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## **Dissociative Social Interaction Among Extra-Campus Organizations Of Islamic Students**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This article aims to explain a study of the factors causing dissociative social interaction among the big three extra-campus organizations of Islamic students in Indonesia, namely HMI, KAMMI and PMII at Padang State University, Indonesia. This study is a result of research using qualitative approach with type of case study research. The research data was collected through in-depth interviews by purposive sampling on leaders and active cadres of the organization and through documentary tracking. The study was compiled using interactive models popularized by Miles and Huberman (reduction, display and conclusion / verification), and analyzed using the Michael Michael Blau social behavioral exchange theory framework. The findings of this study conclude that the factors causing dissociative social interaction in the extra-campus organizations of Islamic students are: (1) low trust between organizations, (2) high motivation to master intra-campus politics, (3) negative assessment of other organizations, (4) can not suppress organizational ego, (5) limited availability of potential cadre candidates and (6) lack of communications at the commissariat level.

**Keywords:** Organization, Student and Social Interaction

### **1. Introduction**

When struggle for reform in 1998, students in Indonesia were able to demonstrate unity for a vision of reforming the political structure of the Indonesian state. Most components of the student group with various attributes of uniform and ideology all spill over into joint action. The role of students in making the movement of change is something that happens to many countries, student activity has become a world-wide phenomenon and has succeeded in stimulating political crises, and on several occasions precipitating revolutionary upheavals (Altbach, 1970). This shows how a social organization can create a process of creating something new, they show how they can transfer from one situation to another (Baas, 2013).

The extra-campus Muslim student organization was a major force in the 1998 student movement, both the modernist HMI and the traditionalist PMII (affiliated with NU) took a real part in the movement. A new Muslim student organization at the time, KAMMI, quickly became famous for its active role in the demonstrations. KAMMI is an affiliated group of da'wah from the Tarbiyah movement influenced by the Muslim Brotherhood, in addition KAMMI also incorporates several members of HMI (especially from dissident groups, HMI-MPO) in its organization. The PMII activists, actually in front of the screen,

did not appear to join this Muslim student front but they joined their secular counterparts in a more radical action committee in rejecting the New Order regime (Bruinessen, 2002).

The success of traffic movement Islamic student organizations in breaking down the New Order regime in 1998, can not be separated because of the integration among them, cooperate with each other and pressing their *egos* interests. Various student organizations together garner strength, to achieve common goals. This shows the interaction among student organizations when it is associative, without any associative reciprocity, it is impossible for students to build a great power that offsets the ruler, even though they share a common vision. According Soekanto (2012) nature of life in society is actually made up of relations that unite them in a concerted effort in action and action unrequited-replies. Good interaction should be established in groups in society in order to create a state of mutual understanding of each other, so as to realize the goal of a great united.

Different condition happening this time, a group of student-groups, including the Islamic student fragmented by interest groups in the activity of their student (Daily Padang Express, 2015). The results of several studies on extra-campus organizations of Islamic students show that Islam extra-campus student organizations which actually opens ideology move themselves according to their ideology, they applied tiered system of cadre or stages and aims to establish a militant cadres in accordance with the objectives of each organization (Pipin, 2015). In addition to the extra large organization Islamic student campus as HMI and PMII, always wanted to compete for a position or a place that power in Executive Agency Department, Faculty and University. Then partly also concerned with the interests of the group and personal interests for the sake of their existantion, due to the prestige fights with other groups if it has a strong existence (Ginanjari, 2011).

Based on the results of this study shows that social interaction tend to be dissociative among extra-campus organizations of Islamic students is a pattern. It thus becomes interesting to me see more in the description further behind dissociative reality of social interaction that occurs in Islam extra-campus student organizations. So in this study, the authors formulate research problems the factors that cause dissociative social interaction between extra-campus student organizations and this study aims to describe the formulation of the problem. The results of this study is useful for all parties who come into contact with student organizations to create better and synergistic student movement in the future.

This research was conducted at the State University of Padang, this campus is a very dynamic campus movement of Islamic student associations Her extra-campus. Evident from some of the conflicts that occur among the extra Islamic college student organization at Universitas Negeri Padang (Ganto, 2013 and 2014). The other reason the authors prefer Padang State University compared to other campuses, because the rational choice activist writer who was a student campus and in direct contact with the activity of Islamic student organizations when carrying out extra-campus undergraduate studies at the State University of Padang, this is very important, considering that this study used data collection techniques such as in-depth interviews and active observation.

This research analyzed uses exchange theory Peter Michael Blau. Blau exchange theory focusing on the behavior of the exchange process which he governed most human behavior and the underlying relationships between individuals and between groups. In observing the social organization, Blau focus on subgroups contained therein (Ritzer, 2004). With approach Blau, author to find transactional processes that exist on extra-campus student organization at the University of Padang.

## **2. Research Methodology**

This research was conducted with qualitative approach of case study type. The technique of taking informants with purposive sampling, which means that researchers define their own criteria for research informants. In this case the criteria of informants tailored to the topic of research. The criteria of informants in this study are: (a) Active cadres of extra campus student organizations, (b) the alumni of extra-campus organizations of Islamic students and (c) intra-campus organizers who have been involved and interacted with extra campus student organizations. The type of research used in the study is a case study, as suggested by Robert K. Yin (2008), case studies are used as a comprehensive explanation related to various aspects of a person, a group, an organization, a program or a social situation investigated, sought and examined as deeply as possible.

The collection technique of data conducted this study using in-depth interviews and documentation study. Interviews conducted in this study, in addition to face-to-face directly, the authors also conducted interviews virtually, through social media and cell phones. The timing of interviews in the study is irregular, depending on the agreement with the informant, there are morning, noon, afternoon, evening and even interviews conducted until dawn. Interview obstacles encountered in research such as difficult to match the schedule of

writers and informants. Besides other obstacles is the difficulty of making informants open to deliver the real problems, especially when the informant know the background of the author's organization. As a solution when interviewing the author tried to convince the informant if this research does not have the interests of any party, and then build a more friendly atmosphere with the informant.

In completing the research data concerning the factors that cause the interaction dissociative between cadres of three or more knowl- Islamic student extra-campus in the State University of Padang, the HMI, KAMMI and PMII, the authors conducted a study of the documentation in the form of searches online news school newspaper Ganto, documentation photographs both on the internet and personal collection of informants and searches chat history on social media group involving cadres above the three organizations. In order to obtain research data can also be tested its validity, the authors do data triangulation (Bungin, 2006). Triangulation of data in this research is triangulation of source, that is by comparing between result data of observation in field, inter data result of interview, or between result of observation data with result of interview data. Data that is considered valid then used as a basis for conducting analysis, so the results can be accounted academically and methodologically. The steps performed in analyzing the data describing the factors causing the lack of social interaction in extra-campus student organizations are models namely Milles and Huberman interactive model (interactive models of analysis) which consists of three (3) components: data reduction, data display (presentation of data) and conclusion (in Husaini and Akbar, 2009).

### **3. Social Action Inter Dissociative**

Social interaction is a dynamic social relationship, which concerns the relationship between individuals, between groups of people, and between individuals and groups of people. The social process is essentially a mutual influence between the various areas of common life. Furthermore, according to the nature of community life Soerjono Soekanto it actually is made up of relations that unite them in a concerted effort in action and action unrequited-replies (Soekanto, 2015). According Soerjono Soekanto, the forms of social interaction can produce social processes that associative and dissociative factors influenced from within and outside itself. Dissociative social interaction is an oppositional interaction. As for social interaction dissociative referred to in this research is the interrelationship between student organizations extras from one campus to the student organization of extra-campus more

opposition or counter, can be in the form of competition, contravention or contradiction or conflict, which included herein are:

- a. Competition, competing can be interpreted as a social process, in which competing individuals or groups seek to profit through the areas of life which at some point are at the center of public attention (both individuals and human groups).
- b. Contravention, this is a social process that is between the competition of the conflict or strife characterized by symptoms of the uncertainty about oneself or plan and hidden feelings of dislike, hatred or doubts about one's personality.
- c. Conflicts personal and groups realize that their differences in a characteristic example bodily, emotional, cultural elements, patterns of behavior and so on with the other party. These traits can sharpen existing differences into a conflict or dispute. Controversy or dispute hereinafter referred to as contradictions only because it is a social process in which individuals or groups strive to meet its objectives by opposing opponents who are accompanied by threats or violence.

#### **4. Extra-Campus Organizations of Islamic Students**

Extra-campus organizations of Islamic students are part of the extra-campus organizations of student organizations which is a student organization that does not have formal legal recognition of party bureaucrats campus. The activity of extra student college organization is outside the structure of student affairs of a university. Actually there was no term of extra campus student organization or intra campus student organization, the term of this extra campus student organization appeared the implementation of NKK/BKK system (Normalization of Campus Life / Student Coordination Board) on entire campus in Indonesia during the new order era, resulting in student institution such as the Student Senate (BEM at this time) and the others are eliminated. Responding to the circumstances, students shifted the movement that initially inside the campus became outside the campus, so finally came the term of extra campus student organizations as a forum for students to voice their voice in the New Order regime. Although actually some extra campus student organizations have actually existed long before the implementation of NKK/BKK system.

Based on data from the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Kemenpora), currently there are 21 led Organizations (OKP) Students who are officially registered at Kemenpora (2016) at the State University of Padang alone, among the twenty-one of the only five of which have administrators or commissariat. The 5 extra campus student organizations are: (1) Islamic

Student Association (HMI), (2) Indonesian Muslim Student Action Union (KAMMI), (3) Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII), (4) Indonesian Nationalist Student Movement (GMNI) and (5) Units of Students Pemuda Pancasila (SAPMA PP). In this study the authors focus on three organizations namely HMI, KAMMI and PMII, because only these three organizations are Extra-campus organizations of Islamic students.

## **5. Factors Contributing to the Inter-Organization Social Interaction Dissociative Extras in Padang State University Campus**

Based on the results of research by the author in the field, the authors characterize the factors that cause social interaction dissociative among the three student organizations, extra-campus which is based on Islam, HMI, KAMMI and PMII in Padang State University into the six factors, namely: (1) the low level of trust among organization, (2) a high motivation to master politics intra-campus, (3) a negative assessment of other organizations, (4) can not suppress the ego of organization, (5) the limited availability of candidates for potential cadres and (6) does not have a communication medium in level commissariat.

### *5.1 Low Trust between Organizations Based on the interview results revealed*

That there is a sense of distrust among the existing extra-campus student organizations, especially between HMI cadres with KAMMI cadres or affiliates in intra campus. Distrust each other is what happens between organizations extra student campus in the State University of Padang today, there conditions diataranya their mutual suspicion. Although the cadre of the organization befriends each other personally, but if it is speaking on behalf of the organization, then suspicion is suspect inevitable.

Distrust is one of the things that breaks the chain of associative interaction between organizations. Due to lack of confidence, the cadres of the organization extra-campus in the State University of Padang mutual restraint to establish interaction with organizations other extras, distrust create HMI shuts itself KAMMI, we shut ourselves into PMII, PMII shut down to KAMMI, and so on. Already internalized understanding when interacting, they feel they will not get rewarded according to the action he gave. It has embedded the value that other organizations will take actions that are not equivalent to what they do. Simply they will be harmed from interactions with other organizations.

Peter M. Blau describes a complex society as a complex network based on exchange processes, both directly and indirectly. In this case many exchange processes are showing various imbalances. This imbalance can be an interaction breaker. The lack of trust among the extra campus organizations is a consequence of the imbalance of exchanges of the past, as the result of an interview revealing his past experience of organisms that made him unbelieving.

### *5.2 High Motivation Mastering Intra-College Politics*

Each intra organizational leadership election in Padang State University campus has always attracted the attention of students. Interestingly, the election was colored by an extra campus organization background. Besides also there are boxes based on the majors, origin of the region or other background. Compared to others, the election of BEM chairman, both BEM University and BEM Faculty is the most obvious competition among the extra campus organizations. The seizure of the intra-campus organizational leadership can not be separated from the high motivation of each organization to master intra-campus politics. Their real motivation relatively the same, namely to spread the values embedded in each organization to be a value that understand other students, as well as a way to facilitate the regeneration.

At the election of the BEM chairman, the rivalry will be apparent. Particularly between HMI and KAMMI (along with affiliates), almost always carries his cadres during the election, although sometimes cladded as envoys or faculty majors. Currently, it can be said that these two camps are the most often competing, with the party who acts as an independent party, they are involved fighting for the leadership position of BEM, PMII few years ago also quite big in UNP, although 2 years later dimmed, considering they also had won in the election chairman of BEM UNP. Here is the list of BEM UNP Chairman of the last ten years.

**Table 1**  
**List of Student President of BEM UNP Period 2007-2017**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
2007-2008	Boy Naldi	KAMMI affiliate
2008-2009	Efrans Galuh Setiawan	Independent
2009-2010	Muhammad Habibie	KAMMI affiliate
2010-2012	Tomi Foreign exchange	Independent
2012-2013	Tunjung Budi Utomo	PMII & SAPMA PP
2013-2014	Adnan Arafani	KAMMI affiliate
2014-2016	Galant Victory	KAMMI affiliate



<b>Period</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
2016-2017	M. Haris Sabri	KAMMI

*Source: BEM UNP Archive*

### 5.3 Negative Assessment Against Other Organizations

Negative judgments on other organizations, making the awakened perception will also be mistaken. This misperception becomes the basis for taking attitudes and actions, including in interacting with others. This happens on campus ekseternal organization in Padang State University today. The attitude can be seen openly or hidden, which can then bear fruit into hatred, but not until it becomes contradiction or dispute. Based on the authors' mapping of some of the interviews, showing that among the three student organizations of the Islamic college campuses studied, the most common inter-organizational judgments on reciprocal relationships between HMI and KAMMI, while the PMII is less visible, they are more safe, their tendency is more often make a coalition with HMI.

Negative assessment of other organizations is predominant in new cadres through a one stage cadre process, when their understanding is still shallow, but their spirits are burning and flooding. They are referred to here is the new HMI cadres to follow the Basic Training or Training Cadre 1 (LK 1), a new cadre Daurah KAMMI Marhalah 1 (DM 1) and a new cadre past PMII Future Prospective New Member Introductions (MAPABA).The cadres at this level are often the cause of misunderstanding between organizations. As for the cadres who have followed the next stage of cadre, usually they have started to open in view of other extra-campus organizations.

According to social exchange theory Peter M. Blau, on a macro level abstract values and norms that become larger and more complex. So that enables the exchange system to determine the process of integration and differentiation in social structure. Thus the process of internalizing values and norms becomes much more important in shaping interaction behavior and patterns. At the level of social structure, behavioral exchanges not only rely on apparent material transactions, but there are also exchanges based on previously understood values. Misconceptions that tend to be highly negative impact on other organizations have become values that have already internalized the student organization of extra-campus in the State University of Padang, the value of which has been internalized, and then became the

basis for their cadres in interacting with other organizations, so it is not surprising interaction which is created among them in the form of a contravention.

#### *5.4 Can not Suppress Ego Organization*

Extra-campus student organizations have not been able to fight together, let alone to do the movement, to establish communication in organizational course does not exist. They have not been able to resist the ego of each organization in the fight for common interests. There will be some things that exist in an organization should be withheld, otherwise the cross of opinions, arguments and arguments will even be inevitable. Ideally when in this situation, personal or group interests must be set aside, for the common good. This situation can be seen in the struggle of Single Tuition (UKT) problem which the last 3 years has become one of the central issues in State Universities, including UNP. The problem of untargeted UKT has been a public secret in UNP for the last three years. This year (academic year 2016/2017) things got messy after trimming qouta of Bidikmisi New Student UNP, which created more than 500 new students Bidikmisi recipients must pay UKT. Struggle problems UKT this, each of the elements in the UNP move on their own, the Son of HMI through BEM FT and Students Alliance UNP prefer down demonstrations by means of a march together around the UNP, then tried to embrace every student who met along road to join to participate in the action they are doing it. Then BEM and MPM UNP led by cadres KAMMI, preferring the first administrative, hearings, meet with the head of campus, or capture the aspirations of students through prgram aspiration box, they assume a demonstration or take to the streets not the right thing to do. They have not been able to sit down together to choose a middle ground in the fight for UKT in the UNP, which could bring together all the elements of the student movement in the UNP.

According to Peter M. Blau, the mechanism that mediates between complex social structures is the consensus of values. Collective bargaining is used as a medium of social life and as a link to social transactions. The inability of the extra campus organizations in suppressing their ego, while they are both an extra campus student organization, show no consensus of value among them. There is no common value that they agreed to be the medium in the transaction of student movement at the level of extra student organization campus. Blau's analysis focuses on value consensus which is a unifying factor and separator of social units at a broad scale. Have the same status as a student organization extra-campus which is based on Islam at the University of Padang, they should be able to resist the urge to

highlight the values that exist in their respective organizations, to be born a consensus of shared values that serve as the liaison social transaction between them. While extra-campus student organization at the University of Padang could not resist the ego organization, it will be difficult to find a particular value that can integrate their movement.

### *5.5 Limited Availability of Potential Cadres*

Based on the findings of the authors produce in view the causes of social interaction dissociative between student organizations extra-campus in Padang State University shows that the organization of extra-campus indeed compete for candidates potential cadres whose number is limited, at the State University of Padang alone, students interested in joining the organization also very few in number, even more extra campus organization. Most of them are more likely to join intra-campus organizations, such as Student Activity Units (UKM), the reason for the development of interests and talents. Of the few that are contested by three organizations extra campus students berazaskan Islam that exists this.

Potential cadres candidates referred to in this study are those who have been exposed to potential and already shows the personal existence on campus, for example those into *Komting* Force, stand out academically, flexible in dealing in various groups, active in several campus events, active in intra-campus organization has even become one of the leaders of organisasi intra-campus, but they have not joined any of the extra-campus organizations. People like this is the competition is very tight fighting. Those who belong to this group of course a small amount.

Every organization of course wants to get the best people who will join the organization. Potential cadre candidates can not be avoided, it is natural law if the selected people are limited in number, consequently the power struggle in the process of regeneration becomes a common thing happen. Not infrequently some organizations fight over the same person to be prospective members. Seizing the potential cadres who are few in number among organizations of extra-campus in the State University of Padang, when analyzed by using the theory of the behavior of the exchange of Peter M. Blau, seen as a effort to benefit from potential volunteers who are approached, if his business was successful, then the organization will get a quality cadre that can help make the organization better in the future. By having the potential cadres, organizations can gain new ideas that are needed to expand

the influence of the organization on campus could serve as Chairman of the BEM, MPM, BPM or any other intra-campus organizations.

#### *5.6 Does not Have a Communications Facility at Commissariat Level*

Ineffectiveness of communication between extra-campus student organization at the University of Padang, one of which is triggered by the no events or activities that momentum to get together, which can mediate a variety of interests. Finding no agency or organization that would be achieved from such communication, then when there is an attempt to compile existing organizations, each organization reluctantly, they are not too serious, if there is one party that is serious, if the other is not serious, communication well it still will not be created.

Actually, the intention to make the container already exist, but it is only at the stage of discourse, there is no single party, either the scope of extra campus organization itself, or third parties outside it, which really execute the formation of this container. The containers in question here, are not binding and rigid containers in the various existing extra campus student organizations, such as creating a special joint forum whose coordinator is drawn from one of the existing organizations. The communications container here is a forum for extra campus organizations to conduct *silaturrahim*, sit together or discuss, more towards a container of moral struggle, the goal to fight for issues or problems together.

As the basic assumptions of behavior exchange theory, the reality is so because each organization assume they will not get the lucrative rewards of container that communication will be established. They are not too sure at this time that container will mediate the various interests, so just stuck at the level of discourse. They still feel there is no lucrative transactions of the existence of such communication container, so that each one of them we would feel the need to strengthen their internal organization. In addition to speaking fees and remuneration, on a macro level Peter M. Blau also see where the power to influence the structure. The circumstances that occurred in extra-campus organization in Padang State University indicates the absence of any organization whose strength dominate other organizations, to influence other organizations should follow suit. HMI, KAMMI and PMII qualitatively they are relatively equally strong. So although each organization has a discourse to embrace other organizations, other organizations do not feel the need to accept the embrace. Likewise there is no outside force that is capable of controlling a variety of

extra-campus student organization at the University of Padang. BEM Universitas Negeri Padang for example, they have not been able to be a force and a driving force to facilitate the communication between extra-campus student organizations in the State University of Padang .

## 6. Conclusion

The dynamics of the movement of the students in a variety of student organizations, both intra and extra-campus, making the study of the relationship between the student organizations is always interesting to explore. This situation also occurs in extra-campus student organization based on the principle of Islam, i.e. HMI, KAMMI and PMII, this time they have not been able to establish a good interaction between organizations. Let alone to work or in coalition, organisationally *silaturrahmi* relationship just has not materialized. Due to the lack *silaturrahmi*, it is no wonder interaction is more likely dissociative.

This condition occurs in extra-campus student organization in Padang State University, now they are stuck on the competition in the regeneration process. Competition, contravention and conflict in the leadership election intra-campus organizations. Competition existence as the most influential organizations on campus. Then there is no concrete efforts to open communication organisationally in order to create a more open relationship with one another.

In this study, the authors uncovered six factors causing dissociative interaction between extra-campus organizations, namely: (1) The low level of trust among organizations, extra-campus organizations can not fully trust every word, gesture and movement of other organizations. (2) high motivation intra-campus political master in order to transmit the values that exist in the organization *nalai amsing* each. (3) Rate negatively to other organizations, their negative views through the conclusion of inter-organizational unilateral extra-campus. (4) There can suppress the *ego* organization, organization of existing extra-campus can not accept the method of movement that exist in other organizations, because of the assumption the methods he had was the best. (5) Limited availability of cadre potential candidates who want to follow extra-campus organizations. (6) Do not have a communication medium at the commissariat, as a place for *bersilaturrahmi*, share knowledge and discussion among organizations.

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