

SCIENTIFIC GENEALOGY FACULTY TARBIYAH IAIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA 1960 – 1988¹

Sutrisno

ABSTRACT

Faculty Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta as the oldest Islamic LPTKs under the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia has experienced a number of dynamics . This article discusses the dynamics of scientific genealogy Tarbiyah Faculty of years from 1960 to 1988 . Tarbiyah Faculty of scientific development at the beginning of the era of stand (1960-1973) characterized by scientific of the Middle East . Meanwhile, in the next period , ie in the era of modernization PTAIN , Faculty of Tarbiyah began referring to the science developed in the West . Scientific in western style is characterized by positivistic - behavioristik . Then , in the 1980s the Faculty of Tarbiyah already beginning to show indications of a progressive direction .

Keywords : *scientific genealogy , modernization , positivistic - behavioristik , progressive .*

A. Preliminary

Establishment of Islamic University (PTAIN) as outlined in the Government Regulation (PP) No. 34 1950 is a big contribution from the government . PTAIN came the forerunner of the Faculty of Religious Indonesian Islamic University (UII) in Yogyakarta .² PTAIN when scientific standing has three parts , namely : Education (Tarbiyah) , Qadha (be Shariah) and Propagation (be Ushluhudin) .³ Seven years later , in Jakarta standing ADIA (Academy of Sciences Department of

¹ Sekarang bernama Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

² Sutrisno, *Pembaharuan dan Pengembangan Pendidikan Islam: Menuju Insan Kamil yang Sukses dan Berkualitas* (Yogyakarta: Fadilatama, 2011), hlm. 37

³ Nor Huda, *Islam Nusantara: Sejarah Sosial Intelektual Islam di Indonesia*, (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2007), hlm. 407

Religious) on June 1, 1957 .⁴ The institute has three parts science , namely : Religious Education , Arabic , and the Military Religious Teacher . Both these institutions were merged into an institution of higher education named the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) or al - Jami'ah al - Islamiyah al - Hukumiyyah on August 24, 1960 .⁵

In the school year 1960/1961 opened at the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta . Faculty Tarbiyah when it held Religious Education (PA) that prepares prospective teachers of Islamic Education (PAI) . Furthermore, the faculty has developed with the specific authority to open a wider mandate that includes Tadris tadriss Mathematics , Science, Social Studies , and English beginning in 1980. But eight years later (in 1988) , the four majors were no longer accepting new students .

Organized scientific developments related to the needs of the Faculty of Tarbiyah practical life of Muslims in Indonesia . As said Suprayogo that , “ religion and education always can never be separated in human life “ .⁶ In addition to the anxiety for colleges and universities concerning the Islamic way of looking at religion and science that are dichotomous , ie placing each (religion and science) separately .

Amin Abdullah responds to these conditions by submitting a scientific paradigm - interconnect integration . That is the scholarly dialogue that each clump of science realize the limitations inherent in themselves and therefore are willing to dialogue , cooperation and utilizing methods and approaches clump of other sciences to complement the inherent deficiencies if each separate stand- alone or between each other .

This paradigm seeks articulate scientific triangle each corner angle hadhrah known as *hadhrah al-nas*, *hadhrah al-'ilm*, dan *hadhrah al-falsafah*.⁷ To track the problem further terbut , this article will discuss the science that was developed by the Faculty of Tarbiyah , the dynamics of scientific genealogy , and the factors that led to the study program organized by the Faculty of Tarbiyah fickle ?

B. Scientific Genealogy 1960-1988 Faculty Tarbiyah

Scientific genealogy trip Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Faculty can not be separated from the history of PTAIN . As can be seen from the *Profil IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta 1951-2004*

⁴ Ahmad Ali Riyadi, *Politik Pendidikan: Menggugat Birokrasi Pendidikan Nasional* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2006), hlm. 136; Bandingkan dengan Husni Rahim, “IAIN dan Masa Depan Islam Indonesia,” dalam Komarudin Hidayat dan Hendro Prasetyo, *Problem dan Prospek IAIN: Antologi Pendidikan Tinggi Islam* (Jakarta: Departemen Agama RI, 2000), hlm. 412-413.

⁵ Nor Huda, *Islam Nusantara...*, hlm. 408

⁶ Imam Suprayogo, “Keberagamaan di Era Global dan Reformulasi Bangunan Keilmuan di Perguruan Tinggi Islam”, dalam Marwan Saridjo (Ed.), *Mereka Bicara Pendidikan Islam: Sebuah Bunga Rampai* (Jakarta: DPP GUPPI bekerjasama dengan RajaGrafindo Persada, 2009), hlm. 301

⁷ Amin Abdullah, *Islamic Studies di Perguruan Tinggi: Pendekatan Integratif-Interkonektif* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2006), hlm. 402-403; Tim CTSD UIN Sunan Kalijaga, *Sukses di Perguruan Tinggi...*, hlm 11-13

that the phenomenon of high public interest and progress is being made PTAIN has raised awareness among managers PTAIN that the development of improved PTAIN difficult if only one faculty alone . Therefore , before the Anniversary PTAIN 9th on September 26 , 1959, by Deputy Minister of Religious Establishment No. . 41 of 1959 , formed the Committee Repair State Islamic University , headed by Prof. . R.H.A. Soenarjo . After some time convene this committee finally agreed on merging PTAIN and ADIA become the State Islamic Institute “ Al - Jami’ah Al - Islamiyya Al - Hukumiyah “ centered and based in Yogyakarta . This Merger dated August 24 by Minister of Religion No. Pe . in 1960. At the time of its inauguration, IAIN “ Al - Jami ah “ consists of four faculties , namely the Faculty of Islamic Theology and the Faculty of Shariah in Yogyakarta , Faculty of Tarbiyah and the Faculty of Adab in Jakarta.⁸

In a further development , a lot of areas that requires the state established religion faculty . Therefore some faculty then also opened in several provincial cities . The establishment of faculties in various areas recorded up to 18 pieces , so finally on December 5, 1963 issued Presidential Regulation. 27, 1963 which, among other things, that at least three types of faculty IAIN IAIN can be combined into a new stand-alone .⁹

As a result of the issuance of Government Regulation . 1963 27 14 IAIN then stood across Indonesia . In general, the IAIN IAIN - use fittings that bore his name names of famous heroes of Islam in their respective regions , to characterize IAIN concerned to be easily known to the public . Finally , since the date of July 1, 1965 Al - Jami’ah IAIN Yogyakarta officially used the name “ IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga “ by decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. . 26 of 1965 dated July 15, 1965 . The period 1951-1960 is also known as the stub period . This period is characterized by the conversion of the Faculty of Religious UII be PTAIN until merging with ADIA PTAIN (Academy of Sciences Department of Religion) . The number of existing faculty in this period only three , namely : Faculty of Sharia , Islamic Theology Faculty and the Faculty of Tarbiyah .¹⁰

Faculty Tarbiyah existence is strengthened again in the next period (1960-1972) . As revealed in the book Profile IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta IAIN in the period 1951-2004 that the institutional foundation construction (years 1960 - 1972) is characterized by the removal of the old campus to the new campus on the way Adi Sucipto . A number of faculty buildings constructed in the middle and built a mosque.

The education system prevailing in this period is still free because the students are given the opportunity to advance the exam after they actually prepared . While it still refers to the curriculum materials curriculum Middle East , which was also developed during the PTAIN .¹¹

⁸ M. Alfatih Suryadilaga dan Facrudin Faiz, *Profil IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta 1951-2004* (Yogyakarta: SUKA Press, 2004), hlm. 7-8

⁹ M. Alfatih Suryadilaga dan Facrudin Faiz, *Profil IAIN ...*, hlm. 8

¹⁰ M. Alfatih Suryadilaga dan Facrudin Faiz, *Profil IAIN ...*, hlm. 8-9

¹¹ M. Alfatih Suryadilaga dan Facrudin Faiz, *Profil IAIN ...*, hlm. 9-10

More specifically in the book *Insights Civitas IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta*, early scientific journey Faculty Tarbiyah recorded more detail. According to the book is part of the Faculty 's not too separated from the history of the IAIN the joints \rightarrow ri. This is reinforced by the decision \rightarrow MPRS No. I/RIS/MPRS/1863, appendix A. ad. 5, strongly urged expansion of the IAIN. Faculty Tarbiyah IAIN Al - Jami'ah in Yogyakarta \rightarrow opened in 1960/1961.¹²

Levels of education and teaching in the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta set and reached in five years (the old system) with the following provisions:¹³

1. The first year Propaedeuse level (two semesters)
2. Candidates rate second year (two semesters)
3. Third year baccalaureate level (two semesters)
4. The fourth -year doctoral level I (two semesters) and a fifth -year doctoral level II (two semester)¹⁴

Students who have completed and passed the exams last in the Proceedings of the third tabun (baccalaureate), given the right to use the treat \rightarrow Bachelor 's degree (BA), while those who have completed and passed the exams in the fifth thesis (doctoral II), can wear Complete a Bachelor's degree (Doctorandus). However, after the issuance of Decree of President of IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga No. 17 Year 1983, which is the implementation and elaboration of the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 97 of 1982, the educational system and the teaching of his \rightarrow start using pattern S - 1 (Tier 1). With the pattern of S - 1 is the system of education and teaching Semester Credit Units (SCU). Such circumstances running start running from 1983.¹⁵

Majors opened when Fakul \rightarrow Tarbiyah bag still using the old system, ie from the year 1961-1988, are: first, the Department of Religious Studies, secondly, the Department of Education; Third, the Department of Law and Economics; fourth, Department of Social and Cultural; fifth, Department of Indonesian; sixth, Department of Arabic, and the seventh, Department of Islamic Society. Ie after the later development of the Faculty of Tarbiyah using credits system, which began in 1983, the ma \rightarrow ka existing majors include: first, the Department of Religious Education (PAI); secondly, Department of Arabic Language (BAR); Third, the Department Tadrís (consisting from: Tadrís field Mathematics (MAT), Tadrís of Natural Science (IPA); Tadrís field of Social Studies (IPS); Tadrís Sector English (BING). however, since the academic year 1988/1989 department of Tadrís closed, except for completing the program studies students. academic year 1990/1991 Faculty of Tarbiyah opening Diploma Program II. But the program can not be held longer, according to the Decree of the Director General of the Islamic Binbaga No. 2229/E/PP/

¹² Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta* (Yogyakarta: Panitia Penyelenggara OSPEK dan Penataran P-4 IAIN Sunan Kalijaga, 1991), hlm. 84

¹³ Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater ...*, hlm. 87

¹⁴ Tim Penyusun, *Kurikulum Fakultas...*, hlm. 53

¹⁵ Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater ...*, hlm. 87

009/AZ / ' 91 dated 30 April 1991 . while the students who have been active are allowed to complete the study .¹⁶

The scope of education in the curriculum of the Faculty of Tarbiyah since S - 1 (from 1983) and the Diploma Programme II includes three components: goals , systems , and curriculum .¹⁷

1 . destination

Institutional purpose is to form a Muslim scholar who is an expert in Islamic religious sciences and other sciences related , air- pious and noble , and teram - ably pills and is responsible for the welfare of the people , the nation and the state of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution Act of 1945 .

The goal is to form kefakultasannya Islamic scholar in the science field includes Tarbiyah Islamiyah Islamic Education (PAI) and Arabic (BAR) and the field to - guruan (Tadris) .

Whereas the procurement of Diploma II program , the aim download print - prospective teachers of Islamic education in elementary school and Elementary School .

2 . system

Men with the issuance of the Decree No. - teri Religion . 122 In 1988 the system of education and teaching voca - Faculty Tarbiyah IAIN Yogyakarta Kalidjaga nan Su - Strata wear levels (S - 1) with a system of Semester Credit Units (SCU) , which reached within eight semesters include

- a . Basic Courses Umun (MKDU) .
- b . Basic Skills Course (MKDK) .
- c . Professional Skills Course (MKKP) .
- d . The core subjects Options (MKP) .

It is also mentioned by the Decree of President of IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta Number 17 Year 1983 Date July 4, 1983 on the Implementation of Education Semester Credit System (SKS) at IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga . In that decision explained that the implementation of the Credit Semester System in the Faculty and the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan else in the neighborhood began Kalidjaga Academic Year 1983/1984 for first semester¹⁸ freshmen. As for the Diploma Programme Procurement II in - traveled for four semesters , include :

- a . General Basic Courses (MKDU) .
- b . Basic Skills Course (MKDK) .
- c . Subjects Teaching and Learning (MKPEM) .
- d . Field of Study Subjects (MKBS) .

¹⁶ Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater ...*, hlm. 88-89

¹⁷ Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater ...*, hlm. 92-98

¹⁸ Dokumentasi Surat Keputusan Rektor atau Ketua Pengurus Senat IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta No. 17 Tahun 1983 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan di IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (Yogyakarta: Sekretariat IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 1983), hlm. ii

3 . curriculum

In the span of 1960 to 1988, the Faculty of Tarbiyah has undergone several changes in the curriculum , among other things: first , the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Curriculum Kalidjaga 1967 , second , 1979¹⁹ IAIN Curriculum Development , and the third , Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Curriculum 1981.²⁰

In his travels during the period 1960-1988 , the issue department of the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga set after the doctoral level . As mentioned in the book - II Results Workshop Into the Curriculum Development Institute for Islamic Studies in Jakarta in 1979 with the stipulation that no Minister of Religious Affairs .

43 of 1960 on The cause \rightarrow lenggaraan IAIN Article 3 and Article 4 stipulated faculties and departments - department at IAIN , as follows :²¹

- 1 . Department of Islamic Theology (in Yogyakarta) , has majors : first , Da`wah , secondly , Tasawwuf ; Third , Philosophy ; fourth , Comparative Religion .
- 2 . Faculty of Sharia (in Yogyakarta) have majors : first , Tafseer / Hadith , secondly , Fiqh ; Third , Qodlo .
- 3 . Faculty of Tarbiyah (in Jakarta) has majors : first , Religious Education , secondly , the Teaching ; Third , Special .
- 4 . Faculty of Adab (in Jakarta) has majors : first , Arabic Literature , secondly , Persian Literature ; Third , Urdu Literature ; fourth , the Islamic Cultural History .

In paragraph 5 of the Foreign Minister of Religious Affairs also stated that upon the recommendation of the Senate al - Jami`ah can increase or decrease the majors . Thus the addition and subtraction just now on the faculties on the basis of the needs of the community . However , referring to the Minister of Religious Instruction no. 11 1969 starters set number 7 applied majors and majors for how each faculty as follows : “ Negate the majors at propaedeuse level , and baccalaureate candidate “ .²²

Meanwhile , the majors at the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN established by the Minister of Religious Affairs No. determination . 43 of 1960 and then further developed either by legislation or deliberations . The development department at the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga be described as follow:

¹⁹ Tim Penyusun, *Pengemagan Kurikulum Institut Agama Islam Negeri* (Jakarta: Proyek Pembinaan Perguruan Tinggi Agama / IAIN di Pusat, 1979), hlm. 126-136

²⁰ Tim Penyusun, *Sylabus Fakultas Tarbiyah IAIN* (Jakarta: Proyek Pembinaan Perguruan Tinggi Agama/IAIN di Pusat Direktorat Pembinaan Perguruan Tinggi Aaaa Islam, 1981), hlm. 3

²¹ Tim Penyusun, *Hasil Lokakarya Ke II Pengembangan Kurikulum Institut Agama Islam Negeri Tahun 1979* (Jakarta: Proyek Pembinaan Perguruan Tinggi Agama atau IAIN di Pusat, 1979), hlm. 34-35

²² Tim Penyusun, *Hasil Lokakarya ...*, hlm. 35

1 . According to the Curriculum Council of Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga on January 28, 1967 in Yogyakarta that is attended by Faculties Tarbiyah Yogyakarta , Purwokerto , and has decided to Purworedjo Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Faculty and the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Ampel along its branches open multiple majors on the level doctoral faculty in accordance with their respective capabilities which came into force in 1969 following majors :

- a. philosophy of Education
- b. Islamic Community Education
- c. Didactic methodology of Islamic Education
- d. Didactic methodology Arabic
- e. Management and supervision of Islamic Education
- f. History of Islamic Education .²³

2 . According to Decision No. Director General of Islamic Guidance .

KEP/D.IV/218/74 , public departments in the Faculty of Tarbiyah eliminated . So the majors are pa Faculty Tarbiyah be : first , the Department of Religious Education , and secondly , the Department of Arabic.²⁴

3 . According to the Decree of the President of IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta No. 17 in 1983, the Faculty of Tarbiyah has three departments , namely :

- a. Islamic Education Department
- b. Arabic Language Department
- c. Programs Tadris :
 - 1) Natural Sciences
 - 2) Social Sciences
 - 3) Mathematics
 - 4) English
 - 5) Indonesian

4 . Three years after the removal of public departments in the Faculty of Tarbiyah felt that the need to keep the existence of the department was really very urgent . So since 1978 many of the proposals that reopened common majors in the Faculty of Tarbiyah in different forums , namely :²⁵

²³ Tim Penyusun, *Kurikulum Fakultas Tarbiyah...*, hlm. 52

²⁴ Tim Penyusun, *Hasil Lokakarya Ke-II Pengembangan ...*, hlm. 36

²⁵ Tim Penyusun, *Hasil Lokakarya Ke-II Pengembangan ...*, hlm. 36-37

a. IAIN Research Team :

Faculty Tarbiyah directed to produce expert science teacher and Islamic education in public schools and public teachers in the madrassas, boarding schools and universities other Islamic religion

b. Raker Institutional Development DG Cibogo Islam in 1979 :

It should be opened in the general department of the Faculty of Tarbiyah to suit \rightarrow nuhi public on the need for madrasah teachers in the implementation of ministerial decree of 1975 .

c. IAIN 1 Curriculum Development Workshop in Chester in March 1979 :

To meet the urgent need of the common knowledge of teachers at the school, need to be reopened common majors at IAIN .

d. Seminar on Research and Development in Kemang Jakarta , March 1979 :

To meet the needs of public teachers in madrasahs need dipi \rightarrow kirkan special institutions to handle , for example to add majors at the Faculty of Tarbiyah general , Multi- Tier and Multi System Program .

e. The proposal of IAIN :

- 1) On the set of Tarbiyah Faculty majors there are , first , Religious Science Education and , secondly, as a major Arabic , by providing choices minor variations , the great \rightarrow students to Indonesian , English and pedagogic . Total Credit Point option , at least 12 minor option for young saijana program and a minimum of 6 to complete the degree program .
- 2) In order to support the ministerial decree on madrasahs , deemed necessary to the program in the form of printing Crash teachers Tsanawiyah and Aliyah madrasahs in various bi \rightarrow dang general science (sort PGSLP and PGSLA the State Teacher Training Institute) .
- 3) The final conclusion : “ It should be opened in the general department of the Faculty of Tarbiyah to meet the needs of the public teachers at madrasahs in order Govern \rightarrow ministerial decree preservation of the reasons the Department of P & K until the last statement would not be able to meet the general needs of Curu - teacher “ .

5. Beginning in 1981, the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga open a number of common majors again . Majors in the Faculty of Tarbiyah opened as follows :

- a. Arabic Language Department
- b. Religious Education Programs
- c. Majors Tadris Social Sciences Field
- d. Majors Tadris Natural Science Field (IPA)
- e. Majors Tadris English Field
- f. Majors Tadris Mathematics Field

In the period 1960-1988 , Education and Teaching System in IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga embracing two patterns , namely : the old pattern (pattern Complete Bachelor and Bachelor , who lives spent) and a new pattern (pattern S - 1 , S - 2 and S - 3) . For the new scheme, the period of time spent in each level is as follows :

- 1 . For the S - 1 is 8 (eight) semesters .
- 2 . For S - 2 is 4 (four) semesters .
- 3 . For S - 3 is 6 (six) semesters .²⁶

The new system of lectures at IAIN Sunan pattern Kalidjaga started in the academic 1983/1984 , ie since the publication of the Decree 17 Rec - tor number 1983, which is a translation of the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs number 97 in 1982. Lecture system is often called a new pattern system Semester Credit Units (SCU) . With the enactment of this program is a voluntary program credits - meaning gradually in - Disable . SKS system for stratum - 1 is a 10 semesters , including a real working class and artificial estab - thesis . The first system was preceded by a semester credits Joint Preparation Institute (SPBI) in the first half of the funds in the second half is called the Joint Preparatory Semester Faculty (SPBF) .²⁷

With such a pattern , - maha half of the students are students of the institute and in the second half belong to fakul - new - school bag . SKS system within 10 smester lasted until the issuance of Kepu - tusan Minister of Religious Affairs number 122 1988 - pliers about curriculum implementation IAIN S - 1 dated July 27, 1988 .

Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs for the implementation of the S - 1 IAIN curriculum with credits system taken within a period of 8 semesters long and weighs 160 credits²⁸(SKS).

The number of credits according to the type of courses in various faculties and departments at IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta , as follows :²⁹

Table 1

No	Fakultas	Jurusan	Jenis Mata Kuliah				Jumlah Bobot Kredit
			MKDU	MKDK	MKKP	MKP	
1.	Adab	Sastra Arab	32	46	76	4	160
		SKI	32	48	76	4	160
2.	Dakwah	PPAI	32	46	76	4	158
		BPA	32	46	78	4	160
3.	Syari'ah	PM	32	48	76	4	160
		PA	32	48	76	4	160
		H J	32	48	76	4	160
4.	Tarbiyah	PAI	32	48	76	4	160
		BAR	32	48	76	4	160
5.	Ushuludin	P. Agama	32	48	76	4	160
		AF	32	48	76	4	160
		TH	32	48	76	4	160

²⁶ Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater...*, hlm. 27-29

²⁷ Sejak tahun akademik 1988/1989 SPBI dan SPBF ditiadakan. Baca Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater...*, hlm. 27-29

²⁸ Sejak tahun akademik 1988/1989 SPBI dan SPBF ditiadakan. Baca Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater...*, hlm. 29

²⁹ Sejak tahun akademik 1988/1989 SPBI dan SPBF ditiadakan. Baca Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater...*, hlm. 29

The number of credits per faculty in the Department of IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Prior to the enactment of the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. . 122 In 1988, the Faculty of Tarbiyah in Yogyakarta in addition to the existing Islamic Education Department (PAI) and Arabic (BAR) also opened Tadriss majors that include : first , the Field of Mathematics (MAT) , the second , the Field of Social Sciences (IPS) , the third , Division of Natural Sciences (IPA) , and the fourth , Sector English (BING) . But the Tadriss Department since 1988 is no longer open , while for the academic year 1990/1991 , the Faculty of Tarbiyah in Yogyakarta open Procurement Diploma Programme II for prospective teachers and Elementary School Elementary School .³⁰

From the description above discussion it is understood that the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga in 1960-1988 is very dynamic . The point is that during the period 1960 -1988 saw various developments and changes both in the aspect of the education system and teaching , as well as majors offered .

From the aspect of the education system and teaching , in the period 1960-1988 Faculty of Tarbiyah using two systems , namely : the old system (Bachelor and Bachelor Complete) , and the new system (system kredit semesters / credits S - 1) . The old system used from 1960 to 1983 . The new system is used from the academic year 1983/1984 . Nonetheless , in 1988 there are still some students who use old patterns (who lives spent) .

While aspects of the opening of the department , Faculty of Tarbiyah initially open religion majors (such as Religious Education and Arabic) as well as general subjects that Tadriss (such as the Field of Mathematics , Social Sciences , Natural Sciences , and English) . Then , in 1974 , the common majors at the Faculty of Tarbiyah eliminated . However , from 1981 the Faculty of Tarbiyah tadriss reopen the majors until 1988. After the emergence of Ministerial Decree No. Religion . 122 in 1988, majoring tadriss closed.

C. Scientific Development in the Faculty of Tarbiyah 1960-1988

On his way over a period of 28 years, from 1960 to 1988, the scientific development of the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta showed high lability. This is shown by the open lid majors in the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga. As mentioned in the previous section that the two majors that always exists and does not undergo major open-close only Islamic education and Arabic. In addition, as the majors Tadriss open-close experience. As can be seen in the flow chart below (Figure 1).

³⁰ *Ibid.*

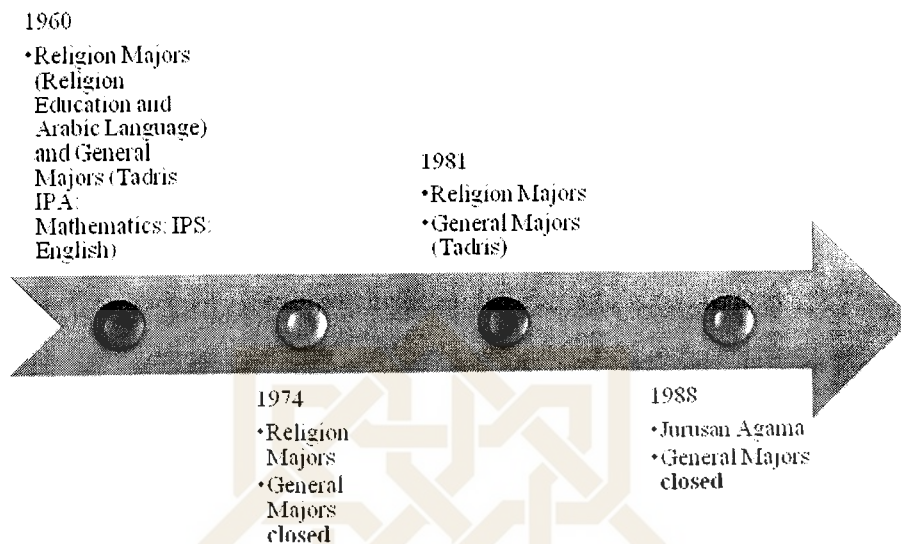


Figure 1

Change Motion of Department at the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga 1960-1988

The information was revealed in a book *Wawasan Almamater IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta*, therein described as follows :

Prior to the enactment of the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 122 year 1988, the Faculty of Tarbiyah in Yogyakarta in addition to the existing Islamic Education Department (PAI) and Arabic (BAR) also opened Tadris majors that include :

- * Field of Mathematics (MAT) -
- * Field of Social Sciences (IPS) -
- * Field of Natural Science (IPA) -
- * Field of English (BING) -

But the Tadris majors since 1988 had not opened yet, while for the academic year 1990/1991 , the Faculty of Tarbiyah in Yogyakarta opened ~ Procurement Diploma II program for prospective teachers of Islamic Elementary School and Elementary School³¹ .

The same thing was also expressed by Sedyo Santoso , lecturer in the Program in PGMI FITK UIN Sunan Kalidjaga who used to manage a department Tadris . He revealed that in the era before 1988, the Faculty of Tarbiyah opened Tadris majors . However, in 1988 the department was closed . General majors just re-opened in 1999 and is only opened Tadris Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, ie Chemistry Education , Biology Education and Physical Education .³²

³¹ Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater...*, hlm. 29

³² Hasil Wawancara dengan Sedyo Santoso di Ruang Dosen PGMI FITK 5 November 2013, Baca pula buku M. Alfatih Sryadilaga dan Fachrudin Faiz, *Profil IAIN...*, hlm.44

The development of science in the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta in the early days of standing is still strongly influenced by scientific style of the Middle East . It is marked by the curriculum that is used in the Faculty 's curriculum referring to the Middle East . As stated in the book Profile State Islamic Institute Sunan Kalidjaga Yogyakarta 1951-2004 that the education system in IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga (including the Faculty of Tarbiyah) the institutional foundation construction period (years 1960-1972) used curriculum materials that refer to the Middle East curriculum , were also developed during the PTAIN .³³

Middle East scholarly influence is so strong in the development of science in the Faculty of Tarbiyah period also marked the beginning of the establishment of the structure of the curriculum that is still dominated by religious subjects , be it at the level Propaedeuse , Candidate level , baccalaureate level , or doctoral level I and Doctoral II . As in Propaedeuse level , religious subjects covered 41 % (7 subjects) of the total subjects which were presented , while teacher training course covered only 19 % (5 subjects such as Arts Tawheed / Kalam Science , Introduction to Interpretation , Introduction to Hadith , Fiqh Introduction , Muthoalaah , Qowaid , Insha ') , and the general course only covers 29 % (5 subjects) . It is not much different can be found on all other levels . Although specifically at doctoral level I and Doctoral II , the proportion of religious subjects and general subjects ranging got balancing.³⁴

From the aspect of the references used , namely textbooks (textbook) , Faculty of Tarbiyah in this early period used references from the Middle East . Most of the other references (in the amount of reference of the Middle East) is derived from the West and the rest reference is a reference work of Indonesian academics . This further reinforces that the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan scientific Kalidjaga stood at the beginning of the period referring to the scientific developments in the Middle East . Some examples of references used in Middle East studies at the Faculty of Tarbiyah in the early days of standing , are as follows :

- 1 . Muhammad Abduh , Risalatut Tawheed
- 2 . Muhammad Sanusi , ie one Barohim
- 3 . As- Suyuti , Al- Tiqan
- 4 . Al - Qasiny , Mahasimul , ta'wil Volume I and II
- 5 . At- Tarmzi , Manhaj Dzawin Nadhor
- 6 . Ibn Kathir , al - Bait-ul- Hadith
- 7 . Fathi ' Uman , Al - Fikrul - Qanuniyul - Islamy³⁵

Meanwhile , in the beginning of 1981, the scientific development of the Faculty of Tarbiyah began to shift not just a Middle East dominated by scientific , but also refers to Western science . It is characterized by increasingly proportional religious subjects and general courses and teacher

³³ M. Alfatih Sryadilaga dan Fachrudin Faiz, *Profil IAIN...*, hlm. 9-10

³⁴ Tim Penyusun, *Kurikulum Fakultas Tarbiyah...*, hlm. 3;22;37;52a-52b.

³⁵ Tim Penyusun, *Kurikulum Fakultas Tarbiyah...*, hlm. 4-11.

training . In addition , resources which are taken as reference course in the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga in the future are more and more of a Western reference books . It is also a sign that the '80s development of science in the Faculty of Tarbiyah began to expand from just oriented to the Middle East but also to the West . Faculty Tarbiyah began trying to open itself to the development of modern science which is growing rapidly .

As it is shown in the syllabus of the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN book published in 1981 by the Higher Education Development Project of Religion or IAIN Central Directorate of Islamic University . In a reference book of the entire Faculty Tarbiyah IAIN in Indonesia, there shown that the distribution of religious subjects with the teacher as well as a general subject more evenly .

Meanwhile , seeing from the aspect of the course reference, it is shown in the book that the West references is increasingly being used , such as:

- 1 . John Dewey , *Democrzy and Education*
- 2 . Crow and Crow , *Introduction to Education*
- 3 . W.L. Smith , *Education Survey*
- 4 . Wrightstone , *Modern Evaluation in Education*
- 5 . E.L. Morphet , et.al , *Educational Administration*
- 6 . Henry E. Garrett , *General Psychology*
- 7 . Clifford T. Morgan , *Introduction to Psychology*
- 8 . Elizabeth B. Hurlock , *Child Development* .³⁶

In addition , the scientific development of Tarbiyah Faculty that began following the West in the '80s is also reinforced by the Mukti Ali's policy , as the Minister of Religious Affairs at the time , by sending IAIN lecturers to study abroad , among others, the Middle East , United States , the Netherlands , and Canada . According to the Ministry of Religious Affairs , until 1972 , the number of IAIN lecturers and officials of the Ministry of Religion that was sent to study in the West there are about 55 people .³⁷

From the distribution of subjects and books that are used the reference to the Faculty of Tarbiyah in the '80s can be recognized that the development of science in the Faculty of Tarbiyah start tending to progressivism although influence of postivism – behaviorism is still strong . As for the three scholarly perspectives developed by Muhammad Abed Al Jabri , the development of science in the Faculty of Tarbiyah is still at a level which is compartmentalized . So, some scientific are categorically in Bayani perspective, while others use Burhani perspective , and the rest use Irfani perspective . So by using the concept of Amin Abdullah, Faculty of Tarbiyah scientific development that was originally influenced by the Middle East and then in the '80s began to actually influenced by many Western science actually still uses the scientific paradigm discontinuous . Although , in that era, the Faculty of

³⁶ Tim Penyusun, *Syllabus Fakultas...*, hlm. 3-41

³⁷ Ali Munhanif, "Prof. Dr. A. Mukti Ali: Modernisasi Politik-Keagamaan Orde Baru", dalam Azyumardi Azra dan Saiful Umam, *Menteri-Menteri Agama RI Biografi Sosial-Politik* (Jakarta: Kerjasama INIS dan Pusat Pengkajian Islam dan Masyarakat Balitbang Departemen Agama RI, 1998), hlm. 317

Tarbiyah has opened majors general, but there is no interconnection especially interdisciplinary integration. So that each science still stands on its own.

D. Change Incentives Programs in the Faculty of Tarbiyah 1960-1988

open and lid of majors in the Faculty of Tarbiyah are caused by several aspects. Two of them are, first, the political aspect, and secondly, aspects of market demands. First, the political aspect. Several times Tadris majors in the Faculty of Tarbiyah are opened and closed because the central government policy, in this case the Ministry of Religious Affairs, which have the department closed. As disclosed in *Hasil Lokakarya Ke II Pengembangan Kurikulum Institut Agama Islam Negeri Tahun 1979*:

In Rector's working draft in Ciumbuleuit (Bandung), followed by Ditperta's working draft November 1974, and stipulated in Decree No. Director General of Islamic Guidance. KEP/D.IV/218/74, public departments in the Faculty of Tarbiyah are eliminated. So the majors on the Faculty of Tarbiyah becomes:

- (1) Department of Religious Education
- (2) Department of Arabic.³⁸

Then, the issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs No. 22 of 1988 concerning the implementation of the curriculum IAN S - 1 dated July 27, 1988 also clearly shows that the government's policy that covers the majors Tadris (which opened earlier times), and only gave the permission to the Islamic Education and Arabic majors to continue at the Faculty of Tarbiyah.³⁹

It happens regardless of the attitude and policies of the Minister of Education and Culture Daoed Joesoef that was not accommodating to the development of Islamic educational institutions in particular and Muslims in general. Such attitude is evident from the Daoed Joesoef policies that often lead to anger Muslims or Minister of Religion at that time, namely Alamsjah Ratu Perwiranegara. In the book *Menteri-Menteri Agama RI Biografi Sosial-Politik* shown some examples as follows: first, Daoed Joesoef refused permission by the establishment of the Institute of Arabic The embassy of Saudi Arabia in Jakarta, secondly, Daoed Joesoef proposed PMP which is seen by the Muslim community mixing between Pancasila and religion; third, Daoed Joesoef negated holiday in the fasting month, and the fourth, Joesoef Daoed policy prohibiting headscarves in school.⁴⁰

Second, the factor market demands. In the '60s and '80s the needs of teachers are very large but the level of availability of qualified teachers was minimal. Even at that time, many of the teachers at the school administer general subjects, such as science, Science, Mathematics, but on the background of religious education. So at that time, the market or the needs in the community will be the teachers of general subjects in madrasas is very large.

³⁸ Tim Penyusun, *Hasil Lokakarya Ke-II Pengembangan ...*, hlm. 36

³⁹ Tim Penyusun, *Wawasan Almamater...*, hlm. 29

⁴⁰ Masykuri Abdullah, "Alamsjah Ratu Perwiranegara: Stabilitas Nasional dan Kerukunan", dalam Azyumardi Azra dan Saiful Umam, *Menteri-Menteri Agama ...*, hlm. 344-345

As disclosed in the *Hasil Lokakary Ke-II Pengembangan Kurikulum Institut Agama Islam Negeri Tahun 1979 di Jakarta* which suggested that three years after the removal of public departments in the Faculty of Tarbiyah felt the need to keep the existence of the department was really very urgent . So since 1978 many of the proposals to reopen general majors in the Faculty of Tarbiyah in different forums , namely :

1 . IAIN Research Team :

Faculty Tarbiyah is directed to produce expert science teacher and Islamic education in public schools and public teachers in the madrassahs , boarding schools and other Islamic universities.

2 . Working draft of Islamic Institutional Development in Cibogo Islam in 1979 :

General majors should be opened in the Faculty of Tarbiyah to fulfill the public need toward the madrasah teachers as effort in the implementation of a joint ministerial decree of 1975 .

3 . IAIN Curriculum Development Workshop 1 in Ciputat, March 1979 :

To meet the urgent need of the common knowledge of teachers at the school , need to be reopened common majors in IAIN .

4 . Seminar on Research and Development in Kemang Jakarta , March 1979 :

To meet the needs of public teachers in madrasahs should be considered special institutions that handle them , for example to add majors at the Faculty of Tarbiyah general, Multi Literature and Multi Program System .

5 . The proposal of IAIN :

- a. At the Faculty of Tarbiyah, specified majors there are , first , Religious Science Education and, secondly, Arabic as a major , by providing minor variations choices , toward students to chose Indonesian , English and pedagogic . Total Credit Point option , at least 12 minor option for young scholar program and a minimum of 6 to the complete degree program .
- b. In order to support the ministerial decree on madrasahs , it is necessary to develop the Crash Program, which is educating teachers of Tsanawiyah and Aliyah madrasahs in various general science (sort PGSLP and PGSLA the State Teacher Training Institute) .
- c . Final conclusion : “ It should be opened at the Faculty of Tarbiyah general majors to meet the needs of the public teachers at madrasahs in order to obey three ministerial decree with the reasons that the Department of P & K until the last statement hasn't been able to meet the general needs of general teachers “ .

From the description is no doubt that major changes in the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga more because of political factors . On the other side , the other major factor that determines changes in the department are the demands and needs of the general subject teachers are so great that encourage the opening of new departments in the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga .

E. Cover

From the above discussion it can be concluded that the first, the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga dynamics experienced in 1960-1988. During the period 1960-1988 saw various developments and changes both in the aspect of the education system and teaching, as well as majors held. From the aspect of the education system and teaching, in the period 1960-1988 Faculty of Tarbiyah using two systems, namely: the old system (system Complete Bachelor and Bachelor), and a new pattern (System Kredit Semesters / credits S - 1). The old system used from 1960 to 1983. The new system is used from the academic year 1983/1984.

Nonetheless, in 1988 there are some students who are using the old system (which stay spent). While aspects of the opening of the department, Faculty of Tarbiyah initially open religion majors (such as Religious Education and Arabic) as well as general subjects that Tadris (such as the Field of Mathematics, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and English). Then, in 1974, the common majors at the Faculty of Tarbiyah eliminated. However, from 1981 the Faculty of Tarbiyah majors tadris reopen until 1988. After the emergence of Ministerial Decree No. Religion. 122 in 1988, majoring tadris closed.

Secondly, on the way during the period of 28 years (1960-1988), Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN scientific development Yogyakarta Sunan Kalidjaga experiencing instability. The development of science in the Faculty of Tarbiyah can be classified into two, namely the early era stand (1960-1973) and the era of modernity (1981-1988). At the beginning of the era of stand development refers to the development of scientific knowledge in the Middle East. While the era of modernity, scientific development began much referring to the West and patterned oriented positivistic - behavioristik, which leads to a progressive next start. In addition, scientific development is still not integrated atomistic - interkoneksi, although common majors have been opened.

Third, change majors at the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan 1960-1988 Kalidjaga more because of political factors. Besides, due to the demands and needs of the general subject teachers are so great that encourage the opening of new departments in the Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Kalidjaga. Political factors in question is the Director General of Islamic Guidance No. Decision. KEP/D.IV/218/74 and Religious Affairs Minister Decree No. 22 of 1988 concerning the implementation of the curriculum IAN S - 1 dated July 27, 1988.

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