Gotong Royong Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD-GR). He was chosen because of his experience and prominence as a youth and student leader in Salatiga. During his time as a member of the DPRD-GR, Matori was so busy that his studies at UKSW and PMII, which he had founded, received less attention, especially after being appointed deputy chairman of the Salatiga City DPRD-GR as well as deputy chairman of the Salatiga City NU Party (Ali & Y, 2008).

Although PMII Salatiga was born on the UKSW campus after the founder of PMII Salatiga City Branch, Matori Abdul Djalil, became a member of the DPRD-GR, Matori's schedule was so busy that his studies at UKSW and PMII that had been established received less attention, especially after being appointed deputy chairman of the DPRD-GR of Salatiga City as well as deputy chairman of the Salatiga City NU Party. PMII Salatiga experienced a vacuum because there was no next generation to continue the struggle in PMII Salatiga and also at that time Muslim students studying at UKSW were not as many as they are today, over time the existence of PMII in UKSW also decreased because non-Muslim extra-campus organizations were increasingly developing on the UKSW campus and also the founding father of PMII

Salatiga City Branch had taken part in politics (Sholeh, 2021).

PMII Salatiga City Branch was established in 1965 or five years after PB PMII was declared, PMII Salatiga City Branch is one of the old PMII Branches that exist, from 1965 until now PMII in Salatiga City still exists in the world of movement, especially in Salatiga City, at the beginning of the establishment of PMII Salatiga City Branch there was no structured management like a general organization like today, this lasted until 1980. At that time, the leadership of PMII Salatiga City Branch applied a collective-legal leadership system, where policies or processes in the organization were determined together and all based on togetherness, plus at that time PMII was still an Autonomous Body (BANOM) of NU.

Dynamics of PMII Salatiga City Branch (1980-2016)

An organization must have experienced decline, stagnation, or progress or development. In this case, it is not free from the dynamics and several factors that accompany the journey of PMII Salatiga City Branch, some of these factors include supporting factors that are expected to help developments, and inhibiting factors that make the organization decline or stagnate.

LAIN Walisongo Salatiga (1980-1997)

When it was still merged with IAIN Walisongo Semarang city in 1970, the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Walisongo Salatiga Branch. The Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Walisongo in Salatiga at that time did not have its own lecture hall so it was still using the Luhur Pesantren Foundation Building located at Jalan Diponegoro Number 64 Salatiga (now the location became SD al-Azhar Salatiga).

After experiencing a fairly long vacuum, the existence of IAIN Walisongo Salatiga Branch also became one of the factors that made PMII Salatiga City Branch active again in the movement. In 1980, PMII Salatiga City Branch held its first Branch Conference (Konfercab). PMII Salatiga City Branch was established in 1965 after PB PMII was established. However, PMII Salatiga City Branch had a vacuum due to the absence of the next generation to continue the struggle in PMII Salatiga and also at that time there were not as many Muslim students studying at UKSW as there are today, and

over time PMII's existence in UKSW also decreased due to the growing non-Muslim extra-campus organizations on the UKSW campus (Sholeh, 2021). PMII Salatiga City Branch began to be active again and carried out structured arrangements in 1980 after never having previously held a Branch Conference. So, this year the chairman of the PMII Salatiga City Branch was elected from the STAIN Walisongo Salatiga Campus, namely Asmawi Sahri. In 1980, the PMII Salatiga City Branch began carrying out structural arrangements, it was recorded that in that year the first Branch Conference (Konfercab) was held at PMII Salatiga City Branch.

Table 1. List of PMII Salatiga City Branch Leaders from the 1980-2016 Period

No	Name	Campus	Period
1	Asmawi Sahri	IAIN Walisongo Salatiga	1980-1982
2	M. Bisri	IAIN Walisongo Salatiga	1982-1984
3	Ali Murtadlo	IAIN Walisongo Salatiga	1984-1986
4	Amir Mahmud	IAIN Walisongo Salatiga	1987-1989
5	Ali Hadlirin	IAIN Walisongo Salatiga	1989-1991
6	Yahdillah	IAIN Walisongo Salatiga	1992-1994
7	M. Hanif Dhakiri	IAIN Walisongo Salatiga	1995-1997
8	Lukman Hakim	STAIN Salatiga	1997-1999
9	Sukamso	STAIN Salatiga	1999-2001
10	Insan Mahmud	STIE AMA Salatiga	2001-2002
11	M. Yusuf K.	STAIN Salatiga	2002-2003
12	M. Topikilah	STAIN Salatiga	2003-2004
13	Sigit Purnomo	STAIN Salatiga	2004-2006
14	Abdul Hamid	STAIN Salatiga	2006-2007
15	Khoirul Huda	STAIN Salatiga	2007-2008

16	Agung Wardoyo	STAIN Salatiga	2008-2009
17	Fasiun	STAIN Salatiga	2009-2010
18	Ustadzun	STAIN Salatiga	2010-2011
19	Arif Maslah	STAIN Salatiga	2011-2012
20	Arya Rahmantika	STAIN Salatiga	2013-2014
21	Priyo Prasetyo	STAIN Salatiga	2014-2015
22	Anto Prima Atmaja	IAIN Salatiga	2015-2016

PMII Salatiga City Branch in 1982 created a community, namely KMI (Islamic Student Group) which aims to accommodate Muslim students studying at the UKSW campus, apart from that it also aims to get PMII members on the UKSW campus which was previously the first PMII Branch campus. The city of Salatiga was founded (Fadholi, 2021).

At that time STAIN Walisongo Salatiga campus was also very close to the UKSW campus, so access to meet Muslim students at UKSW was also very easy. Then in 1984 PMII Salatiga, which only had members from the STAIN Walisongo Salatiga campus, succeeded in recruiting around ten members from the UKSW campus and also one of the PMII Salatiga City Branch cadres, namely Habib Sholeh, succeeded in becoming chairman of the SWCU Teaching and Education Faculty Senate. However, the members of the PMII Salatiga City Branch at UKSW only lasted a short time, after Habib Sholeh and his friends successfully completed their college education, from then on, the PMII Salatiga City Branch at UKSW began to go on hiatus again. Until 1987, PMII Salatiga City Branch previously only focused on expanding its wings On the Christian campus, PMII Salatiga City Branch has a movement to build a religious base in Salatiga City because the majority of PMII members and cadres in Salatiga City before entering college attended Islamic boarding schools and also Madrasah Aliyah (MA). In 1997 PMII Salatiga City began to move to control the mosques and prayer rooms in Salatiga City to preach and spread the ideology of *Ahlusunah wal Jama'ah*, apart from that, PMII Salatiga cadres also became administrators of mosques and prayer rooms in Salatiga, not just being only administrators but they also

teach the Koran in mosques and prayer rooms (Muzayyinul, 2021).

STAIN-LAIN Salatiga (1997-2016)

In 1997, the Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Walisongo Salatiga changed its status to become the State Islamic College (STAIN). This is based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 1997, so legally starting on March 21 1997 the Tarbiyah Faculty of IAIN Walisongo Salatiga changed its status to the STAIN Salatiga. In accordance with this decision, STAIN continues to be positioned as a tertiary institution under the auspices of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia which provides academic and professional education in Islamic religious disciplines. As a form of Higher Education unit, STAIN Salatiga still has the same position and function as other state institutes and universities (IAIN Salatiga, 2018).

The transition from IAIN Walisongo Salatiga Branch to STAIN Salatiga of course also received attention from members of PMII Salatiga City Branch, because this change in status also brought changes, even though they were good and bad changes. It could be said that the lecture building which used to be located at the Luhur Islamic Boarding School from 1970-1985 was a good change, then building a building near the Salatiga City Square which is currently the first campus of IAIN Salatiga. So, that PMII's activities on campus can be more comfortable and adequate, but not only that, every change in status should also increase the ranks of lecturers and employees. Entering mid-1997, several Asian countries were hit by the monetary crisis, including Indonesia. The value of the currency continues to experience a sharp decline. The policy taken by the government was to ask for assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). IMF assistance is not easy to obtain. To get assistance, the IMF requires Indonesia to make quite fundamental changes in economic, financial and budget policies. In their terms, Indonesia must carry out economic reforms. The IMF's tough demands had to be followed in order to reduce aid. As a result, the government's popularity among the people continues to decline. The word "reform" became popular with a broader meaning than just reform demands from the IMF (Hisyam, 2003). So, it made students object and adapt again to the transition from IAIN Walisongo Salatiga to STAIN Salatiga.

The large number of actions taken to the streets by students and the public shows that the country is not in a good condition (Hasyim, 1999). The weakness of the state is related to several events that preceded the 1998 economic crisis (Levinsohn et al., 2003). Likewise, what PMII Salatiga City Branch activists did almost simultaneously, PMII Salatiga carried out inter-city consolidation to take part in democracy actions starting from the cities of Solo, Yogyakarta, Salatiga, and Semarang act down the street at the same time. Some of the PMII activists from the Salatiga City Branch together with PMII activists from the three cities previously held a demonstration in Jakarta. Then PMII activists in Salatiga also held a joint demonstration between UKSW, STAIN Salatiga and STIE AMA students at the gathering point at STAIN Salatiga (Asrovi, 2021). Apart from that, the demonstrations carried out by students in various cities also had a negative effect on each student organization. It could be said that at that time the condition of PMII in Salatiga was very worrying because in Indonesia the tragedy of the 1998 riots occurred at that time, almost all students in Indonesia demanded the decline of the New Order government, so that during that year the movement of student organizations was restricted by the government, including organizations with the *Ahlussunah wal Jama'ah* ideology. This. PMII's activities and movements are limited because it is considered an organization that is critical of the government, so it becomes an obstacle to organizational cadre formation (Asrovi, 2021).

The transition from IAIN Walisongo Salatiga to STAIN Salatiga, which initially only had a Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in 2000, was increased by the presence of a Sharia faculty. This also makes the number of students grow, which then also has a positive impact on PMII Salatiga City Branch. PMII Salatiga City Branch previously only had branch management, at the beginning of the reform in 1999 PMII Salatiga City started to have the idea to develop the management structure but at that time it had not been realized. PMII Salatiga City branch succeeded in realizing the idea of establishing a Commissariat, namely in 2000. It is recorded in the history of PMII Salatiga City Branch that it had the first Commissariat on the STAIN Salatiga campus which was named the Djoko Tingkir Commissariat (Mujab, 2021). At the structural level the Commissariat is under the auspices of the

management Branch.

In 2010 STAIN Salatiga decided to prepare everything in preparation for the change to IAIN. Seeing these preparations, bold steps were initiated, namely opening various study programs, recruiting as many students as possible, encouraging lecturers to study by providing scholarships, and asking the city government for permission to build an integrated campus, and starting to buy land residents at that location. Apart from this, STAIN Salatiga also tries to make achievements and innovations that make it get the attention of the Ministry of Religion. These achievements and innovations include, among others, succeeding in having 3 (three) accredited scientific journals, developing international classes, increasing foreign cooperation and sending lecturers abroad. This is a separate consideration for granting the transfer of STAIN status to IAIN Salatiga (IAIN Salatiga, 2021).

In 2000, PMII Salatiga City Branch succeeded in establishing the management of the Commissariat. Year 2012 PMII Salatiga City Branch again succeeded in developing the existing management structure under the auspices of the Commissariat management. PMII Salatiga City Branch succeeded in establishing two Rayon Management for the first time, namely at the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty and the STAIN Salatiga Sharia Faculty which was named Matori Abdul Djalil Rayon Salatiga City for the Teaching Faculty, while the Sharia Rayon was named Zubair Umar al-Jailani Rayon. Both names are taken from the founding figures of the PMII Salatiga City Branch and the founder of the IAIN Salatiga campus, so it is recorded in history that the PMII Salatiga City Branch had its first rayon management in 2012. Then in 2014 STAIN Salatiga officially changed to IAIN Salatiga and IAIN has five faculties, namely the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training (FTIK), the Faculty of Sharia, the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business (FEBI), the Faculty of Ushuluddin Adab and Humanities (FUADAH), and Faculty of Da'wah. This also had a big influence on PMII Salatiga City Branch. So, this year, due to the change in status from STAIN to IAIN, it has had a huge influence on the recruitment of new members at PMII, increasing drastically from previous years, when each recruitment of new members was only able to recruit around 300 members. In 2015, PMII Salatiga City branch succeeded in recruiting members. MAPABA reached 1000 members in one

go (Atmaja, 2021).

Development of the Number of Members and Program Activities of PMII Salatiga City Branch

Every organization certainly experiences increases and decreases in terms of membership or activity programs. This is based on many various factors each period, such as what PMII Salatiga City Branch experienced from being in a vacuum then becoming active again, apart from that, the campus transition from STAIN then transformed into IAIN. Members in an organization are the backbone or body part of the organization. Without members, an organization will slowly disappear over time. The development of members in an organization reflects the management of the organization. If the number of members increases every year, it is guaranteed that the management of the organization will also improve.

Membership in the Salatiga City Branch of PMII has followed the rules that were made by the central PMII in Jakarta at the beginning of PMII's founding which have been outlined in the Articles of Association/Bylaws of the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement. is immediately recognized or recognized by the majority of Salatiga students. It took a long process to develop until now. There were still only a few PMII members who took part in the PMII Salatiga City Branch. However, in each period the number of members increases.

In 1984, after four years of implementing the PMII Konfercab, the Salatiga City Branch experienced an increase and decrease in the number of members every year. PMII Salatiga City Branch was only able to recruit around fifty students, no more than two hundred students to join PMII, because at that time the number of students in Salatiga City, especially IAIN Salatiga students, every new academic year the number of students was less than 300 students (Muzayyinul, 2021).

Starting in 2010, members of the PMII Salatiga City Branch began to increase, each year the acceptance of new members reached around two hundred or more students. And it started to increase drastically, namely in 2015 when more than 1000 students joined the PMII Salatiga City Branch (Atmaja, 2021).

Table 2. Number of PMII Salatiga City Branch Members from the 1980-2016 Period

No.	Year	Membership
1	1980-1982	70
2	1982-1984	20
3	1984-1986	147
4	1987-1989	80
5	1989-1991	46
6	1992-1994	65
7	1995-1997	50
8	1997-1999	70
9	1999-2001	83
10	2001-2002	78
11	2002-2003	57
12	2003-2004	70
13	2004-2006	73
14	2006-2007	47
15	2007-2008	63
16	2008-2009	56
17	2009-2010	71
18	2010-2011	64
19	2011-2012	124
20	2013-2014	300
21	2014-2015	458
22	2015-2016	1104

An activity program or work program can be interpreted as an organizational activity plan made for a certain period of time that has been agreed upon by the organization's management. Activity programs must be made in a systematic, integrated and directed manner, because activity programs in an organization are the guidance of members in it to realize the organization's goals and routine activities. An activity program in an organization is an obligation and primary need that will later be carried out by all members of the organization.

The PMII is a cadre organization at the student level whose aim is to form Muslim individuals who are devoted to Allah SWT, virtuous, knowledgeable, capable and responsible in practicing their knowledge and committed to fighting for the ideals of Indonesian independence. As a cadre organization, the Salatiga City Branch of PMII continues to gradually carry out the cadre formation process, both formally, non-formally and informally. These three forms must be followed by all members of the movement, so that in time a cadre of *ulul albab* quality will be created (Masykur, 2005).

Cadres in PMII's eyes are the soul of the organization. Therefore, cadre formation is a necessity. Bung Hatta once stated, "Cederization is the same as planting seeds. To produce future national leaders, the leaders of their time must invest." This is the essence of PMII's continued struggle in the future. Without cadre formation, it is very difficult to imagine that PMII can move and carry out its organizational duties well and dynamically (Afifudin, 2011).

Cadre formation is an absolute necessity to build an independent and sustainable work structure. The function of cadre formation is to prepare candidates (embryos) who are ready to continue the baton of an organization's struggle. The cadres of an organization are people who have been trained and prepared with various skills and scientific disciplines, so that they have the ability to organize, manage, develop, research, advocate, and even social engineer. Formal cadre formation includes three stages, namely: New Member Acceptance Period (MAPABA), Basic Cadre Training (PKD), and Advanced Cadre Training (PKL). The three stages with accompanying follow-up are an inseparable unit, because PMII cadre formation is essentially continuous, both inside and outside the cadre formation forum (Wahid,

2006).

Non-formal cadres are various training and education available at PMII. This type of cadre training is divided into two types, namely those that must be followed by all cadres absolutely and those that must be followed as an option. Which is absolutely mandatory, apart from being a provision regarding the basic things that movement cadres must have, it is also a requirement for the participation of the cadres concerned in the PKD.

Informal cadre formation is the involvement of movement cadres in various PMII social activities and roles, whether in positions as people in charge, as part of team work, or even just participants. This type of cadre training is very important and must be followed. Apart from being a measure of the commitment and militancy of movement cadres, it is also much more realistic than other formal training because it is directly in touch with the realities of life.

Conclusion

The Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII) began with the strong desire of Nahdlatul Ulama or Nahdliyin students to form a student forum with the ideology of *Ablussunnah wal Jama'ab*. In 1965, PMII Salatiga City Branch was first established on a Christian campus, and was also the first PMII in Salatiga City. This organization has succeeded in becoming a respected extra-campus organization at UKSW, and is even considered to be on par with GMKI and GMNI. Since its inception, PMII Salatiga City Branch did not have structured management like the current organization, this lasted until 1980. At that time, the leadership of PMII Salatiga City Branch implemented a collegial collective leadership system, where policies or organizational processes were determined individually. together, and all based on togetherness. In 1980, this organization began to carry out structural arrangements, and the PMII Salatiga City Branch Conference (Konfercab) was held for the first time.

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