

Student Movement in The Era of The Joko Widodo: A New Generation of Indonesian Democracy

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Abstract. The student movement is part of a social movement and is the most important factor in realizing social change. The democracy index in the era of Joko Widodo's administration shows a downward trend, this encourages the increase in the Indonesian student movement. Several policies of the Joko Widodo government are seen as Contrary to the interests of the community, such as the revision of the KPK Law, the drafting of the omnibus law, and the arrest of activists of civil society movements. This article explains specifically the student movements that existed during the Jokowi presidency during the first period and the second period. The research data obtained were analyzed and interpreted to see the extent to which the student movement had an impact on government policy. In the era of Jokowi's leadership, the student movement continues to oversee the government's agenda through controversial policies. In the second period under Jokowi's leadership, the student movement was still carried out and never stopped taking action as a result of several government policies that were not in favor of the community.

Keywords: Student Movement; Social Movement; Democracy

INTRODUCTION

The decline in the quality of democracy in the era of Joko Widodo's administration has led to an increase in the student movement in Indonesia. The escalation of the student movement occurred not only in mass actions (demonstrations) but also in the form of activism on social media. This is driven by several policies of the Joko Widodo administration which are considered to be against the public interest. Jefri PP GMKI highlighted the pre-employment card program which had problems in its implementation. Including the ratification of the work copyright law which is detrimental to workers and only cares about foreign investors (bisnis.com). Sopice Sawor, one of the representatives of the

Tehit Tribe, since 2013 an indigenous group in South Sorong Regency, West Papua, has rejected a company plan to open an oil palm plantation on their customary land (bbc.com). (Yozar Anwar, 2015) states that the student movement is an independent value movement and usually has very broad political implications.

Previous studies that discussed the student movement in the democratization process in Indonesia have three main tendencies. First, the study of the student movement that occurred when the rejection of the Draft Criminal Code Bill (RUU KUHP) and the revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law (RUU KPK) were seen in two perceptions, namely part of student

criticism and narcissism. Second, research that explains the student movement is part of a participatory democratic culture that is based on idealism and a socio-political perspective. Third, the study of the student movement is seen as a movement of love and responsibility for the homeland and the future of society (Pratama, 2018). Of the three trends, there is no study that discusses that student movement study discusses to complement the shortcomings of previous studies on the student movement in the Joko Widodo era. In particular, this article will map the shape of the student movement in the Joko Widodo era. In addition, this study also wants to explain the factors that cause the increase in student movements. Finally, this article discusses the impact of the student movement in the Joko Widodo era. The answers from this research are expected to add references to the study of student movements in Indonesia. The emergence of the student movement in the Joko Widodo era was not only caused by political factors, but also by complex conditions/factors such as the economy and government policies.

The increase in student activism is not only caused by political problems, but also by problems of justice that are not felt by all circles of society. The public's expectations for Joko Widodo when he was elected as President were very high, but the facts were the opposite, causing people's disappointment with policies that were considered contrary to the interests of the people.

The student movement is an important force that contributes to change in society. Students are often referred to as the fourth branch of government, so many people call students the heart of a nation (Rozak et al., 2003). According to Dhaniel Dhakidae, the student movement consists of two groups: a group that discusses aspects of the moral struggle that weighs right and wrong, and a group that discusses the calculation of pragmatic political strengths and weaknesses (Jazimah, 2013; Maiwan, 2016). The student movement has a principle as a moral movement, namely the student movement is built on the values of justice or arbitrariness of power (Marianto & Hasanuddin, 2017). The student movement is identical to a large-scale movement that plays an important role in correcting socio-political disorientation. This student movement generally sided with the people and defended their interests. The student movement is part of a social movement and is the most important factor in realizing social change (Sharia & Hal, 2019; Akbar, 2016).

Students in Hong Kong under the command of Joshua Wong (in 2012 and 2014) staged a large wave of demonstrations in the city streets, they protested the communist government's plan in Beijing to issue an extradition bill, because it was considered contrary to democracy and human rights (scmp.com/12/01/2012; bbc.com/25/06/2019; Chile (2019 and 2011) were also hit by wasive

student actions protesting the increase in subway ticket prices and reforms in the education sector (Aguilera, 2020; Kubal & Fisher, 2016).

Student movement cannot be separated from the socio-political situation that occurs at the national level, when these conditions are considered disturbing, students will take part in the movement for change. The Indonesian Student Action Association (KAMI) was formed. Various protests were organized by WE in collaboration with the TNI, in line with Tritura's demands, namely the disbandment of the PKI and its grassroots organization, the reorganization of the Dwikora cabinet and a reduction in the price of basic necessities. After the G30S erupted, Force 66 was triggered by the issue of Communism which was considered dangerous for the State (Maiwan, 2016; Novianto, 2016; kompas.com/29/08/2021).

The Malaria incident in 1974 can be described as the starting point of the overall resistance to Suharto. It was marked by anarchic and anti-Japanese action by Indonesian students. The volatile issue is the rejection of Japanese foreign capital because it leads to widespread abuse and corruption by officials. The peak of the student movement occurred in 1998, when the Monetary Crisis hit the rupiah. The Student Movement was carried out in various parts of Indonesia and succeeded in removing Suharto from the throne of leadership. After the fall of the Suharto regime

during the BJ Government. Habibie also could not be separated from the actions of students at that time which became the focus of the student movement, namely rejecting the special session in the MPR. After the election of Gusdur by the MPR, the Student Executive Committee of the Syarif Hidayatula State Islamic Institute in Jakarta gathered at the roundabout outside the Indonesian hotel. They demanded that President Abdurrahman Wahid immediately resign from the presidency because he was deemed incompetent. Meanwhile, under Megawati's presidency, the Student Movement was triggered by the increase in fuel and electricity prices, and the basic electricity tariffs continued to rise. Around 1,000 BEM students from Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi rallied on Jalan Teku Umar, Central Jakarta. During the SBY administration, which was also hit by protests by students, BEM SI carried out a massive evaluation, pushed for the demands of the Seven People's Laws (Tugu Rakyat) and carried out a national action in front of the State Palace in May 2008 (Jazimah, 2013; Padiatra, 2015 ; Wirajati, 201 ; Khairani, 2016; Jubaedah, 2019; Dienaputra et al., 2001; Mustofa, 2018; metro.tempo.co/31/05/2004; Novianto, 2016)

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research method. According to (Sugiyono, 2016),

qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument (Raharja, 2021) . This article describes specifically about the student movements that existed in the Jokowi presidency in the first period and the second period. Where there are several student movement events that demand issues that are currently being discussed in the public sphere, including the Draft Criminal Code Bill (RUU KUHP), the KPK Bill and the Omnibuslaw (Job Creation Law) which apwas proved by the DPR. This study uses a qualitative approach with an analytical descriptive approach that utilizes data sourced from scientific articles in Google Scholar, Garuda, Sinta and journals managed by various institutions. In addition, this study also took some information about student movement activities spread across various online media, such as kompas.com, tempo.co, cnnindoensia.com, scmp.com, bbc.com, business.com, news.detik.com and so on. The research process was carried out first by collecting related articles or journals, and relevant online media and then carried out a more in-depth analysis. Descriptively, this study aims to explain the forms of student movement in the Jokowi era. The research data obtained were then analyzed and interpreted to see the extent to which the student movement had an impact on government policy.

DISCUSSION

Student Movement 2014-2019

People's expectations of Jokowi are considered humanist, democratic, simple and nationalist. when making promises related to Indonesia's development in several fields of infrastructure, strengthening the KPK, natural resource management, debt reduction, reducing / lowering fuel subsidies by 60 trillion and energy prices by 20% gave the public high expectations of Jokowi's leadership. Public optimism towards Jokowi in achieving national reconciliation, creating a transparent government, and filling the cabinet with professionals and free from party intervention. As long as Joko Widodo serves as Mayor of Solo and Governor of DKI, he is believed to have succeeded in carrying out his duties, this is also what led to Jokowi being elected president.

Public doubts about Jokowi's leadership have been seen since his leadership in DKI, related to the case of the rusty Transjakarta Bus and Public Line City Bus (BKTB), Procurement of Transjakarta buses and Public Line City Buses (BKTB), which are one of the capital's flagship programs, should receive supervision. intense and rigorous. Jokowi's words about his simplicity in supporting local products, but his family prefers to wear hype/branded clothes, this is clearly the opposite of Jokowi's words.

In the first period, after the election of Jokowi as president to be precise on March 31,

2015. The increase in fuel oil (BBM), led to student action against the increase in subsidized fuel carried out by the Indonesian Student Alliance on Jalan Diponegoro. Student action also took place at the Solo City Hall. The action was carried out by the Solo Raya Student Front, the students demanded that the government under Jokowi's leadership reduce fuel prices and restore subsidies. Lowering the price of basic needs and stabilizing the people's economy as well as inviting the public to reject the increase in fuel prices and return subsidies (Sunaryo, 2015). In the protest against the inundation of the Jatigede reservoir in Sumedang, the community urged the government to treat the people well. The community, accompanied by the Agrarian Reform Movement Alliance, demands 3 things, the Jokowi-JK government in particular delays the inundation of the Jatigede Reservoir until it is ensured that the affected people can live properly and continue to improve their welfare as before, provide fair compensation to residents living around the reservoir, and have refused to use it. violence, intimidation, and terror to expel citizens (Susanti, 2015). A number of residents in Central Lampung Regency who were affected by the Trans Sumatra toll road construction project in Lampung Province refused to determine compensation because it was not based on the current market (Tempo.co, 2015). The University of Indonesia Student Executive Board (BEM UI) held a protest

action related to the Jakarta Bay Reclamation to be carried out by the government at the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs Building, Central Jakarta. Students oppose the reclamation of Jakarta Bay because it has damaged the ecology and coastal ecosystems in various ways. Then, the determination of this reclamation project resulted in a decrease in the income and welfare of fishermen around the coast of Jakarta Bay (Sari, 2016). Community action related to the idea of building a cement factory in Sukolilo, North Pati, Central Java, originated from the intention of PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) to build a cement factory in the Kendeng Mountains. The villagers of Sukolilo believe that setting up a cement factory will damage the environment. The community sued PT Semen Indonesia (Persero) regarding the construction of a cement factory. The construction of this cement factory also violates existing regulations (Kompasiana, 2017). In the third year of the Jokowi-JK administration, student activists demanded the abolition of the Perppu on mass organizations. The Perppu on mass organizations is considered an expression of Jokowi's anti-criticism because it limits the freedom of Indonesian organizations and demands to improve welfare inequality. During the three years of his reign, the government was seen as turning a blind eye to social interests, especially the underprivileged, and development in the Jokowi era. Students

perceive that they are more inclined to foreigners and middle class people above (Tiara Sutari, 2017). Not only that, at the Jakarta Horse Statue Roundabout, members of the Student Executive Board (BEM) throughout Indonesia and Labor held an action to review the three-year strategy of the Jokowi-JK administration. The government's progress during Jokowi's presidency is considered to have eliminated social interests, especially among the poor. Government development in the Jokowi-JK era is said to be more oriented towards foreigners and the upper-middle class. (Rismawan, 2017). At the PT AP I office, student activists from various universities who are members of the Airport Rejection Alliance (ATB) protested against the airport construction. In Kulon Progo, students respond to oppression and criminalization in Kulon Progo, students protest and reject the forced eviction of the remaining residents (Bbc.com, 2017). A mass of students from the solidarity network of the Alliance against Kulon Progo Airport again held a protest action in front of the PT Angkasa Pura (AP) I Yogyakarta office, rejecting the construction project of the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA) airport in Kulon Progo Regency. Students demand the government to stop the eviction of Kulon Progo residents (Hanafi, 2017).

Within the framework of Jokowi's one-year term, various elements of students and society expressed their attitudes and demands

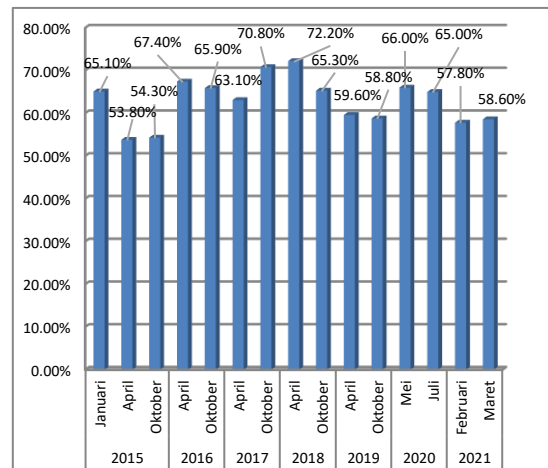
through demonstrations in various fields. In Jakarta, the Student Movement's actions were carried out not only by students but also by the community, such as at the State Palace, the National Monument Cross Horse Statue in the National Park, the DPR/MPR RI Building, and the DKI Jakarta City Hall. students feel that Jokowi Jusuf Kalla's government is more likely to fail. In 5 aspects, namely aspects of International Relations, Security, Law, Economics and Politics. From an economic perspective, students assess that Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla are doubtful in making improvements in the economy and their policies that are not in favor of the people. In the political field, students also questioned the government's political will in formulating pro-people policies. Students also doubted the performance of the Ministers in the Working Cabinet and that bureaucratic reform was not working properly. From a legal perspective, students also doubt whether the law in Indonesia has improved during the one year of Jokowi's administration. In the international relations sector, students question Indonesia's position in the international political arena. The reliability of foreign policy indicators is questionable, and Indonesia's influence in the international arena is still considered insignificant. In the security sector, students doubted the Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla government in terms of improving security, reducing SARA conflicts and questioning the effectiveness of the government's performance in reducing the

understanding of radicalism and separatism. From some of these aspects, Jokowi has been considered a failure in six areas, namely health, law and eradicating corruption, economy, environment, education and energy (Farhan, 2008).

The election of Firli Bahuri as chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), caused several rejections from KPK employees and the public, Firli was one of 10 names submitted by Jokowi. KPK employees and the public took action against Firli which was considered very problematic, the community did not want the anti-corruption agency to be led by people who violated ethics. Most of the people are worried that if the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is led by problematic people and the addition of a revision to the KPK Law which seems to weaken, the KPK's corruption eradication performance will be paralyzed. Student activism began on October 3, 2019 due to the issue of the weakening of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), a student movement that demanded legislators and the government stop passing a controversial law that puts new limits on individual freedom and criminalizes acts that insult state institutions, including parliament and president. This was triggered by the hasty decision to revise the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Law, which weakens corruption oversight by undermining the commission's independence and limiting investigative powers. The Student

Movement Action finally broke out on September 20, 2019 regarding the rejection of the ratification of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law (RUU KPK) and the Draft Criminal Code Bill (KUHP). Students from various universities have submitted motions of no confidence to the DPR. This proposal has been put forward because the DPR has ignored the criticisms of students and the public on the revision of the KPK Law which was passed by the DPR. They feel that reform has been undermined. Student activism also occurred related to the increase in BPJS, Students of the All-Indonesian Student Executive Board (BEM SI) rallied in front of the Ministry of Health building to protest the increase in BPJS Health contributions following the signing of Presidential Decree No. , who oppose payments they believe are excessive (Suhendra, 2019). The birth of #ReformasiDiKorupsi encouraged a large number of Indonesians to comment on and criticize the revisions to the KPK Law and the Criminal Code Bill, as well as to support the Student Movement. Students even used the hashtag #ReformasiDiKorupsi to demonstrate and demand rights. The power of #Reformasi in Corruption is still used throughout Volumes II and III, not just for the initial action. As a

result, students who initially only used #ReformasiDiKorrupsi as a campaign hashtag, are now able to act and demand their rights. (Amelia, 2021). The Criminal Code and the KPK Law have several controversial articles that encourage students to act. These articles cover topics related to Abortion, corruption, insult to the president, adultery, and homelessness are all issues that need to be addressed. Article 432 of the Criminal Code concerning the Homeless is one of the disputed provisions, which stipulates that the homeless on the streets or in public places who disturb public order can be punished with up to 1 million. This provision directly contradicts the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that the state is responsible for the care of underprivileged and neglected children (Syahrul Jiwandono & Oktaviyanti, 2020). This Student Movement demands justice because it objected to the rules made and considered the articles related to the Criminal Code Bill to be unreasonable. The revision of the KPK law has a major impact on the credibility of independent institutions. The KPK in the government system is an institution that monitors state corruption issues. The revision of the law shows that there are efforts by members of the government to try to weaken the KPK.



Graph 1.1. Indicator of Public Trust in Jokowi

Source: Prepared by the author from various sources

The data above shows a decline in the level of public trust in President Jokowi. This is caused by various kinds of policies that make people afraid to express their opinion and it is increasingly difficult for people to demonstrate or protest because of the large number of criticisms or silences of public opinion and policies that are not in favor of the community.

Student Movement 2019-2022

After serving one term as president of Indonesia, Jokowi was re-elected to become president after cooperating with Ma'aruf Amin as his deputy, which is certainly more attractive to the majority of the people. Some people are still optimistic that Jokowi can solve problems that exist in Indonesia, especially fixing economic problems and opening up greater job opportunities for the community.

Public doubts about Jokowi's leadership were initiated by the policies that existed during Jokowi's first term as president. Where these policies are not at all in favor of the community and the regulations made by Jokowi in the third year in the first period reflect Jokowi as an anti-Citik because it limits the freedom of Indonesian organizations. Moreover, the results of the presidential election announced at night are a question mark for most people. Jokowi is also considered a failure in running the government during the first period by most students, this is a public doubt in Jokowi's leadership.

Under the Jokowi administration, one of the National Strategic Programs (PSN) 2020-2024, namely food estate, has become the main program. The Civil Society, which consists of 162 institutions and individuals, rejects the existence of rice or food crop printing program in Central Kalimantan. Rice printing is not considered a response to food availability during a pandemic. The Civil Society coalition is a combination of 162 institutions including the Indonesian Environment Forum (Walhi), Auriga, JPIC Kalimantan, Pantauganbut, Pusaka Foundation, University of Indonesia Student Organization, University of Palangkaraya and other institutions. The Food Estate Program was launched under the pretext that during the COVID-19 pandemic, food security was a major concern this year (Triwibowo, 2020). Student activism also occurred in Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi. A

Several students taking action against the entry of 500 Chinese Workers (TKA) at the door area of Haluoleo Airport received rejection from students and various elements of society. The students who were divided into several groups protested the arrival of 500 Chinese workers (TKA) who would work for a mining company in Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi (Detiknews, 2020). Rejection actions related to the entry of Foreign Workers (TKA) were also carried out by the community. In this action, the community emphasized that they rejected the arrival of 500 foreign workers (TKA) in the Southeast Sulawesi region. In addition to rejecting the arrival of foreign workers (TKA), the community is also disappointed with the Governor and Chair of the Southeast Sulawesi DPRD who allow the entry of foreign workers (TKA) (Arjanto, 2020). On July 14, 2020, a student protest took place in Jakarta. A group of Papuan students from the Anti-Special Autonomy Action Committee demonstrated in front of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) office against the implementation of Special Autonomy (Otsus). According to the students, this policy was not in accordance with the demands of the people of Bumi Cendrawasih. The protest action taken by students began with the Indonesian government's intention to extend the special autonomy status of Papua which will end in 2021 (CNN Indonesia, 2020). The ratification of the Ciptaker Law drew protests because many articles were

considered dubious. Among the series of provisions in the "sweep the universe" law that has drawn criticism and attention are those related to employment, investment permits, and the environment. The process of developing, discussing, and ratifying the Omnibus Law was also criticized for being considered non-transparent and formally flawed. The many problematic articles in the Ciptaker Law and the DPR's carelessness in ratifying the policies proposed by the Jokowi government have surprised many trade unions, civil society, and students. This situation later became the cause of the breakup of the student and labor movement (Gumay, 2020). Members of the All-Indonesian Student Executive Board (BEM SI) were involved in actions related to the Omnibuslaw Law. Students protested the Omnibuslaw Law because it was considered not in favor of the people (Iradat, 2020). Coiniding with one year of the Jokowi-Maaruf Government, the Student Movement Action broke out again on October 20, 2020. Students demanded that the government revoke the omnibus law and issue a government regulation in lieu of the Act alias Perppu. Pappution invites the public to conduct a Judicial Review to the Constitutional Court (Bbc.com, 2020). The Student Movement's action related to the rejection of the Omnibus Law also took place in Bandung, which was commanded by the Bandung Student Revolutionary Axis (PRMB). This movement is also joined by workers and the community

with the same goal of rejecting the Omnibus Law on Job Creation. Coinciding with one year of Jokowi-Ma'ruf's leadership, students considered the state to have been leading to authoritarianism, the civil movement was systematically silenced by forcing the swift ratification of the Omnibus Law even though the civil society, labor and student movements vehemently refused (Putra, 2020).

Regarding the many rejections of the Omnibus Law on Job Creation, the following are controversial articles contained in the Omnibuslaw which are detrimental to several sectors, namely, the environment, education, and workers.

Table 1.1. Criticism of the Job Creation Law (Omnibus Law)

Issue	Chapter	Debate
Enviro nment	"Abolition of Article 88 of the Law on Environme ntal Protection and Manageme nt (PPLH)"	"The public considers that the abolition of this article has an impact on the loss of corporate responsibility to the environment."
Educat ion	"Article 65"	"The existence of this article is tantamount to placing education as a commodity traded for profit."
Labore r	"Article 81 Number 15 of the Job Creation Law changes the provisions of Article 59 of Law Number 13 of 2003	"The use of the phrase "not too long" changes the provisions regarding the time limit for work whose completion is "three years" as one of the PKWT criteria. It is believed that this will allow employers to freely interpret the phrase "not too long" and reduce job security for workers."

concerning
 Manpower.
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"Article 88B Regarding wages, it is determined based on time units and units of results."

"Abolition of Article 91 of the Manpower Law No. 13 of 2003."

"Article 77 of the Job Creation Law"

"Article 156 of the Job Creation Law"

"This article gives freedom to employers to determine the output units assigned to workers as the basis for calculating wages (a unit wage system). There is no guarantee that the unit wage rate to determine the minimum wage in certain sectors will not end up below the minimum wage, this is very detrimental to workers."

"The abolition of Article 91 of the Manpower Law will lead to a lack of compliance by employers with the minimum wage according to the law."

"This article raises concerns that there will be differences in working time limits for certain sectors and the compensation will be detrimental to workers in certain sectors, as they can be asked to work longer hours and receive lower overtime pay than workers in other sectors."

"The problem with the Ciptaker Law is that the severance pay for termination of employment (PHK) has been reduced from 32 times the wage to 25 times the wage, with details of 19 times the wages being borne by the employer and 6 times the wages being borne through the Job Loss Guarantee program

(JKP). The amount of severance pay is only for workers with a working time of more than 24 years and for certain reasons. So, the amount of severance pay actually cannot be enjoyed by all workers so far."

Source: processed by the author from various sources

The occurrence of a pandemic in Indonesia resulted in several people experiencing difficulties in the economy. Under Jokowi's leadership, the government provides Social Assistance (BANSOS). In Jakarta, the activism of the student movement came to the fore again to voice the issue of corruption in social assistance (bansos) for communities affected by the pandemic. The Indonesian National Student Movement (GMNI) encourages the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to thoroughly investigate the potential flow of funds to members of the House of Representatives (DPR).

The Student Action was again related to the corruption of social assistance provided by the government, the action was carried out in front of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) building. This movement demanded or demanded the KPK's promise to sentence the perpetrators of the Covid-19 social assistance corruption to death. People who are members of the alliance against geothermal projects refuse to continue the project in Wae Sano, West Manggarai. According to the community, rejecting the

geothermal project is a firm attitude to maintain the integrity of the Wae Sano community and the entire nature of life that supports the life and future of the Wae Sano residents. After the corruption of social assistance (Bansos) which coincided with the PPKM policy which limited people's activities in public spaces, making it difficult for the community in the economy. The rejection of PPKM Level 4 occurred in Tangerang, students who were members of the People's Suffering Mandate (Ampera), considered that Tangerang City residents could suffer as a result of the Level 4 PPKM policy because many residents, especially small business owners or the community, were suffering. Student activism also occurred again on July 23, 2021, the student action of Universitas Indraprasta (Unindra) PGR rejected PPKM Level 4 at Pasar Rebo, this action demanded the government to stop extending the validity period of PPKM level 4 to prevent the transmission of covid-19. Students assessed that the government's efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19 were unsuccessful through the emergency PPKM which took effect from July 3 to July 20, 2021. In which Whichomic sector was most affected due to restrictions on mobility. Student Actions also took place in Papua after the Papua Special Autonomy policy, student actions carried out by Cenderawasih University students, and the Papuan People's Front protesting the Papua Special Autonomy Volume II. Students and

the people of Papua consider that special autonomy violates human rights, hampers aspirations, and does not increase welfare as a result of special autonomy granted to Papua so far, according to students and residents of the island nation. As a result of this policy, students want a referendum because the Papua Special Autonomy (Otsus) policy does not at all bring prosperity to the people of Papua. The masses who were members of the Action were carried out by the People's Alliance at the North Sulawesi Governor's Office against PT TMS (North Sulawesi). The people of the Sangihe Islands Regency are against the construction of a gold mine there. for exploiting the island of Sangihe, this action also urges the Governor of North Sulawesi to take action or dismiss him dishonorably and take legal action against the Head of the North Sulawesi One-Stop Integrated Service and Investment Service. This is due to the lack of community participation in the environmental impact analysis (Amdal) process and environmental permits for PT Tambang Mas Sangihe. The North Nusa Tenggara People's Alliance also took action against PT Tambang Mas Sangihe, demanding that the corporation not operate on their land. The community claims that the company is exploiting the island, therefore the residents are urging the government for several things. This movement also asks the National Police Chief to reprimand the North Sulawesi Police Chief and Sangihe Police Chief who have assigned

police officers to oversee the operation of PT Tambang Mas Sangihe (Priyantika, 2021). After the rejection by several community coalitions on November 22, 2020, Greenpeace Indonesia also took action against food estate, this movement assessed the food real estate program initiated by the Indonesian government as an effort to massively deforest the forest. This is because the clearing of plantation land affects carbon emissions and exhaust emissions. In addition to concerns about the potential for carbon emissions from Kalimantan's forests, this action also highlights the issue of the authority delegated to manage food barns, namely the Ministry of Defense which does not deal with food at all but is given the responsibility to manage food estates (Cmindonesia, 2021). Regarding the relocation of the capital city, a number of civil society members of the East Kalimantan Community Coalition opposed the government's plan to move the capital city. The arguments put forward by this group of opponents are, firstly, the State Capital Law is procedurally flawed due to the lack of public involvement in its discussion. Second, the IKN project is considered to be taking away the living space of the surrounding community, including the destruction of the endangered animal ecosystem around the IKN development project. In addition, the coalition also sees the government running away from its responsibility to solve problems in Jakarta. Furthermore, the Coalition which held an

action at Mulawarman University called for a boycott of the IKN Law (Detik.com, 2022).

Student movement protests also took place in Semarang, this action was carried out by the Indonesian Islamic Student Association (PMII) which criticized the repressive actions of the security forces in handling the actions of residents who refused andesite mining in Wadas village, Purworejo Regency, Central Java (Sinuko, 2022).

CONCLUSION

In the history of social movements, the student movement is the most important part of moving the pendulum of change in society. The actions of educated people in various countries are always present as a reaction to policies issued by the government. Then the context of the actions of Indonesian students – especially during the Jokowi administration era – showed several symptoms, first, educated young people still commit to democratic values; secondly, their perspectives and movements are strongly influenced by the rapid development of social media; and third, future state policies must show alignments with human rights, environmental sustainability, anti-corruption, and justice struggles.

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