

The Role of Youth Force Muhammadiyah (AMM) in Developing The Suprastructure and Youth Infrastructure in KNPI South Sulawesi

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Abstract

This study aims to see how the role of AMM is in improving the youth superstructure as well as the role of AMM in improving youth infrastructure in KNPI, South Sulawesi. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The number of informants in this study was the technique of studying the data in this study, observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that the role of the Muhammadiyah youth (AMM) in the superstructure of development and youth infrastructure in the South Sulawesi KNPI responded to the reality of advocating and promoting action as a forum for struggle, then reviving communication forums through discussion activities such as social dialogue, then youth and nationality and local-based FGDs on an ongoing basis, as well as becoming a cadre laboratory as a process of youth regeneration efforts in South Sulawesi, and increasing harmonization, solidity and synergy as an effort to cement the OKP plurality in KNPI South Sulawesi. Suggestions in this study are the Chairman of KNPI Sulsel to further promote youth values in terms of infrastructure and youth superstructure.

Keywords: role, improvement, infrastructure and superstructure

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana peran AMM dalam pembenahan suprastruktur kepemudaan serta bagaimana peran AMM dalam pembenahan infrastruktur kepemudaan di KNPI Sulawesi Selatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian deskripsi Kualitatif. Adapun jumlah informan dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 6 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini, yaitu observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peran angkatan muda muhammadiyah (AMM) dalam pembangunan suprastruktur dan infrastruktur kepemudaan di KNPI Sulawesi Selatan merespon realitas yakni melakukan advokasi dan menggalakkan aksi sebagai wadah perjuangan, kemudian menghidupkan forum-forum komunikasi melalui kegiatan diskusi seperti dialog social kemasyarakatan, kemudian kepemudaan dan kebangsaan serta FGD yang berbasis local secara berkesinambungan, serta menjadi laboratorium kader sebagai proses upaya regenerasi kepemudaan di Sulawesi selatan, dan meningkatkan harmonisasi, soliditas dan sinergitas sebagai upaya merekatkan kemajemukan OKP yang ada di KNPI Sulawesi Selatan. Saran dalam penelitian ini adalah Ketua umum KNPI Sulsel agar lebih menggalakkan lagi nilai-nilai kepemudaan dari segi infrastruktur dan suprastruktur kepemudaan.

Kata kunci: peran, pembenahan, infrastruktur dan suprastruktur

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INTRODUCTION

Youth is the most potential resource which is expected to fill various positions in society. Due to their essential role, youth is required to be able to maintain their traditions and idealism as an identity. In society, the role of youth is needed as the successor to the noble values of the nation's culture, a foundation of moral strength and an agent of change for the better. History has recorded the struggle of the youth with the Budi Utomo organization as well as the event of the 1928 Youth Pledge in an effort to seize independence from colonial rule. The role of youth is also mentioned in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth article 16, namely: "Youth plays an active role as a moral force, social control, and an agent of change in all aspects of national development". There is a proverb which states that whoever controls the youth will control the future H.A.R. Tilaar (1991).

Youth development is an important program for every country in the world, Youth is always categorized as the nation's greatest asset as well as a foundation of hope in upholding the ideals of the nation, besides that it is also an important part of the era which is expected to become an agent of change Dewanta et al (2008).

The role and participation of youth is extremely important in realizing the welfare of society, so it cannot be denied that every country is always trying to get the knowledge, skills and character of its youth. Seeing the huge role of youth in supporting development, youth must have a place that can accommodate their idea and concept. Therefore, in an effort to realize the ideals of the nation, many young people choose to be active in youth organizations which are then used as a forum for channeling all idea and concept, Wahab et al (2011).

The *Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia* (KNPI) as a forum for association of youth organizations, as evidence of the sensitivity and pioneering of youth in responding to future challenges based on historical values of the role of youth in raising a spirit of unity and integrity to consolidate diversity of potentials, a form of synchronization in synergy of participation in order to succeed development.

A joint obligation is able to solve these problems. However, efforts to overcome problems in empowering youth potential cannot be carried out by the government alone, but by the community and the youth themselves. The government's task is to have the ability to provide the best for youth such as in infrastructure, support, and material

assistance in achieving maximum youth development. Dewanta et al (2008).

The *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* or also known AMM is a forum for communication from several autonomous organizations (ortom) in Muhammadiyah. The *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* consists of *Nasyiatul Aisyiyah* (NA), Muhammadiyah Youth, the *Ikatan Pelajar Muhammadiyah* (IPM), and the *Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah* (IMM). Each of these Organizations has its own Articles of Association and Bylaws, and has programs according to their respective fields. The *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* has the slogan *Fastabiqul Khairat; competing in goodness*. (Muhammadiyah Voice, 2020).

According to T. Jacob, the purpose of education is social futuristic, meaning that education is used as a means to mobilize youth to be sensitive and able to contribute to society and in the end, education is a means of humanization that will affect the sustainable development goals (SDG's). One of the pillars of the sustainable development goal is education. It is understandable that in essence education, it can lead youth from a conservative viewpoint to a progressive view which in turn makes the youth aspirational. From a technical point of view, changes to the education system and

curriculum can also support effectiveness in learning.

Youth organizations are basically a forum for gathering young people who come together due to equality in professions, primordial ties, religion and others. The organization grows and develops as a formal institution by prioritizing social awareness and responsibility with a passion from, by and for youth. Its activities are diverse, such as political, economic, social, cultural and religious, involving especially youth and society in general. They move creatively, dynamically, visionary, innovative and productive so that guidance is needed so that their potential can develop and be widely useful for the progress of the nation and state Imbang Saputra (2017).

Youth organizations are institutions that gather all the potential of young people, both students and school children who are included in the youth category, even those who are not educated become educated children. This youth organization stands together with a vision and leadership structure, culture and a model for actualizing its ideas and ideas. The form of this organization is more related to the HMI, IMM, PMII, BEM and regional organizations and similar institutions Rambangeng, (2013).

Different from any model of cadre organization, the structure will always see the importance of cadre logic. If the management is collective collegial, there will be many cadres of leaders from the management because many are involved in various strategic issues involving institutions. Meanwhile, the management context which is limited and narrow will make the organization more concerned internally because of the lack of personnel. Although this concept seems ideal, it is difficult to fully achieve good and strong leadership. Furthermore, in various organizational activities, the issues that develop are social, environmental, educational, legal, religious and all components related to socio-politics. This is the dominant issue among all youth organizations that the author has ever observed. Student activists have been constructed to become agents of change (group of change), social of control (social control) on deviations and, finally, moral of force, to build a morality order seen from their social role. Lahur, (1987).

Studies and the realm as well as the role of youth organizations are what make it far from the exact formula, even though this is also important in life, especially if we fully enter the professional era in 2015-2025. The role of the organization makes all components directed there, while the developing tradition is already like that, it

has become absolutely necessary that social discourse is its main domain. These conditions make exact reasoning in management silenced, those who have exact talent must think, 1. leaving the organization, 2. remaining in the organization but ignoring their exact talents, 3 continuing to be organized by prioritizing exact studies that will certainly not be of interest to others. (Kusuma, 2011).

Infrastructure is generally defined as physical development, but in the political world this meaning is defined as an institution in a particular society in a country consisting of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or community organizations (Ormas), political parties, mass media, interest groups of political figures and others that move independently because infrastructure is an organ that is important for the survival of an area.

According to Hasyim Ali Imran (June 2014) In political theory, Supra Political Structure is namely the parties directly involved in the administration of state life. Such parties, as far as it can be noted, consist of: 1). High State Institution: President; DPR, MPR, MK. MA, KY; 2) Independent State Institutions: KPU, KPI, Commission on Women, etc .; 3) Legislative Body: DPRD I, DPRD II; 4) Government agencies at the ministerial level down: ministry, director general;

agencies, institutions, directorates; offices, districts, villages; 5) UPT-UPT: For example: Katulampa dam/floodgate; and 8) Political Party Institutions: Political parties that have become legislative members.

Meanwhile, Political Infrastructure means parties that are not or indirectly involved in the administration of state life. Such institutions include –NNGO institutions: NGOs; - Association / Unions: SBI, FBR etc .; -Parpol who have not become members of the legislature like the first contestants in the legislative elections; -Media Mass (by internet) such as detik.com, okay zone, etc .; newspaper; magazine; television; broadcast radio; and members / community leaders, individually or representing groups. Kantaprawira (1988).

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design used in this research was descriptive qualitative research method. This study aims to provide an overview and analyze the description of the role of the *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* in Superstructure Development and Youth Infrastructure at KNPI South Sulawesi.

The data collection technique in this research was a systematic and standard procedure to obtain the required data through observation, documentation, interviews with the General Chair of the

Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia (KNPI) of South Sulawesi, vice chairman of the Organization, Cadre and Membership (OKK) Division of the *Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia* (KNPI) South Sulawesi, chairman of the South Sulawesi Muhammadiyah Youth Regional Leadership (*PDPM SULSEL*), chairman of the Regional Leadership *Nasyiatul Aisyiah* South Sulawesi (*RLNA SULSEL*), chairman of the Regional Leadership Council of the South Sulawesi Muhammadiyah Student Association (*DPD IMM SULSEL*), chairman General Regional Leaders of the Muhammadiyah Student Association of South Sulawesi (*PD IPM SULSEL*).

Data analysis techniques in qualitative research were carried out at the time of data collection that was taking place, and after completing the data collection in a certain period with the stage of reducing data obtained from the field, and the stages of drawing conclusions and data verification, which support the data collection stage. Data validation consisted of source triangulation that compared and checked back the degree of confidence of information obtained through time and tools in qualitative research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* or also called AMM is a forum for communication from several autonomous organizations (Ortom) in Muhammadiyah. The *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* consists of Nasyiatul Aisyiyah (NA), Muhammadiyah Youth, the *Ikatan Pelajar Muhammadiyah* (IPM), and the *Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah* (IMM). Each of these Organizations has its own Articles of Association and Bylaws, and has programs according to their respective fields. The *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* has the slogan *Fastabiqul Khairat*; competing in goodness.

The existence of *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* in South Sulawesi cannot be separated from its parent organization, Muhammadiyah.

The birth of the KNPI is evidence of the sensitivity and pioneering of the young generation in responding to the challenges of historical roles, through raising unity and integrity, consolidating the diversity of potentials, forming synchronization and synergy of participation in the success of national development activities. Historical concern and responsibility have inspired and encouraged youth leaders and leaders of youth organizations and students who come from different backgrounds,

sincerely declaring themselves to come together in steps and joint movements for the creation of the ideals of the Indonesian nation's struggle. It was the spark of the 23 July 1973 Indonesian Youth Declaration, as the basis for the formation of the KNPI. The aim of the *Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia* (KNPI), KNPI is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. Meanwhile, the nature of the organization is a forum for the association of Youth Society Organizations (OKP).

The Role of AMM in Improving Youth Superstructure in KNPI South Sulawesi

The role of AMM in reforming the youth superstructure in KNPI South Sulawesi which is meant in this study is a forum for youth struggles in social life, nationality and statehood, which is later described by the General Chairperson of the Muhammadiyah Youth in South Sulawesi.

Based on the description, the researcher concludes that the efforts made are interrelated with each other based on the implementation of the organizational superstructure, namely as a forum for struggle by emphasizing national values in the form of activeness in responding to social reality, then promoting action and taking sustainable advocacy paths.

The concrete steps are to activate communication forums as a form of AMM's focus in supporting program improvements at KNPI Sulsel. The role of the *Angkatan Muda Muhammadiyah* (PM, IMM and IPM) in the KNPI South Sulawesi, namely Muhammadiyah youth (PM) is active in carrying out social responses to various kinds of problems that occur in this nation, the *Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah* (IMM) affirms its identity as a movement organization and cadre organization by continue to promote field action activities as a manifestation of the organizational sense of responsibility, and the *Ikatan Pelajar Muhammadiyah* (IPM) also contributes by activating advocacy activities as part of social responsibility in the nation and state, Muhammadiyah youths (PM) actively carry out social responses Regarding various kinds of problems that occur in this nation, the *Ikatan Mahasiswa Muhammadiyah* (IMM) affirms its identity as a movement organization and cadre organization by continuing to promote field action activities as a manifestation of the sens of organizational responsibility, the *Ikatan Pelajar Muhammadiyah* (IPM) also contributes by activating advocacy activities as part of social responsibility in the nation and state.

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The Role of The Muhammadiyah Youth Force in Improving Infrastructure

The role of AMM in improving youth infrastructure at KNPI South Sulawesi which is meant in this study is as an adhesive for the plurality of youth, in order to improve the quality of national unity and integrity in order to accelerate efforts to achieve national goals.

Nasyiatul Aisyiah (NA) views that in an organizational infrastructure process is inseparable from the efforts to build harmonization in the midst of the OKP plurality that gathered at the KNPI Sulsel and the Muhammadiyah Youth (PM) considered that it was important to build synergy between OKP who gathered at the KNPI.

The Objectives and Functions of The Knpi Are in Accordance With The ADRT Organization

The National Youth Committee of Indonesia or commonly known as KNPI is an organization of youth associations whose initial embryos were a combination of the Cipayung group (Forum with HMI, GMKI, PMII, GMNI and PMKRI which was formed on January 22, 1972 in Cipayung, West Java) through a declaration led by David Napitulu on July 23, 1973. In addition, the Declaration of Indonesian Youth, July 23, 1973, was the

basis for the birth of the Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNPI), arising from an awareness of the responsibility of Indonesian youth in exerting all their efforts and abilities to grow, improve, and develop awareness as an independent and sovereign nation based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945). The Youth Declaration aims to follow up on the contents of the sacred message of the Youth Pledge which has outlined the need for an association, by uniting one nation, one homeland, one language, and participating in filling independence.

The birth of the KNPI is evidence of the sensitivity and pioneering of the young generation in responding to the challenges of historical roles, through raising unity and integrity, consolidating the diversity of potentials, forming synchronization and synergy of participation in the success of national development activities. Historical concern and responsibility have inspired and encouraged youth leaders and leaders of youth organizations and students from different backgrounds, sincerely declaring themselves to come together in steps and joint movements for the creation of the ideals of the Indonesian nation's struggle. That was the spark of the 23 July 1973 Indonesian Youth Declaration, as the basis for the formation of the KNPI.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the role of AMM in improving youth infrastructure and suparastructure in KNPI South Sulawesi is as follows: (1) Responding to reality, conducting advocacy and promoting action as a forum for struggle, (2) Turning on communication forums through discussion activities such as dialogue social, youth and nationality as well as local-based FGDs on an ongoing basis, (3) And becoming a cadre laboratory as a process of youth regeneration efforts in South Sulawesi, and (4) Increasing harmony, solidity and synergy as an effort to cement the OKP plurality in KNPI Sulsel.

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