

## An Analysis on the Role of Student Association of Siyasaah Department in Political Education at Public Islamic University of Sumatera Utara

Mhd Hafizal Ashari Purba<sup>1</sup>, Suwardi Lubis<sup>2</sup>, Linda Trimurni Maas<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Regional and Rural Development Planning

<sup>123</sup>University of Sumatera, Indonesia

### Abstract

*The Research used descriptive qualitative method with student political education through Student Association in general. The data were gathered by conducting library research, interviews, and documentary study. Political education is highly needed for a dynamic life of the nation. However, it has a problem since there is imbalance in political development, especially in political socialization with economic development in national development which a part of political socialization in its process. The imbalance is the effect of political participation which does not achieve it totality. The objective of the research was to find out the development of student political education and some efforts to solve obstacles and the dynamics of the development. Besides that, this research was intended to find out the role student association increasing their knowledge and mentality in establishing their intellectual. This research was also expected to be the reference in increasing student political education. It could be concluded that Student Association of Siyasaah and Law Department, UIN (Public Islamic University) of Sumatera Utara had done its task ad function well through student affairs programs and is considered successful in guarding the process of student political education. This success is closely related to cooperation between students and the officials in campus in guarding student affairs programs.*

### Keywords

student association of siyasah department; political education; economic development



### I. Introduction

In this study, the deepening of political education will focus more on students, especially students who continue their studies at the State Islamic University (UIN) of Sumatera Utara. This research is very important to be discussed regarding the long process of political journey within UIN Sumatera Utara which is carried out based on student rules and has become familiar with politics through formal and non-formal and informal education, namely from intensive political studies carried out by activists who are members of formal campus organizations, extra campus, and so on.

According to Astuti et al (2019) Education is an obligation of every human being that must be pursued to hold responsibilities and try to produce progress in knowledge and experience for the lives of every individual. Education is one of the efforts to improve the ability of human intelligence, thus he is able to improve the quality of his life (Saleh and Mujahiddin, 2020). Education and skills are the main keys in gaining social status in community life (Lubis *et al*, 2019).

In the historical record of the student journey, students are always present not only as witnesses of change but also active in interpreting these changes. History also records in golden ink how Indonesian students have always been pioneers in the renewal and struggle

of every aspiration that grows in society. The share of students as active participants in engineering every change cannot be denied. For example, the national awakening in 1908, the youth oath in 1928, the proclamation in 1945 and the revival of the New Order in 1966. The pattern of student movement started from the students of the 1908, 1928, 1945, 1966, 1977 class and 1978 students, both of which succeeded in their actions or those that are less successful, they are always oriented towards changing from the status quo to a new situation that at least invites new hope.

According to Arbi Samit, there are three things that involve the campus in the surrounding political life. First. Campus efforts to realize its role as a reformer and a stimulant as well as improving the living conditions of the community. Ideas and efforts to reform and improve conditions that are driven by the campus at a certain point involve the campus in political life because these efforts are always related to the power structure, no matter how small. Namely, the fact that campuses are political resources. Campuses provide leadership potential and expertise, political forces need them. The efforts of political forces to get it dragged the campus into the political process. Third. Namely, the character of campus independence that grew from scientific work methods, including critical thinking which inevitably encourages campus residents to assess the surrounding situation. The government as the center of community life activities, of course, becomes a point of attention for campuses. The assessment that sees that the campus views have faced government policies is the reason for increasing State bureaucratic intervention into it.

The author considers that Student Political Education is an important discourse to be discussed at the level of written ideas as an effort to provide a transparent picture of political socialization, especially for students who continue their studies at the State Islamic University (UIN) Sumatera Utara, both in terms of the development process and the current impact and its projections in the future. And in the end, the results of the research became problem solving and contributed to making changes in a better direction in accordance with the ideals of the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, the authors conducted a study entitled "Analysis of the Role of the Siyasa Student Association on political education in Indonesia, State Islamic University of Sumatera Utara.

## II. Review of Literature

### 2.1 Role Theory

According to Ahmadi (1982), the role is a complex of human expectations for the way individuals must behave and act in certain situations based on their social status and function. Understanding the role according to Soerjono (2002), namely the role is a dynamic aspect of the position (status), if a person carries out his rights and obligations in accordance with his position, then he carries out a role. Meanwhile, according to Robert Merton (1936), role theory describes social interaction in terms of actors who play according to what is determined by culture. According to Tolman, the role of an overall behavior has its own meaning, and will lose its meaning if it is reduced, meaning that it is a unit that is directed towards a certain goal (Darmayanti, 2009).

### 2.2 Political Theory

In general it can be said that politics (politics) is a variety of activities in a political system (or state) which involves the process of determining the goals of the system and carrying out those goals. Decision making about what is the goal of the political system involves the selection of several alternatives and the preparation of the priority scale of the goals that have been chosen. Meanwhile, to implement these objectives, it is necessary to

determine public policies concerning the regulation and distribution or allocation of existing resources. To be able to play an active role in implementing these policies, it is necessary to have power and authority that will be used both to foster cooperation and to resolve conflicts that may arise in the process. The methods used can be persuasive and, if necessary, coercive. Without the element of coercion, the policy is only a mere statement of intent. Politics is an attempt or a way to get something you want.

However, many also think that politics does not only revolve around state power or the actions carried out by state authorities. In some aspects of life, humans often carry out political actions, both trade politics, culture, social, and in other aspects of life. Thus politics always concerns the goals of the whole society (public goals) and not one's personal goals (private goals). Politics concerns the activities of various groups, including political parties and the activities of individuals (individuals).

### **2.3 Islamic Politics**

Political fiqh (Fiqhis Siyasah) has long been known in the Islamic literature, which underlies the view that Islamic Shari'ah in addition to regulating divinity, the relationship between man and his God (problems of worship) and morals, but also includes the individual's relationship with the daulah (State and government), or the relationship between the leader and the people, the relationship between the judge and the defendant, the relationship between the official and the population, which are regulated in the fiqh daulah. Politics according to the perspective of shari'ah, is what makes shari'a the starting point, returns and relies on it, applies it on earth, embeds its teachings and principles in the midst of humans, as well as its goals and objectives, systems and paths. The goal is based on Shari'ah and the system adopted is also based on Shari'ah. Islam is aqidah and shari'ah, religion and daula, truth and strength, worship and leadership, manuscripts and war. . In modern literature these fields are included in the field of state and public policy, and the law is included in the field of public law, namely constitutional law, state administration, criminal law and procedural law.

### **2.4 Definition of Youth**

According to the Law on Youth No. 40 of 2009, youth are those aged 16 to 30 years. History proves that youth play an important role in independence anywhere, in any country independence never escapes the participation of youth. Because it is youth who have high enthusiasm and ambition in achieving their desires, fighting for, maintaining change for the better. Youth has a lot of potential that is embedded in him, youth must dare to dream and aspire as high as possible. Meanwhile, according to Thahan (2002), youth are always at the forefront of the struggle of the ummah and are able to be involved in all sectors, namely: a. Liberation and Independence Sector, b. Sector of Thought and Its Formation, c. Faith and Charity Sector, d. Sector Change.

### **2.5 Youth Development According to Law Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth**

Youth development according to Law Number 40 of 2009 is realized in 3 things, namely; leadership, entrepreneurship and pioneering.

- a. Youth leadership development is mentioned in Chapter I of the general provisions of article 7 which reads "Youth leadership development is an activity to develop the potential of exemplary, influential, and youth mobilization".
- b. Development of youth pioneering, as stated in Chapter I of the general provisions of article 9 which reads "Youth pioneering is an activity to develop potential in pioneering

roads, making breakthroughs, answering challenges, and providing solutions to various problems".

Meanwhile, the principle of youth development is mentioned in Chapter II article 2 based on; First, the divinity of the Almighty. Second, humanity. Third, nationality. Fourth, diversity. Fifth, democratic. Sixth, justice. Seventh, participatory. Eighth, togetherness. Ninth, equality. Tenth, independence. Furthermore, the purpose of youth development is stated in Chapter II article 3 to realize youth who; First, have faith and fear God Almighty. Second, be noble. Third, Healthy. Fourth, Smart. Fifth, Creative. Sixth, Innovative. Seventh, Independent. Eighth, Democratic. Ninth, Responsible. Tenth, Competitive. Eleventh, Having leadership, entrepreneurship, pioneering, and national spirit based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

### **III. Research Method**

This type of research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach (Moleong, 2007). The researcher will provide a descriptive explanation of the role of the Siyasah Department Student Association in political education at the State Islamic University of Sumatera Utara. Data collection activities in this study were using observation, interviews, documentation and literature studies. The data analysis technique used in this study is a descriptive technique by making a picture which is carried out by (1) data reduction or simplification (data reduction), (2) data exposure/presentation (data display), and (3) drawing conclusions/verification (Matthew and Huberman, 1992).

### **IV. Results and Discussion**

#### **4.1 Forms of Political Education Student Association of Siyasah Department, State Islamic University of Sumatera Utara**

##### **a. Means of Political Socialization**

##### **1. Intra-Curricular Activities**

Intra-curricular activities at the State Islamic University (UIN) of Sumatera Utara are more dominated by lecture activities. However, if it is observed that of all the majors at UIN, there are several courses that have the same orientation that provide knowledge about politics to students, such as the History of Islamic Civilization course in terms of Islamic political journeys, civil society / Citizenship, and even at the Faculty of Sharia. and Law there is a major in Siyasah (State Administration/Islamic Politics) whose courses almost completely provide a means of political socialization for students. Therefore, in theory, students have gained good political knowledge. The question that will arise is whether students will be able to implement or practice well the knowledge gained from various experiences.

##### **2. Extra-Curricular Activities**

Extra-curricular activities at the State Islamic University (UIN) of Sumatera Utara, as well as other universities, are in the Student Organization. The activities of the student organizations are guided by the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education, Ministry of Religion, R.I. Number: Dj. 1/253/2007 concerning General Guidelines for Student Organizations for Islamic Higher Education and Decree of the Chancellor of IAIN Sumatera Utara Number: 113 of 2005 concerning Basic Guidelines for Student Organizations of IAIN Sumatera Utara. so that currently student organizations at the State

Islamic University (UIN) of Sumatera Utara can be grouped into several forms, namely the University Student Executive Board (BEM) as the highest institution at the level of student organizations, the Faculty Student Executive Board (BEM-F) which accommodates students at the Faculty level, the Department of Student Association (HMJ) which accommodates students at the Department level and the Student Activity Unit (UKM). University Student Executive Board (BEM-U), Faculty Student Executive Board (BEM-F), Department Student Association (HMJ), Student Activity Unit (UKM).

In principle, the student organizations above always carry out activities in accordance with the functions and objectives of each organization. In the process of implementing these activities, student organizations within the State Islamic University (UIN) of Sumatera Utara either directly or indirectly carry out the political education process, both transferring organizational values and transferring organizational missions to all students in her shade.

#### **b. Forms of Political Education of the Student Association of the Siyasa Department for the 2017/2018 Period**

The phenomenon of life on campus is very diverse, especially in organizational life carried out by elements at the organizational level at the university level, both at the department, faculty and university level. All of them are required to be better able to move in the student world. The activities carried out by each student in the organization are very useful and have effective uses, and to realize this maximally, student activity is needed to further open their horizons, abilities, and skills not only through lectures on campus alone, but through activities, activities and their activities in organizations (in this case student organizations), it is a process of learning and political education of students so that from this learning students are expected to have good political knowledge and understanding.

Considering the role of students in changing the face of this nation's political education, it is clearly something that is very reasonable. Because, students have their own role in the effort to realize a better political education and morals than what the politicians of this nation show. Because students have a social role as agents of change; agent of modernizing; agent of control or to borrow the term Nurcholish Madjid student is "the nation's is the best human material" then of course the role of students in realizing a moral political education becomes very important. In the context of this political education, students generally get formal political education in college, especially those who take a political concentration because general theories of politics have been taught continuously. Then, political education is also strengthened again by the existence of campus organizational institutions, in which students can fully express their politics.

In principle, there are a number of activities designed as a learning tool to provide knowledge about politics to students carried out by the Siyasa Department Student Association (HMJ) as a student organization institution at the Islamic University of Sumatera Utara, including: Democracy Training, Leadership Training, Seminar Politics, routine studies on local and international political issues, and many other forms of political education that are often carried out in the management of the Siyasa Department Student Association, only in its journey HMJ does not document the various activities carried out.

### **4.2 The Role of the Siyasa Department Student Association on Political Education at the State Islamic University of Sumatera Utara**

#### **a. Forming Student Organizational Awareness**

In the management of the Student Association of the Siyasa Department of the State Islamic University of Sumatera Utara, the formation of student organizational awareness is



carried out through various kinds of productive activities in order to create an organizational spirit. In this case, the author argues for the benefits of organizing for students, namely: expanding relationships, increasing insight/knowledge, forming positive mindsets for students, training leadership (leadership, training communication skills, expanding networks), and sharpening social sensitivity. The creation of student organizational awareness is certainly not an easy thing to do by student organization functionaries, especially the Siyasah Department Student Association. But the awareness is pursued by the students concerned. The motivation referred to by the author is something that encourages a student to be actively involved in a student organization. The author concludes that being involved in student organizations without any motivation will seem to follow suit so that in the process there is only a little if not excessive, the author says that he will not get anything or just waste his time and energy. , because being actively involved in the organization will provide many benefits to the students concerned.

#### **b. The Role of the Siyasah Department Student Association in Providing Political Education for Sumatera Utara State Islamic University Students**

1. Conduct regular monthly studies to examine the development of international and national issues that are being discussed in various media, both print and electronic media to be understood and anticipated by students. For example, the issues of rising fuel prices, national politics, and other interesting issues to be studied as a vehicle for students to follow the flow of discourse raised by various media.
2. Conducting discussions in the form of religious seminars to understand the development of the related community from the aspect of social and political interaction. This activity is intended to provide students with an understanding that religious issues are related to political movements, both international and local. And a number of other activities with interrelated aims and objectives.

So far, the Siyasah Department Student Association has performed its function well, although not all of the programs implemented have achieved the totality or the targets sought are not entirely optimal. The function of the Siyasah Department Student Association will run even more optimally if the 3rd Vice Dean for Student Affairs who structurally coordinates directly with the Siyasah Department Student Association continues to provide input in the implementation of these activities.

#### **4.3 Analysis of the Role of the Siyasah Student Association on Political Education at the State Islamic University of Sumatra**

Based on the author's analysis, this success cannot be separated from the activity of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs who oversees the selection process for the University-Level Student Council by providing a forum for HMJ Siyasah to specialize and convey his request to hasten the general election at the Student Council level or student president and also act as a partner and parents of students in student organizations in applying positive value programs.

Of the various programs that were later born by each Siyasah Department Student Association, it is undeniable that some of them were consulted first with the Vice Chancellor for student affairs. Through it, we are also able to find out whether the programs that we offer have been implemented or not. Because from each management there are usually several programs that are almost similar to the previous management, so there is something called an advanced program. The point is that in every program that is implemented, we still refer to the substance that is able to provide a repertoire of intellectual discourse for UIN Sumatera Utara students so that we are born with a very

critical thinking model and able to provide selective solutions. This also requires the involvement of student elements and especially the functionaries of the Siyasah Student Association in coordinating effectively with the campus bureaucracy in preparing programs to realize them in the form of concrete actions in order to achieve the goal of establishing a student organization in the campus community. Referring to the information of the Koran, political education covers all aspects of this universe, not only limited to humans, namely by placing Allah as the Most Great Educator.

## V. Conclusion

Political education is an important knowledge to be understood and studied by students of the State Islamic University of Sumatera Utara as to anticipate various issues and ideas developed by the government.

The Siyasah Department Student Association, which in this study is the object of research focused on by the author, has played its role and function in providing political education for students through a number of political socialization facilities, both regulated through lectures and through a number of student activities regulated in the program. which are planned through Working Meetings (Raker), such as, for example, studies of contemporary issues related to international discourse and national politics, LDK, democratic education and so on which involve all students of the State Islamic University (UIN) of Sumatera Utara.

## References

- Ahmadi, A. 1982. Social Psychology. PT. Science Building. Surabaya
- Alfian, 1992. Indonesian Political Thought and Change Cet. I: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Yogyakarta.
- Arida, I Nyoman Sukma. 2009. Hacking the Ecotourism Road. Udayana University. Bali Denpasar.
- Arifin, Imron. 1996. Qualitative Research. Kalima sahada Press. Research procedure: A Practical Approach (Revised Edition), Rineka Cipta. Jakarta.
- Arikunto, Suharsimi. 1989. Research Procedure: A Practical Approach. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara
- Asmawi, MR. 2005. Strategies to Improve Quality Graduates in Higher Education. Makara, Social Humanities, Vol. 9, No.2. Sheikh-Yusuf Islamic University, Tangerang – Banten
- Astuti, R.W., Waluyo, H.J., and Rohmadi, M. (2019). Character Education Values in Animation Movie of Nussa and Rarra. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*. P. 215-219.
- Azwar, Saifuddin. 1998. Research Methods. Student Library. Yogyakarta.
- Basuki, Sulisty. 2006. Research methods. WedatamaWidyaSastra. Jakarta.
- Bagong Suyanto and Sutinah, Social Research Methods, Jakarta: Kencana, 2006
- Deliar Noer, Political Thought in the West. Jakarta: Mizan, 1999
- Ministry of Education and Culture. Big Indonesian Dictionary Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1996
- Budiardjo, Miriam, 1991, Fundamentals of Political Science, Gramedia, Jakarta
- Bungin, Burhan. 2003. Qualitative Research Data Analysis. Raja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta
- Bungin, Burhan. 2010. Qualitative Research Methodology: Communication, Economics, and Public Policy and Other Social Sciences. Prenada Media Group. Jakarta.

- Fachry Ali, Student, Indonesian Political System and State Cet. I: Jakarta; Inti Sarana Literacy, 1985
- Fauzi Syuaib, Student Organization; Efforts to Find New Forms of Cet. I: Yogyakarta; Prism, 1978
- Francois Raillon, 1985. Les étudiants indonésiens et l'Ordre Nouveau: Politique et idéologie du Indonesian Students (1966-1974 translated by Nasir Tamara under the title Politics and Ideology of Indonesian Students; Formation and Consolidation of the New Order 1966-1974. Cet. I; Jakarta: LP3ES,
- Gabriel A. Almond and Sidney Verba, 1984. Political Culture. Cet. XXIV; Jakarta Script Development
- Hakim, MF 2013. ASEAN Community 2015 and its Challenges in Islamic Education in Indonesia. LPPM IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya
- Hamzah, F. 2010. The State, Market and People. The Indonesian Faham Foundation. Jakarta.
- Haryanto, 2008. Political System: An Introduction. cet. VIII; Yogyakarta.
- Johan Kaspar Bluntschli, The Theory of the State. Ontario: Kitchener, Miriam Budiardjo. 2000. Fundamentals of Political Science, Revised Edition Cet. I; PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta
- Lubis, R., et al. (2019). Survival Strategy for Lokan Seekers in Paya Pasir Village, Kec. Marelan, Medan, Indonesia. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*. Volume 2, No 1, Page: 293-303.
- Merton, R. 1968. Social and Cultural Theory, 2nd ed. Free Press. New York
- Mochtar Mas"oed and Colin MacAndrews. (eds.), 1978 Comparative Political Systems. Cet. I; Gadjah Mada University Press: Yogyakarta:
- PP-RI No. 30, on Higher Education, <http://www.dikti.go.id/Archive2007/pp57.html>.
- Putri Siregar, Desi Alinda. 2013. The role of HMI in the political education of USU FISIP students
- Syahrir, Choice of Youth, Delaying or Turning Defeat Cet. I: Yogyakarta; Prism, 1978
- Surakhmad, Winarno, Introduction to Scientific Research. Bandung: Tarsito, 1994 Law no. 20 of 2003. [www.inherent-dikti.net/files/sisdiknas.pdf](http://www.inherent-dikti.net/files/sisdiknas.pdf)
- Saifudin, Azwar. (1998). Research methods. Yogyakarta: Student Library
- Saleh, A., Mujahiddin. (2020). Challenges and Opportunities for Community Empowerment Practices in Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic through Strengthening the Role of Higher Education. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*. Volume 3, No 2, Page: 1105-1113
- Sanusi, Aris Riswandi. 2009, The Role of ExtraUniversiter Student Organizations as a means of political education for students in fostering and increasing political participation of Indonesian citizens
- Satmoko, Aug. 2013, Student Political Participation in the 2013 majors general election as an effort to establish democratic life in the PMPKN FIS UNESA environment,
- Sri Rahman, Ayu. 2014, Student political education through student organizations at the state Islamic university alauddin samata-Gowa
- Sugiyono. 2006. Research Methods Quantitative, Qualitative, and R & D. CV. Alfabeta. Bandung
- 2009, Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods, Alfabeta, Bandung
- Surbakti, Ramlan. 1999. Understanding Political Science. Jakarta: PT Grasindo.
- Soerjono. 2002. Role Theory. BumiAsara. Jakarta
- Salman Al Farisi RM Mhd Farid, 2009. The dynamics of political awareness of student activists in Yogyakarta.



- Wulandary, AR. 2013. International Political Economy “North America Free Trade Agreement”. Department of international relations. Faculty of social and political science. Hasanuddin University. Makassar
- Wirjokusumo, I. 2003. Competency-Based Teacher Development. Journal of Learning Technology: Theory and Research, Year 11, Number 2,