

Under The Sun's Flag, on The Edge of Tangerang City: History of the Establishment of the College and Branch Leaders Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis, Tangerang Regency

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ABSTRACT

Muhammadiyah has been known as an organization engaged in education and social affairs. In its work, since it was founded by KH Ahmad Dahlan in 1912, Muhammadiyah has been active in both fields while spreading its wings throughout the archipelago. One of these 'wings' was developed in Pasar Kemis, a sub-district located in Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. In this sub-district, Muhammadiyah is actively expanding its work in the field of education and social activities. This paper aims to examine the role of Muhammadiyah in the Pasar Kemis District and the dynamics of its history and movement in this sub-district. Moreover, it seeks to describe the influence of the emergence of the Muhammadiyah organization in Pasar Kemis Sub-district, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. Archives, documents, notes, photos, and various decrees from internal organizations, individuals to the Tangerang Regency Government were dissected and reviewed. The result obtained is Muhammadiyah organization has advantages that seem very difficult to imitate by other organizations, including NU. More precisely, it is about tangible evidence to the public. This is manifested in various Muhammadiyah charities such as schools, hospitals, zakat institutions (LAZIS-MU), universities to universities, and others. The business charity was established and run not for business for its members but for the community. The typical Muhammadiyah business charity is different from corporations or private foundations, which are usually owned by individuals or a handful of groups (oligarchy).

1. Introduction

Muhammadiyah is one of the oldest Islamic organizations in Indonesia. Founded in the "Movement National Era", Muhammadiyah was a pioneer in the revival of the Islamic world along with the birth and development of SI (Sarekat Islam). They were followed by PERSIS (Islamic Union), Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), and others until then. These Islamic organizations have their own perspective, fiqh, ideology, agenda/movement focus, as well as their respective strategies and tactics.

These strategies and tactics can be divided into several ways. Among them for the spread of Islamic da'wah in accordance with the teachings of each organization. Next, as a means of struggle against Dutch colonialism. There has been a lot of discussion about Muhammadiyah. So this paper doesn't explain the history of Muhammadiyah in general. Just a little reminder that since the leadership of KH. Ahmad Dahlan, until now, Muhammadiyah focuses on education. In general, the education developed by Muhammadiyah is formal education.

Although in its development, there have been many Muhammadiyah Islamic boarding schools. However, the 'advantage' and trademark of Muhammadiyah is formal education, from Kindergarten/RA to University. Muhammadiyah is also in its development more spread and lives in urban and residential areas. Although in many places it has also entered the countryside. However, urban areas and housing remain fertile ground for Muhammadiyah's life for the most part. This has been widely studied. So there is no need to discuss further.

One of the concrete pieces of evidence of this is the establishment of Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis. The management period of PDM (Muhammadiyah Regional Leader) Tangerang Regency from 1995 to 2000 became a very meaningful period for the establishment of PCM (Muhammadiyah Branch Leader) and Muhammadiyah College (Muhammadiyah's charity in the field of education) in Pasar Kemis, Tangerang Regency.

This period was also a milestone for Muhammadiyah's revival. At the national level, the PP (Central Leadership) of Muhammadiyah has just changed its General Chair after Amien Rais founded the PAN (National Mandate Party), the reforms, to democratization and regional autonomy due to the 1998 reform up to Branch. Especially Banten and Tangerang. Some of them are:

- 1. Regional Expansion, the establishment of the city of Tangerang from the district of Tangerang in 1993.**
- 2. Regional Expansion, the establishment of Banten Province from West Java in 2000.**

This impacted the birth of many new branches, one of which was Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis, Tangerang Regency, which began at the end of 1998-1999 until formally forming PCM & Pasar Kemis College in 2000. Development and birth of many regions, regions, branches and new branches of Muhammadiyah Are also politically inseparable from the development and birth of PAN from the center down to the branches. In this era, the spirit of "*Muhammadiyah = PAN, PAN = Muhammadiyah*", is very strong. Even though Muhammadiyah has firmly stated that it maintains a distance from any political party, Muhammadiyah members who are elected as leaders of political parties are obliged to release themselves from leadership positions in Muhammadiyah.

This is a consequence of PP Muhammadiyah's instruction to choose one of the following: the position of Muhammadiyah or political party. Even so, Muhammadiyah members are also allowed to become members of political parties. The affirmation only focuses on position so that there is no abuse of office to politicize Muhammadiyah for the sake of certain political parties or groups. But still, especially at that time (around reformation), most Muhammadiyah members were also members of PAN. This also happened at Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis.

The establishment of Muhammadiyah went hand in hand with the establishment and development of PAN in Pasar Kemis. Moreover, after the reformation, the period of 1999 led to the General Elections (Pemilu). This explanation is also briefly discussed in this paper.

The establishment of Muhammadiyah in Pasar Kemis is also inseparable from the massive land clearing for housing developer Bumi Sarana Rejeki. Especially in the village (now kelurahan) Kutabumi (later blossomed into Kutabaru). Kutabumi and Kutabaru both are tangible evidence of the development of these housing developers from the early 1990s to their peak in the 2000s and are increasingly crowded today. This opens up new residential areas on the outskirts/borders of Tangerang City and encourages massive urbanization. The map of the Kemis Market, especially for the 1990s, honestly stated, has not been obtained. This is a new map of Pasar Kemis obtained by the author (2017-2019):



The map shows that Kutabaru and Kutabumi (now with Gelam Jaya Village and Kutajaya Village) are the centres of urban housing in the Pasar Kemis District. This also coincided with the opening of Sukaasih, Sukamantri, Pasar Kemis, Pangadegan and Sindangsaari

villages as industrial development centers. The addition of being a sub-district at the end of the district, coupled directly with the newly established City of Tangerang (1993), made the flow of urbanization increasingly massive there. The flow of urbanization has led to many newcomers to Pasar Kemis, especially Kutabaru and Kutabumi. Migrants who specifically occupy urban areas generally come from employees and educated people. This also had an impact on the smooth development of Muhammadiyah there. A common phenomenon in many studies, Muhammadiyah is indeed more developed in urban areas and housing. In fact, it also happened in Pasar Kemis, especially Kutabumi and Kutabaru.

This research and paper is not perfect, so it needs further study. It is hoped that this study will serve as a trigger for the development of Muhammadiyah in many areas to be written about. As an initial stage, this paper has not yet reached a discussion of the conflicts that might occur in Pasar Kemis due to the establishment of Muhammadiyah. *Is there any allusion to traditional Islamic elements/groups like NU? Are there interreligious conflicts with other religious elements/groups?* And other frictions that usually occur with the establishment of Muhammadiyah in an area.

2. Literature Review

Based on this background, several research questions are studied and then answered in the writing of this paper. Among them are:

1. How was the process of establishing the Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis College and Branch Manager?
2. What is the impact of the presence of the Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis College and Branch Manager on the surrounding community/society?

In terms of scope of research, this work uses a spatial scope regarding the birth process, formation, and early development of College & Branch Managers in Pasar Kemis District. However, in the process of organizational activities and activities, the focus is more on the Kutabumi and Kutabaru Villages (now Kelurahan). The two villages (now kelurahan) are the birthplaces and centres of Pasar Kemis College & PCM activities until now.

There has been no academic evidence regarding the reasons why Pasar Kemis College & PCM cannot penetrate the interior of Pasar Kemis such as the centers of Pasar Kemis, Sukaasih, Sindangsari, Gelam Jaya, Kutajaya, and Pangadegan. The majority of the hinterland is still rural and consists of traditional Islamic groups. However, it has not been proven that NU represents traditional Islam. But in the interior of Pasar Kemis (Cilongok), there is the famous Al-Istiqlalyyah Islamic boarding school which was founded by one of the famous local clerics, KH. Dimiyati Al-Bantani. Now the leadership of the pesantren is continued by his son, KH. Uci Turtusi (Abah Uci), which is also very well-known at the local level, Tangerang Regency, to national.

2.1 Research Goals & Benefits

This study aims to explain the process of the establishment, formation, and early development of the Pasar Kemis College & PCM. At the same time, it is a dedication for the author as the son of one of its founders and one of the first graduates of SDIT Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis. For the author, the writing of this work is a form of dedication to the organization and to schools that have raised and educated since childhood with an understanding of the religion and ideology of Muhammadiyah. Like one of the advice of KH Ahmad Dahlan:

"Muhammadiyah today is different from Muhammadiyah in the future. Therefore, young people of Muhammadiyah should continue to undergo and study and seek knowledge [and technology] wherever. Become a doctor after that return to Muhammadiyah. Be a master, engineer, and [professional] then come back to Muhammadiyah after that".

This research is also useful for the treasures of Muhammadiyah history writing. There have been many writings about Muhammadiyah, both popularly and academically. This research is useful for anyone who wants to make other academic historical works about Muhammadiyah in a narrative related to its birth, formation, and early development in other areas. For the common good, this research is also beneficial for the big family of Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis, who will read it later. It will be felt in the heart, especially for the actors and anyone involved in it at that time, good or bad personal experiences, sweet or bitter memories. Finally, it is also very useful as a form of self-reflection and introspection for anyone who has received education or has organized directly at Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis.

3. Methodology

This research method is carried out by dissecting and reviewing archives, documents, notes, photos, and various decrees from internal organizations, individuals to the Tangerang Regency Government. All of these sources are in the author's private house, which is stored in the warehouse. This is the legacy of the author's father, who is also a former administrator of the Pasar Kemis PCM and is now the administrator of PWM Banten. It is very unfortunate for the author due to time constraints; the author has not

had time to interview any of the figures or people involved or historical actors, including the author's father. The current busyness of the author's father as an official of the Banten Provincial Education Office and the author's personal busyness for lectures, teaching in schools, and starting a business, made the interview not take place until the deadline for this paper to be submitted. As a follow-up study, oral history will be one of the priorities because many of the historical actors in this study are still alive. It will be very useful for writing this research by perfecting it.

This research uses primary sources, namely archives, documents, notes, photos, and various decision letters from internal organizations, individuals, to the Tangerang Regency Government. All of them are then verified and then interpreted until they are written (historiography), as in accordance with the rules of research methods and academic methodologies.

The systematics of writing in this research is made chronologically, consisting of three chapters. First, it consists of background, problems and scope of research, objectives and benefits of research, research methods and sources, and writing systematics. The second chapter discusses the process of the establishment of the College and the formation of the Pasar Kemis PCM, a little relationship between Muhammadiyah & PAN Pasar Kemis, as well as social services and the acceptance of new teachers at the beginning of the establishment of the Pasar Kemis College & PCM. The third/last chapter is closing, outlining the findings of this study.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 The Establishment of Pasar Kemis Muhammadiyah College

The establishments of Pasar Kemis Muhammadiyah College can't be separated from the establishment of PCM (Pimpinan Cabang Muhammadiyah) Pasar Kemis. As one of the business charities, universities are interpreted as educational institutions in Muhammadiyah. The establishment of Muhammadiyah College as one of the business charities of PCM Pasar Kemis, officially formalized as one of the work programs referring to the results by MUSDA (Musyawarah Daerah) PDM (Pimpinan Daerah Muhammadiyah) Kabupaten Tangerang. MUSDA, which was held in Pamulang, Tangerang Regency (now South Tangerang City), 11 February 2001.

Muhammadiyah College of Pasar Kemis established by 13 persons with name Badan Pendiri Perguruan Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis in the year of 2000. Consist of Ir. Eddy Mulyadi, Drs. Erizal, Drs. Zalzulifa, Nadjmi Tanjung, Drs. H. Risman Daldjamuni, Drs. H. Muslim Daldjamuni, Drs. Udi Samhudi, H. Ahmad Haris, Drs. Rizal Ardiansyah, Drs. Yoyok Sidik Waluyo, Rustam Effendi Nasution, and H. Irfan.

The reason for the establishment of Pasar Kemis Muhammadiyah College, reported in the school profile, is for ideological and religious reasons. According to the Tangerang Regency PDM, since its inception, Muhammadiyah has focused on education as the development of human resources (HR) for the benefit of the people and the nation now and in the future. Especially for PCM Pasar Kemis itself, this reason was used as the basis for establishing Muhammadiyah College with its concrete form being SDIT (Integrated Islamic Elementary School) dan SMP (Junior High School) Plus.

The nomenclature of SDIT and SMP Plus was chosen because the SD and SMP, apart from referring to the national education system, also teach or provide an in-depth Islamic religious education curriculum with the nuances and ideology of Muhammadiyah, as well as various extra-curricular activities that are still related to Muhammadiyah, such as Tapak Suci and Hizbul Wathan. Islamic religious education in SDIT and SMP Plus Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis is not just one subject like most public schools. Islamic religious education is further divided into several lessons, namely Iqro/Tahfidz, Sharia Worship, Aqidah-Akhlak, Arab Language, and Kemuhammadiyah.

In the 1995-2000 PDM Management Work Program, one of the results reported at the MUSDA was developing the Muhammadiyah Persyarikatan educational institution in Tangerang Regency. As the implementation of the report, the Tangerang Regency PDM conveyed in the notes the work program carried out. Among them are related to the establishment of the Pasar Kemis Muhammadiyah College, namely the purchase of 3000M² FASOS/FASUM land (social facilities/public facilities) in Pondok Rejeki, Kecamatan Pasar Kemis.

Regarding the purchase of the FASOS/FASUM land, it can be obtained from the report on the results of the 2001 PDM MUSDA Tangerang Regency; there is an additional which states that there is a financial expenditure of Rp. 19,250,000, - as administrative costs for purchasing land in Pondok Rejeki (Pasar Kemis, 1999). Likewise, in the following year, there was an expenditure of IDR 40,000,000 for administrative costs for the purchase of land at Pondok Rejeki, Pasar Kemis. This is reinforced by the SK (Decree) of the Tangerang Regent no. 593/SK.207-PLK of 1998. The decree contains approval for the use of land with management rights for the Tangerang Regency Level II Regency.

The Tangerang Regent's decree contained an application from the Tangerang Regency PDM DIKDASMEN Council with the submitted letter numbered III.A/4.a/146/1998 dated July 25, 1998, regarding the application for FASOS/FASUM for Muhammadiyah. The decree also states that the Tangerang Regent considers that the proposed land is +/- 3,034 M2. The land was handed over on August 22, 1998, by PT. Bumi Sarana Fortune to the Tangerang Regency Government, which was then requested for its use by Muhammadiyah.

Also, in the Tangerang Regent's Decree, the Tangerang Regent decided to approve the use of FASOS/FASUM land, which is the management right of the Tangerang Regency government by the Tangerang Regency PDM DIKDASMEN Assembly. The Tangerang Regency PDM (together with the Pasar Kemis PCM) is required to pay an income to the Tangerang Regency Regional Treasury in the amount of IDR 35,394,644 through the Tangerang Regency Regional Revenue Service.

The land loaned by the Tangerang Regency government can be requested back if the Tangerang Regency government needs to expand other services without compensation. The SK is valid for 10 years and can be extended again by submitting an application to the Tangerang Regency Government no later than 2 (two) months before the SK expires. According to the Tangerang Regency PDM, the land management loan from the Tangerang Regency Government was repaid in 2001. PCM Pasar Kemis received loan assistance from PCM Ciputat in the amount of Rp. 20,000,000 and from UHAMKA (University of HAMKA Jakarta) in the amount of Rp. 15,000,000.

In the school profile document obtained, Pasar Kemis Muhammadiyah College was officially established in 2000. It was realized by building SDIT (Integrated Islamic Elementary School) and SMP (Junior High School) Plus. Pasar Kemis Muhammadiyah College is located at Jalan Cendana Raya Pondok Rejeki, Village (now Kelurahan) Kutabaru, Pasar Kemis District, Tangerang Regency. There is an attachment in the school profile document, namely the Decree for the Establishment of the Muhammadiyah College of Pasar Kemis, Tangerang Regency.

The decree established Muhammadiyah universities from elementary, junior high, to high school / K in Kutabaru, Pasar Kemis. The decree came into effect when it was enacted on June 10, 2000. Unfortunately, until now, there are only SDIT and SMP Plus. SMA/K has not been realized until now. The decree also attached a letter of sorts of a memorandum of understanding and agreement between PCM Pasar Kemis and local community leaders. The note is documented with a statement:

"We are residents of RW 05 Pondok rejeki Kutabaru, hereby declare that we have no objections in our area being established [Perguruan Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis]. Hopefully, with the establishment of the school, it will become a place of education for sons/daughters towards people who are devoted to Allah SWT. Amin ya Robbal Alamin"

4.2 The Establishment of PCM Pasar Kemis

The establishment of the Pasar Kemis Muhammadiyah College is concrete evidence of the formation of the Pasar Kemis PCM. Established in the management of PDM Tangerang Regency 1995-2000, it cannot be separated from the management of PP Muhammadiyah for the same period (1995-2000). Management, both at the central level to the branches and even branches, cannot be separated from the spirit of the times that existed. The transition of the political situation from the end of the New Order, replaced by the Reformation until the early 2000s as the new millennium created a complex nuance in the management of that period.

There have been fundamental changes in government and national politics during the management period. To be precise, the fall of the New Order after 32 years in power was replaced by a government known as the Reformation. This new era also coincided with the 44th Muhammadiyah Congress in 2000 with the spirit of Reformation. Administratively, in 2000 there was a regional expansion with the establishment of Banten Province. The Expansion of West Java has a consequence, namely the formation of the PWM (Muhammadiyah Regional Leader) Banten Province.

The presence of PWM Banten makes PDM Tangerang Regency must continue to develop Muhammadiyah. The spirit of Reformation led to the Expansion of branches and the birth of new branches. One of the things that happened in Tangerang Regency was the establishment of PCM Pasar Kemis in 2000. The formation was determined through the SK PDM Tangerang Regency with no. SK I.A/SK/595/2000. The decree stipulates that Ir. Eddy Mulyadi is the first Chairman of the Pasar Kemis PCM.

The PDM report on the 2001 MUSDA Muhammadiyah Tangerang Regency stated that Muhammadiyah residents were generally concentrated in urban areas and new residential housing. PDM argues that it is natural that Muhammadiyah has not penetrated rural areas in Tangerang Regency. According to PDM Tangerang Regency, several reasons include the development of Tangerang City due to the division of Tangerang Regency. Tangerang City is a buffer city for the Indonesian capital, which directly impacts Tangerang Regency.

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Especially in the border areas between the City and Tangerang Regency, such as Pasar Kemis. This situation causes the flow of urbanization to be massive, fast, and revolutionary. More and more industries are opening up, the wheels of the economy are turning, and the impact is the development of many new housing developers. In the village (now Kelurahan) Kutabaru, Pasar Kemis, in particular. Developer *Bumi Sarana Rejeki* became a housing pioneer in the mid-1990s to 2000s. This continues with the rapid flow of urbanization to Pasar Kemis, especially Kutabaru. Migrants filled the village (now kelurahan), which was once just a thicket, a very quiet and rural area. A large number of urbanization flows and the development of Kutabaru into a residential area and is now like an urban area has a direct impact on the development of Muhammadiyah. Many educated people, company employees, to government employees living in Kutabaru make Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis easier to spread and develop.

In chapter VII on Conclusions, Suggestions, and Proposals on the Tangerang Regency PDM Accountability Report for the Tangerang Regency MUSDA Muhammadiyah, the leadership stated in point number 5. In the 1995-2000 period, the development of new branches was their priority. Previously in Tangerang Regency there were seven Muhammadiyah branches namely Ciputat, Pamulang, Serpong, Curug, Cikupa, Pondok Aren, and Teluk Naga. At the end of the period, there are five new branches, namely Legok, Cisoka, Balaraja, Bumi Indah, and Pasar Kemis.

4.3 Muhammadiyah & PAN Pasar Kemis

Muhammadiyah College and Pasar Kemis PCM in writing based on archives/records obtained, pioneered/founded by 13 people, as described previously. However, in its development, it is added with evidence from an organizational archive as follows:

Daftar Anggota "MUHAMMADIYAH" Kutabaru & Kutabumi
 Sekretariat : Jl. Oskar V No. 1 Kutabaru, Kecamatan Pasar Kemis, Tangerang - Jawa Barat

No.	Nama	Alamat	Telpon
1	Asop Wardiah	PDM Kab. Tangerang	
2	Ashari Gurahp	PDM Kab. Tangerang	5528223
3	AW Maulana	Jl. Gelatik IV Pond. Sejahtera	
4	Djimi Tanjung	Jl. Kerinci No. 14 Pond. Indah	5009778
5	Eddy Mulyah	Jl. Oskar V No. 1 Pond. Rezeki	5024343
6	Erizal	Jl. Duku II B-6 / 22 Pond. Makmur	5920335
7	H. A. Haris	Jl. Kakap II / 3 Pond. Permai	5922552
8	H. Mahdi	Jl. Pipit Tengah No. 9	5904903
9	H. Moh. Irfan	Jl. Cempaka B-10 / 18	5921520
10	H. Muslim Darjamsari	Jl. Arwana VI / 21	
11	Iwan Boy	Jl. Pepaya II No. 4	
12	Jefrizal	Jl. Mural Barat E-19 / 15 Pond. Sejahtera	5927756
13	Kiki Molazodo	Jl. Gurame II / 19 Pond. Makmur	5006013
14	M. Ali	Jl. Nila I / 12 Pond. Permai	
15	Maman Irfan	Jl. Anyelar Raya D-15/16	5925974
16	Marsudi	Jl. Semeru No. 14 Pond. Indah	5908178
17	N. Sya'diah	Jl. Mahoni I	
18	Nasuhu	Jl. Angsana IV B-36/ 23-24 Pond. Rezeki	5922875
19	Nur Wilaya	PDM Kab. Tangerang	5006030
20	Nurul Hidayati	Jl. Oskar V No. 1	
21	Rachmat	Jl. Tawes III / 24 Pond. Permai	0
22	Risman	Jl. Oskar III / 23 Pond. Permai	5920049
23	Rizal Ardiansyah Drs	Jl. Boe I B-6 / 7 Pond. Sejahtera	5922859
24	Rosmarida	Jl. KP I Pond. Rezeki	5538238
25	Rustem Efendi Nasution, Bsc	Jl. Anggur I / 15 Pond. Makmur	
26	Suhatri Naair	Jl. Osman II B-IV / 8 Pond. Makmur	
27	Sutadi	Jl. Mahoni D-46 / 31 Pond. Rezeki	5922007
28	Syahrial	Jl. Angsana I Pond. Rezeki	
29	Syamsul B.	Jl. Cempaka I B-10 / 14 Pond. Permai	5921533
30	Udi Syamsudi Drs, MM, Msc	Jl. Merpai III / 14 Pond. Sejahtera	5920426
31	Wiyono Drs	Jl. Kerinci No. 6 Pond. Indah	5927450
32	Yefrijal SE	Jl. Duku II B-27 / 27 Pond. Makmur	5921341
33	Yoyok Sidik Waluyo Drs	Jl. Buo Raya E 34 / 15	
34	Zalzulifa Drs	Jl. Juli III No. 1	5921304
35	Zulkaidir H.	Jl. Kayu Putih I Pond. Permai REZEKI	5907822
36	ASHMAN	Jl. MANON I B-46 / 22 Pd. REZEKI	5922023
37	CHANDI SELEBES	Jl. KECUDUNG TNO. 18 Pd. PERMAI	5922007
38	ZUL KIPLI	Jl. GURAME III	5922003
39	H. SOBAR	Jl. ANAKA III B-8 Pd. MAKUMUR	5920857/59248874 5908221/552628
40	TRI MARYONO	Jl. SEMERU E-28/15 Pd. INDAH	5906155 (Gedung + Pd. Jimmy)
41	SUNARDI	Pd. SEJAHTERA → 5921607	
42	DRS. KUS KUSNADI	BUMI ASRI → 9188781	

*) Jumlah tersebut belum termasuk seluruh data dari 3 (tiga) ranting yang sudah dibentuk yang kami perkirakan sementara di atas 55 (lima puluh lima) orang

In its development, the majority of members and/or administrators of Pasar Kemis College & PCM were also members and/or administrators of PAN. Several names were directly involved in Muhammadiyah & PAN, including Nadjmi (Djimi) Tanjung, AW. Maulana, Drs. Erizal, Jefrizal, and others. One of the evidence of their involvement in the PAN is that Nadjmi (Djimi) Tanjung and

Jefrizal have been candidates for Legislative Members (Caleg) of the Tangerang Regency DPRD from the PAN for the Pasar Kemis Dapil but have always failed. Also AW. Maulana, who took part in the general election, has even won, passed, and became a member of the Tangerang Regency DPRD. While Drs. Erizal was once involved in the 1999 elections with evidence in the form of photos containing the consolidation of PAN at his home, as follows:



4.4 Social Service & New Teacher Acceptance

The establishment of the Pasar Kemis College & PCM even agreed to build the Pasar Kemis PAN, which logically was very tiring; in fact, it did not dampen the founders' spirit. This is evidenced by the social service agenda held at the end of 2000 and the acceptance of new teachers since the beginning of 2001, and the peak was in June 2001. Several archives, documents, notes, proposals, assignment letters and decrees, financial reports, to photos have become a silent witness to this. Everything is clearly displayed in the appendix of this study.

The Muhammadiyah social service proposal at the end of 2000 became a very valuable document in dissecting the events that occurred at that time. This answers one of the research questions about the impact of the presence of Pasar Kemis College & PCM. In the proposal, it was written that the social service agenda aims to realize the organization's da'wah, which is *bil-lisan* [by words] and *bil-hal* [by exemplary]. In short, da'wah is not only lectures but also da'wah in the form of real action to the community so that Islamic values can be felt directly.

This activity was under the direct coordination of PCM Pasar Kemis and took place on November 19, 2000. The participants for the mass circumcision consisted of 50 underprivileged Muslim children involving 10 DKM (Masjid Prosperity Council) in Kutabaru Village (now Kelurahan). Then the blood donor participants are Muhammadiyah members and volunteer residents (Muslims and non-Muslims). As well as the participants and targets for collecting suitable clothing are residents who have advantages in terms of clothing to be given to underprivileged residents (Muslims and non-Muslims) by determining the criteria for residents who are entitled to receive are 10 RW heads throughout Kuta.

Interestingly, Muhammadiyah highly respects religious tolerance by allowing non-Muslims to become blood donors. As well as regarding the provision of suitable clothing, non-Muslims can also give, they can also accept these criteria. It becomes a question if it is contextualized with currently sensitive issues related to religious life due to the national political situation in recent years: *Will Muhammadiyah, especially Pasar Kemis, still be like this at this time?*

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From this proposal, it is known that the agenda requires funds or costs of around Rp. 6,215,000, with details of the costs listed in the attachment of this research and coupled with various other costs for other activities such as the management of FASOS land, the establishment of a university, the construction of the Al-Mujaddid Bilal bin Rabah Mosque as the Muhammadiyah Mosque in Pasar Kemis, as well as financing for the preparation and implementation of Teaching and Learning Activities (KBM) for Muhammadiyah College which consists of SDIT & SMP Plus Muhammadiyah, and others, of course, require a lot of money.

There is something interesting, that the former Chairman of Muhammadiyah, who at that time served as Chairman of PAN and Chairman of the MPR RI, Prof. Amien Rais, donated as infaq/sodaqoh around 1000 USD or IDR 9,000,000. All ranks of PCM Pasar Kemis also contribute contributions in the form of infaq/sodaqoh to zakat, and there are many donations from various groups between elements of society. All details and written evidence related to this are clearly displayed in the appendix of this study.

Again, related to the inaugural social service as well as laying the first stone for the establishment of the Pasar Kemis Muhammadiyah College, it can be seen in the following documentation:



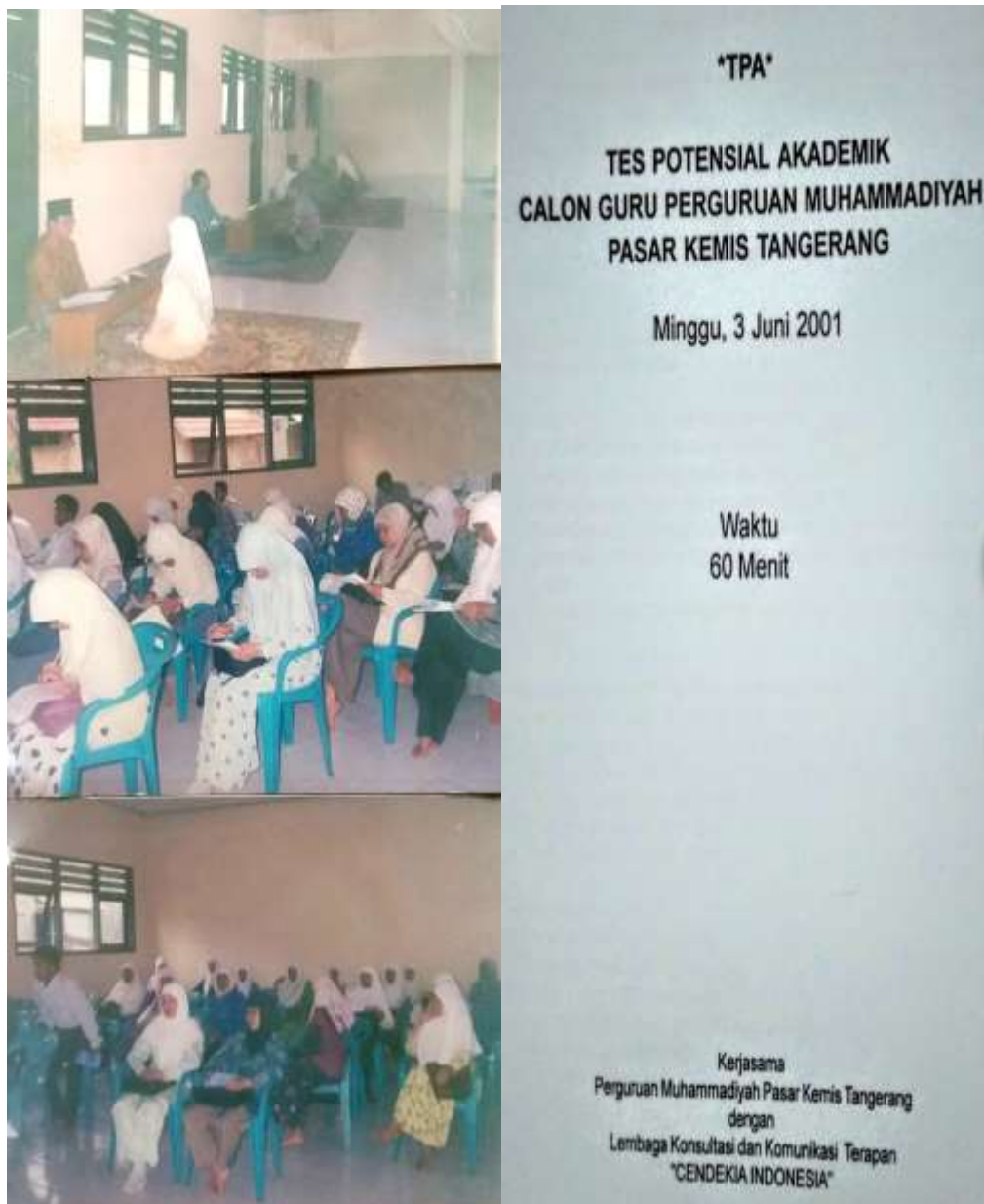
(personal documentation from Drs. Erizal, author's father)

Next is the preparation for accepting new teachers for the Muhammadiyah College, which consists of SDIT & SMP Plus Muhammadiyah. The preparatory committee has been formed since early 2001 through a letter of assignment from PCM Pasar Kemis. All assignments, archives, documentation, notes, financial reports, and all forms of details can be seen in the appendix of this research.

The acceptance of this new teacher has had a huge impact on the surrounding community because it opens up new jobs. First, of course, as a teacher. Second, as administrators or administrative staff. Third, as a school janitor. Fourth, as a handyman or school manual worker. Fifth, as a school security officer. At least, these five areas of work become mandatory for every newly established school.

No archives/documents/records/or photos have been found regarding the second, third, and fifth points. However, based on the author's memory who had an elementary school education, there were several names, including Bu Kokom (Administrative Administration) and Mang Sule (school cleaner and security officer).

The next research will be explored further in order to find historical facts that are close to objectivity. However, regarding the acceptance of new teachers, primary sources can explain this. As previously explained, the primary sources regarding the recruitment of new teachers in early to mid-2001 are listed in the appendix. Some of them are as follows (next page):



(personal documentation by Drs. Erizal, author's father)

5. Conclusion

Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis is one proof of how Muhammadiyah was founded through a long process, such as establishing other organizations. However, the Muhammadiyah organization has advantages that seem very difficult to imitate by other organizations, including NU. More precisely, it is about tangible evidence to the public. This is manifested in various Muhammadiyah charities such as schools, hospitals, zakat institutions (LAZIS-MU), universities to universities, and others. The business charity was established and run not for business for its members but the community. The typical Muhammadiyah business charity is different from corporations or private foundations, which are usually owned by individuals or a handful of groups (oligarchy). Muhammadiyah's charities are owned by the association/organization, run by its members at that time, and passed on by the next generation of members and administrators. Spirit of *ghirah* and *jihad* Muhammadiyah not done with *Sholawatan Akbar* atau *Tahlilan* as traditional Islamic groups. Also, not by shouting *takbir* and triggering horizontal conflicts like fundamental Islamic groups. A personal stereotype from the author can be proven by the general phenomenon that Muhammadiyah and its members are more focused on tangible evidence as proof of *da'wah*. However, this does not reduce the author's respect for other Islamic groups as part of the treasury of the *ummah* and Islamic groups in Indonesia. Muhammadiyah Pasar Kemis provides a valuable lesson that we can gather together from different backgrounds even without knowing each other. Then they were united in the same spirit of passion and *jihad* to build Muhammadiyah. Lastly, education is the key to this nation, so keep on serving and fighting for the education of Indonesia & Tangerang Regency in general and Pasar Kemis in particular. Thanks and regards.

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