PDI Struggle Party School: Strengthening Political Party Institutions and Increasing the Quality of Party Cadres

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Abstract

The party school is the PDI-P's answer to the defeat of the 2004 general election. Through the party school, the consolidation of cadres is carried out intensely so that every candidate for the party leadership council, regional head and deputy regional head, and members of the legislature is required to attend party schools. The institutionalization of political parties through party schools was carried out simultaneously with the affirmation of the political position of the PDI-P, successively as: the Ideological Party based on Pancasila in 2005; affirmation of party management is identical to managing the state in 2010, and PDI-P as the Pioneer Party in 2015 and 2019. The purposes of this paper are to: 1. analyze the significance of party schools in improving the quality of party cadres. 2 to explain the influence of party schools on party institutionalization and the development of party identity and identity on the basis of party ideology, culture and identity. 3. Explain the influence of party schools in suppressing the tendency to personalize leadership within the party.This writing method uses a qualitative descriptive approach and the writing of this paper uses the literature review method (library research). Through this literature review, it was found that the party school was part of the cadre system built by the PDI-P to forge its cadres to become the best candidate leaders for the community. Party schools involve three party pillars, namely structural, legislative, and executive cadres.

I. Introduction

In a democratic government system, the presence of political parties is a very important thing important. However, textually, political parties are not part of the formal definition democracy. This can be seen from the popular formulation of democracy, from Dahl (1971): a political system in which important government positions are decided through elections fair and competitive events held regularly, freedom of association and speech protected, and suffrage extended to nearly all adult citizens. Marginalization political parties are surprising, given the widely quoted phrase, "the political parties created democracy and that modern democracy is unthinkable save in terms of parties." (Schattschneider, 1942, p. 1). The statement implicitly stated that as long as political parties survive, democracy will always survive. Continuation democracy will ensure the survival of the party. Survival of democracy guaranteed, means the survival of the party is also guaranteed, then on the contrary, failure party implies a failure of democracy. In other words, adopting the term (Dalton & Wattenberg, 2000, p. 275), "it remains difficult to think of national governments functioning without parties playing a significant role in connecting the various elements of the political process."

Development is a systematic and continuous effort made to realize something that is aspired. Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement

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require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired. In addition, development is also very dependent on the availability of natural resource wealth. The availability of natural resources is one of the keys to economic growth in an area. (Shah, M. et al. 2020)

Schattschneider's statement above can also be interpreted that political parties create a democracy that is part of political society to control state power and its political apparatus (Linz & Stepan, 1996). Political parties play a role as a channel for public officials to occupy public positions through mechanisms election (Lipset, 2000); as well as playing as a "bridge" between the public and government or parliament (Agustino, 2021). Furthermore, political parties is an attempt to articulate the interests of a group to encourage responsiveness of the government to its citizens, resolve conflicts by building

Channel of representation, exerting influence on the political process in the legislature, and recruiting political elite (Dalton et al., 2011; Stokes, 1999). If a political party submits preferences, opinions, and interests of constituents to the government, then the expression of the interests of the community through the party system will greatly affect the quality of democracy. A number of studies acknowledge the same thing: political parties are a prerequisite for democratic political systems (Aldrich, 1995; Duverger, 1954).

After more than 20 years of reform, Indonesia's democratization is experiencing various issues related to the consolidation of democracy. Political parties also carry a number of problem. Many political parties experience shallow programs, corrupt behavior, and internal conflicts. The internal conflict is shown with party elites often involved in unclear debates, a mixture of ideological conflicts (ideological battlefield) and power struggles (power struggle). Conflict is not uncommon manipulative because it uses ideological themes for political purposes, namely power for power (Sparringa, 2012). Budiatri (2018) indicates that most of the Conflicts in the struggle for elite political party interests are caused by: personalization of political parties. However, the problems of political parties are not completely politically motivated. Sparringa (2012), in general, stated that the problem faced by political parties in Indonesia related to five main issues (i) capacity organizational; (ii) maintain integration; (iii) practicing democracy internally;(iv) Ability to win elections, and; (v) development of party ideology.

The Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas (Ditpolkom, 2016), identified four problems that faced by political parties related to the Indonesian Democracy Index (IDI), namely: (i) corruption, (ii) money politics, (iii) failure of representation, and (iv) institutional strengthening (patronage, clientalism, and government policy oversight). As for Romliet al. (2008) identify political party issues related to institutionalization, which include (i) ideology and platform, (ii) cohesiveness and conflict management, and (iii) recruitment and kederization.

With the description of the party problem above, the root of the problem of political parties lies in the internal consolidation of parties and how to institutionalize political parties so that the main function of the party can be carried out. In order to be able to play a role in advancing democracy by well, political parties need to be "institutionalized" (institutionalized) (Randall & Svåsand, 2002).Party institutionalization is a key feature behind success and stability—or destabilization and destruction—political parties.

A study of parties in Indonesia needs to be done, because of how they work political parties are still the main target of criticism. Even though it hasn't fully understood, but issues related to the differentiation of political parties over the ideological basis, platform, and party culture and program are interesting issues to be studied in the midst of the tendency to transform the party into an electoral party as a result of changes in the liberal

electoral system after the 1999 Reformation. In party tendencies politics turned into an electoral party, the study of political institutions, especially in answer the question, what and how is the PDI-P party school, and how the significance of party schools in improving the quality of party cadres? Is school parties can be the answer to party institutionalization which on the one hand is constructive identity and identity of the party on the basis of the ideology, culture and identity of the party, as well as when at the same time able to face a very tight political contestation in the era of multi-party through an electoral system that presents its liberal-capitalistic character? Can the regeneration process through party schools is able to eliminate the tendency personalization of internal party leadership?

The various questions above are answered through careful observation of the PDI-P which continues to carry out internal consolidation and institutional strengthening parties so that all of the main functions of political parties can be carried out effectively key performance indicators (KPI) that is measurable and able to show PDI differentiation Struggle against other political parties.

PDI-P is one of the most important political parties in the post-war era.The New Order that has not been widely observed, as revealed in Mietzners research (2012). In fact, the PDI-P is a political party that is relatively consistent in winning the most seats in the legislature since the 1999 election. The PDI-P's success due to, among other things, having a party structure down to the grassroots and level relatively strong party identification. PDI Perjuangan identify itself as the reincarnation of the Indonesian National Party (PNI) founded by Sukarno, who have a strong traditional following in abangan or religious syncretic communities in Javanese villages, secular urbanites, and minority groups, such as Hindus and Christians (Aspinall & Berenschot, 2019). Party identification of staunch PDI supporters

The struggle due to the attachment of nationalist, pluralist, and populist economic images (Mietzner, 2012). Some of these things make the PDI-P in every Legislative Election achieved a large number of votes, however, the vote share was unstable. Even though Nevertheless, the PDI-P's success did not escape a series of criticisms, for example, frequent feuds within the party (Faisol et al., 2015), leadership dynasty

(Mietzner, 2012), and the strong personalization of the party (Budiatri, 2018; Ekawati & Sweinstani, 2020). Therefore, this article attempts to analyze the institutionalization of PDI The struggle by assessing its institutional strength through the Political Party School which is an effort of political education and systematic leadership regeneration.

This article was assisted by the party institutionalization analysis tool developed by Harmel et al. (2019) namely internal institutionalization, external institutionalization, and resilience objective.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Understanding Political Parties

The broad understanding of the party can be seen from the definition of Burke (2002) written in 1770, that is, "Party is a bod[ies] of men united, for promoting by their joint endeavors the national interest, upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed." This definition embodies a broad understanding that idealizes the formation of political parties as an institution that accommodates various groups in society who have commonalities (doctrine, ideology, geographical proximity, or interests) for wider interests (the state). Some scientists specifically viewthe essence of the existence of political parties is to seize political power to gain implement group policies. For example, Soltau (1961, p.

199) understands the party politics as,A group of citizens more or less organized, who act as a political unit and who, by the use of their voting power, aim to control the government and carry out their general policies."

Recently, political parties cannot carry out their functions optimally. In explanation General Law Number 2 of 2011 states that: Political parties as pillars of democracy need to be organized and perfected to realize a democratic political system in order to support an effective presidential system. Structuring and perfecting political parties directed at two main things, namely, first, shaping the attitudes and behavior of political parties patterned or systemic so as to form a political culture that supports the principles of basic principles of a democratic system. This is shown by the attitude and behavior of the party a political system that has an adequate membership selection and recruitment system and develop a strong cadre system and political leadership. Second, maximize the function of political parties, both the function of political parties towards the state and the function of political parties towards the people through political education and cadre as well as effective political recruitment to produce cadres of prospective leaders who have political skills.

2.2 Political Education

The term political education comes from political socialization, namely the internalization process political values, beliefs, and attitudes. Social scientists provide a definition that vary regarding political education, among others, Hyman (1956, p. 24) defines political socialization as, "[…] individual learning of social patterns corresponding to his social positions as mediated through various agencies of society." While Easton (1968, p. 24) defines it as "those developmental processes through which persons acquire political orientations and patterns of behavior." According to Austin & Nelson (1991), political education is a process in which individuals acquire relevant knowledge, skills and dispositions that enable them function competently in a socio-political culture. Ball (2011) defines

Political education is a learning process through various existing institutions, such as: family, school, mass media, including political parties. Political party involvement in political education in line with Law no. 2 of 2008 Article 1 paragraph 4 which expected to form citizens with complete personality, skills, as well as high awareness as a good citizen (good citizen), aware of the rights and obligations and have responsibilities that are based on the values values that apply in the life of the nation and state. For political parties themselves, Political education aims to prepare party cadres that are oriented towards character building and values of qualified, responsible cadres and have loyalty to political parties and the state. For that, political parties responsible for three aspects of a healthy political life, namely: provide adequate insight into the importance of strengthening the personality of the cadres with the skills to manage emotions intelligently and responsibly. Besides In addition, political education also functions as recruitment, namely the selection made by the political party to someone to carry out tasks in the political system (Surbakti 2010, p. 150-151).

2.3 Party Institution

Huntington defines institutionalization as, "the process by which organizations and procedures acquire value and stability," which are measured "through the nature of adaptation, complexity, autonomy, and coherence" (Huntington, 1968, p. 12). Adaptation can means longevity (longevity), including the survivability of generation's leader, and also in the form of functional adaptations, for example groups that represented or opposed to the government. Organizational complexity is measured by the number of sub-units.

Autonomy refers to the degree of differentiation of other social groupings and behavioral methods. Coherence relates to the level of organizational consensus, i.e. boundaries functional boundaries and procedures for resolving disputes. In theory, autonomy and coherence are independent characteristics, but in practice tend to be interdependent.

There are three separate dimensions (types) of institutionalization, which are distinguished by: the role of institutionalization, namely: (i) as an indication of internal behavior or reification of the party, apart from the founding leaders and their original goals (internal institutionalization), which demonstrated by routine organizational behavior (routing) and non- internal party personalization (value infusion); (ii) as a perception and has implications for the behavior of other actors; and (iii) as an objective record of survival, i.e., power hold objective (objective institutionalization).

III. Research Method

This article uses a qualitative approach that has the characteristics of "natural setting, researcher as a key instrument, multiple sources of data, inductive data analysis, participants' meaning, emergent design, theoretical lens, interpretative, and holistic account." (Creswell, 2009, p. 175). This qualitative approach aims to understand PDI-P party institutions through discourses and practices of political education that did. The main data sources come from document review and direct interviews limited, due to the author's limited space due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Data analysis techniques are carried out by reducing data, presenting data, and draw conclusions (Creswell, 2009).

IV. Conclusion

4.1 Electoral Support and Party Identification

Harmel et al. (2019) says that the role of institutionalization is to mark: (i) organization is internally institutionalized, i.e. valuable in itself by appropriate behavior of the organization and its personnel; (ii) perceptions of other actors outside party – that the party is an institution to be considered, taken into account, and/or expected in the future; and (iii) objectively surviving organizations from adversity and shock. For this reason, one way to assess the institutional power party is by indication of internal behavior or party reification. What is meant is routine institutional behaviorrouting) and non-personalized loyalty (not to party leader). It is characterized by loyal and successful party members or actors make party goals the main focus, which can be manifested in the rules formal (in the party's statutes) and a stable membership base as well as rooted (party rootedness) the strong one.

Post-New Order, the PDI-P achieved significant electoral results, despite losing the 2004 general election, and for a decade of voting are outside the government. Table 1.1 shows public support for PDI the struggle is relatively high. Even the electoral results in 1999 exceeded the expected results obtained by the Indonesian National Party (PNI) – which is the mother's milk of the PDI ideology Struggle (Latif, 2015) – in the 1955 Constituent Assembly election which only 24 percent; which shows that legitimacy, electoral support, and image as a victim of the New Order regime was able to garner support from the middle class and novice voter. This was possible because the public voted for the PDI-P own emotional bonding strong, and identify themselves as part of parties that are different from competing parties. This level of identification is related to strong ideological and programmatic differences in the party landscape that show that the electoral results meet the goals of the electorate's preferences. In a recent survey that

hosted by Saiful Mujani Research and Consulting (SMRC) in December 2021, PDI Struggle is still the public's choice with the highest electability with 25.2 percent, followed by Golkar 11.2 percent, and Gerindra 10.8 percent (Anggrainy, 2021).

Table 1. PDI-P General Election Achievements

Year	Voice	Chair	Rating
1999	35,689,073 (33.74%)	153 (33.12%)	
2004	21,026,629 (18.53%)	109 (19.82%)	
2009	14,600,091 (14.03%)	95 (16.96%)	
2014	23,681,471 (18.95%)	109 (19.46%)	
2019	27,053,961 (19.33%)	128 (22.26%)	

The high level of public trust in the PDI-P, among others, the success PDI-P in determining and placing its cadres, especially in the local government, which is in direct contact with the public. Cadres that is the "face" and "spokesperson" of the PDI-P, where the cadres are work well in the public interest which can be identified as behavior valuable party actor. This has implications for the positive perception of the public, which means strengthening public trust and can directly affect electoral.

Several party cadres who received high preference from the public, among others, Joko Widodo (Mayor of Solo, Governor of Jakarta, President of the Republic of Indonesia); Djarot Syaiful Hidayat (Mayor of Blitar, member of DPR RI, Deputy Governor and Governor of DKI); Olly Dondo Kambey (General Treasurer and Governor of North Sulawesi Province); I Wayan Koster (Chairman of the PDI-P DPD and the Governor of Bali); Ganjar Pranowo (Governor of Java Middle); Tri Rismaharini (Mayor of Surabaya, Minister of Social Affairs); Abdullah Azwar Anas (Regent of Banyuwangi), etc.

The number of party cadres who build a positive party image cannot be separated from the leadership cadre process carried out by the party. The importance of cadre for Political parties are a mechanism for the continuation of the party's goals and struggles as well as identity and existence of the party itself.

With strong cadres, the PDI-P can be said to be wrong one of Indonesia's main political forces. In the 2019 Election, the PDI-P succeeded with placing 128 cadres in the DPR RI. The strength of the chair in the parliament makes PDI-P as the main force supporting the government, and plays an important role in determining the direction, development, and progress of this nation. Policy example government strategy rooted in the party platform, among others, the revolutionary program mentally; strengthening the maritime compartment by presenting the coordinating minister maritime; determination of the political conception of the sea and the border area as a page in front of the Republic of Indonesia; as well as an affirmation of the philosophy and way of life of the nation that sourced from Pancasila as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution with spirit was born on June 1, 1945.

In the political consolidation of the government, the PDI-P also showed that the trend of increasing the placement of party cadres in strategic positions, namely the success of cadres internal parties as regional heads at the provincial and district levels. In 2020, candidates supported by the PDI-P were able to place 18 party cadres as Chair of the Provincial DPRD in 18 provinces; 161 party cadres as chairman of DPRD Regency/city; 7 governors and 6 deputy governors from internal party cadres; and 125 party cadres as regional heads at the district/city level and 118 party cadres as regional heads deputy regional head at the district/city level. Judging from the percentage of wins Simultaneous regional elections in 2020, the PDI-P was able to win 54 percent.

The victory gave PDI-P significant access to resources an important role in strengthening party institutions.

4.2 Political Education

The aforementioned achievement figures are an important indication the continuation of the PDI-P in the party landscape in Indonesia, in

The following discussion will show the strengthening of the institutionalization of the PDI-P party in the form of routing and non-personalized loyalty through political education that carried out by the PDI-P. Political education shows the extent to which the party fulfill their party obligations, namely the recruitment mechanism that determines the role of parties in government and political education that encourages party depersonalization.

The political education carried out by the PDI-P since 2005 is an attempt by the party to rise from the 2004 electoral defeat, when Joko Widodo was one of the cadres The PDI-P is outside the ruling government to function the platform government in the area. At that time, several outstanding regional heads were gathered, including Joko Widodo, to strengthen the concept of party political education.

Table 2. Regional Head Election

Year	District head
2010	40%
2015	56%
2018	49%
2020	54%

In Table 2 it can be seen that the percentage of the number of PDI-P candidates who won the election of regional heads who are party cadres—the rest are bureaucrats or entrepreneurs who have the resources to run campaigns.

It appears that there is an increase in the number of cadres compared to non-cadres. On 2019 election, most members of the PDI-P parliament are party cadres with a long track record in party organization. PDI-P's Ability placing most of the party cadres, both as regional heads and members parliament, is the result of intensive and consistent political education done.

The PDI-P carries out the duties and functions of political education, as mandated by the party's Articles of Association and Bylaws (AD ART), with objectives: (i) instilling and disseminating Sukarno's teachings; (ii) increase awareness of the rights and obligations of party members in the life of society, nation and state; (iii) increasing political participation and community initiatives in life in society, nation and state; and (iv) increasing independence, maturity, and build the character of the nation in order to maintain unity and national unity. Political education is in the form of formal activities and informally, as follows: (i) planting and disseminating Sukarno's teachings; (ii) deepening

understanding of Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika and The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; (iii) understanding of rights and obligations Indonesian citizen in building ethics and political culture; and (iv) education cadre of Party members in stages and continuously.

Formally, the PDI-P established the Party School and Cadre School Parties at the central level are managed directly by the Party DPP. In the AD ART Article 89 it is stated that the Party School aims to carry out political education and national education. Party Schools provide political education and national education aimed at: Party members; Party Cadre; Candidate Minister; Candidates for Members of DPR, DPD and DPRD; Candidates for Regional Head and Deputy Head; and other candidates for public office. The Party Cadre School organizes advanced cadre education for the Main Party Cadre with the aim of: (i) forming cadres Parties that have awareness, ideology, organization, politics, and environmental awareness, as well as an understanding of the socio-economic aspects of the community; (ii) educate, educate, and prepare candidates for party, nation, and state leaders; and (iii) impart Sukarno's teachings.

The objectives to be achieved by the Party School are: (i) their implementation dissemination of ideology, movement theory and party struggle tactics; (ii) implementation the pattern of party recruitment and regeneration to produce ideological party cadres, militant, leadership-minded and reliable in managing party organizations; (iii) the achievement of the PDI-P's determination as the Pioneer Party through the stages of healthy and modern; (iv) implementation of modern party management by following modern organizational management cycles; (v) the fulfillment of the minimum requirements for funds, facilities, and infrastructure to support party activities; (vi) build and use power to realize the ideals of the Proclamation of 17 August 1945.

The political education carried out by the PDI-P has a number of program, namely: first, building political power (machtvorming) where is Chief In general, run and lead democracy in parties with limited interests people according to the Pancasila ideology of June 1, 1945. The PDI-P is also constantly organizing and updating sound and modern organizational management to seize and use power for the benefit of the people. Second, to strengthen the PDI foundation Struggle as a Pioneer Party by strengthening the ideological spirit. PDI

The struggle as a Pioneer Party is led by ideas, enjoys ideas, carries ideas, and ground the idea. As the Pioneer Party, the PDI-P must maintain discipline parties, namely the discipline of ideology, the discipline of movement theory, the discipline of organization, tactical discipline, and propaganda discipline.

For its political cadres, PDI-P has prepared education through: (i) preparation of propaganda materials for groups of Party sympathizers to be recruited; (ii) regeneration for new members by instilling dedication of life Sukarno and embedding the values of struggle to win the hearts and minds of new members; (iii) regeneration material for new members is an Introduction to Sukarno and His Thoughts, History of the Party, Introduction to Ideology and Pancasila June 1, 1945, National Insights, Fundamentals of Political Science, Articles of Association and Bylaws Party ladders, and other supporting materials as needed; (iv) dissemination of basic knowledge about ideology, politics and parties to members can only be done on line; (v) a mix of theory and practice must be applied in the cadre of new members with appropriate party and non-party assignments with the abilities and capacities of new members. Assignments for new members must be coordinate and synergize with the Three Pillars of the Party; (vi) Party cadres are equipped with political communication skills in various media and social media through various information technology applications. Communication deviceWL become a weapon new as a means of

fighting agitation and propaganda; (vii) providing mandatory handbooks and supporters for party cadres; (viii) strengthening the fighting spirit of cadres with the understanding of Sukarno's exemplary struggle through tracer activities in its entirety Sukarno's life and struggle (emotional bonding with Sukarno); (ix) revitalization and construction of monuments traces of Sukarno's struggle as a means of education politics and the spread of ideology.

The curriculum at the party school contains the internal principles of the party and the constitution state, including the four pillars of the life of the nation and state. Through debriefing at party schools, PDI-P cadres who were given the mandate to lead a regions can contribute positively to society by referring to norms and existing rules. PDI-P holds party schools for head candidates

Regions are part of the party's plan in treading strategic stages simultaneous elections. "This school is the party's responsibility to produce ideological leadership, leadership that grounded Pancasila and build civilization to answer the nation's problems," the school curriculum equip candidates for regional heads from the PDI-P, with good governance good governance, bureaucratic reform as a crutch e-government, a clean and corruption-free government, an election winning strategy, and emphasize the ideological aspect.

Party schools are part of the cadre system built by PDI The struggle to forge its cadres to become the best candidate for leaders Public. Party schools involve three party pillars, namely cadres in the structural, legislative, and executives," party schools are also a form of PDI-P's responsibility to carry out cadre and prepare populist leader candidates on the other hand also has a spirit of service to the people, nation and country without counting profits make a loss. Party schools have been implemented by the PDI-P since 2015 and are consistent done so far. There are several types of education, namely party schools for candidate's regional heads, candidates for legislative members, candidates for party leaders, party secretaries, and party treasurer. The party school is also proof of the PDI-P's commitment to placing leadership cadre as a systematic process so that all cadres understand the aspects of good leadership. For that the party school is a part from the regeneration system that was built to produce prospective leaders who are from below, to serve the nation and state of Indonesia. Various materials that delivered in the education, including the ideology of Pancasila, Trisakti and Nawa Cita, organizational governance, social analysis and village development planning, political communication, and election winning strategies. So what do you want? Achieved by the PDI-P, namely by establishing party schools to create cadres with qualified Human Resources in accordance with the five motto steady PDI-P, namely: 1) Steady Ideology; 2) Steady Organization; 3) Great Cadre; 4) Steady Program; and 5) Steady Resources.

V. Conclusion

From the results of the discussion it was found that party schools were built for carry out political education and national education. This school is manifestation of the party'sresponsibility to produce ideological leadership, which ground Pancasila and build civilization to answer the nation's problems.

The school curriculum equips candidates for regional heads from the PDI-P, with good governance, bureaucratic reform as a support e- government, clean and corruption-free governance, electoral winning strategies, and emphasizes the ideological aspect.

The large number of party cadres who build a positive party image cannot be separated from the leadership cadre process carried out by the party. The importance of

cadre for Political parties are a mechanism for the continuation of the party's goals and struggles as well as identity and existence of the party itself.

The explanation above shows that the increasing quality of leadership is a must in solving various problems in the organization. To produce quality leaders, it can be started from recruitment and good cadre. For the scope of national leadership, the regeneration mechanism in a political party is very important, because in the current era of democracy, political parties become one of the main pillars because of its very important role, as in national leadership selection process and filling public positions. Political parties carry out a very noble task to carry out political education to the people. Political education is directed as national education, namely education that able to raise the spirit of nationalism, strengthen ideological awareness, and shape the behavior of the citizens of the nation in accordance with the ideology of the nation. Political parties should prepare and provide national schools, the meaning is prepare an educational model that is more systematic and is expected to be able to dialogue between the scientific tradition and the party tradition, or cooperate with world of education, so that political parties are able to provide the best for the people and nation.

The PDI-P also has a very important constitutional task, namely: prepare candidates for national leaders at the executive and legislative levels. It means PDI-P as a political party must produce cadres to become political parties' future leaders of the nation through political education with the capacity to lead, have integrity, dedication, and a high spirit of devotion. PDI-P as a party Politics has turned into an advanced party by establishing educational facilities strategic politics for members and the wider community, namely with a cadre system which is good by building a party school. This is realized through one of the ways National Cadre Education (PKN). In PKN, participants will learn and be instilled attitudes about the importance of discipline, the importance of understanding political systems and theories, history of the nation's struggle, the potential threats faced by the nation in the future to become Indonesian citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations in life society, nation and state.

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