

# Representation of Youth in Palembang City in Realizing a Collective Movement Rejection of The Increased Fuel Policy in 2022

Komunitas: International Journal of  
Indonesian Society and Culture  
15(2) (2023): 283-291  
DOI:10.15294/komunitas.v15i2.40504  
© 2023 Semarang State University, Indonesia  
p-ISSN 2086 - 5465 | e-ISSN 2460-7320  
<https://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/komunitas>

UNNES JOURNALS

Sanny Nofrima<sup>1\*</sup>, Ahmad Baidawi<sup>2</sup>, Herdin Arie Saputra<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Government Science Study Program, Universitas Indo Global Mandiri, Palembang, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Government Science Study Program,, Universitas Jambi, Jambi, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Political Sciences and Regional Studies, Ural Federal University, Yakaterinburg, Russian Federation

Received: November 30, 2022; Accepted: July 5, 2023; Published: September 30, 2023

## Abstract

This research is motivated by the policy of increasing fuel oil that is still hitting Indonesia. Representation which is one of the responses to form a collective movement that expresses a high level of concern about certain issues. Collective action can achieve the common goal of fighting an organized and powerful authority. This study aims to find out how the students of Palembang City represent in realizing the collective movement against the increase in fuel oil policy by using quantitative methods to find responses in responses or representations of the increase in fuel oil policy. Data was collected from Palembang City students using the slovin formula so as to get 100 respondents in student representation, using three indicators that affect representation, namely; economy 0.363 percent, social media 0.410 and attitude change 0.456 percent. Changes in attitudes in the representation of Palembang City students in realizing collective movements greatly influenced the policy of increasing fuel oil with the highest percentage of 0.456.

## Keywords

representation; youth; collective movement

---

### Corresponding author

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Km.4 No. 62, 20 Ilir D. IV, Ilir Tim.I  
subdistrict, Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30129,  
South Sumatera, Indonesia

### Email

[sanny@uigm.ac.id](mailto:sanny@uigm.ac.id)

---

## INTRODUCTION

Representation tends to refer to a particular person, group or idea displayed in a discourse conceptually using language or symbols that function to represent concepts in our thinking about something (Husna & Fahrial, 2021). Stuart Hall said that there are three representational approaches, namely first, the reflective approach which refers to representations that reflect the actual reality, secondly, the intentional approach which proposes the assumption that the meaning of representations of objects and signs is only with the maker, thirdly the constructive approach which states that representations are intentional. constructed and experience the dialectic meaning of the recipient of the message or sign (Rettberg, 2017).

Gaps in representation help clarify the policy space on relevant issues thereby giving rise to more state-oriented challenges, which will then lead to an important backlash by the public in electoral decisions or social movements which can also reduce voter confidence in democracy and the representation gap resulting from policy making (Kuno, 2022). Political representation usually connotes political institutions, for example people's representatives in governance (Masitoh, 2017). One of the social factors that makes an individual or society will continue to experience development and have an organization, a group that will influence social behavior and actions that have an impact on social change (Sukmi, 2015).

The emergence of movements carried out by a number of organized people with the aim of changing or maintaining certain elements in society at large (Meyer et al., 2003) suggests the presence of several characteristics of a social movement, including the existence of goals to be achieved and the existence of an ideology, with the existence of a collective nature expresses a high level of concern about certain issues. (Dyke & Amos, 2017) collectives that express a high level of concern about certain issues mean social movements, namely a number of individuals who collectively or aim to solve

problems that arise in a society.

The phenomenon of rising fuel prices in Indonesia is not the first thing, history says that the increase in fuel prices began with the post-independence Indonesian government, namely during the Old Order regime (1959-1966), not much different from the New Order regime, the country experienced a state budget deficit. Fuel oil is an important issue in the life of the people, it can be said that fuel is systematically related to a number of degrees of economic growth and inflation (Setiyowati, 2019). The increase in fuel prices cannot be separated from the pros and cons that have the potential to damage the process of socio-economic justice for all Indonesian people. Through Presidential Regulation Number 98 of 2022, the government tripled the energy subsidy and compensation budget through the kemenkeu.go.id website, increasing subsidies for fuel and LPG from IDR 77.5 trillion to IDR 149.4 trillion, and for electricity from IDR 56.5 trillion rose to IDR 59.6 trillion and then compensation for fuel from IDR 18.5 trillion to IDR 252.5 trillion, compensation for electricity from IDR 0 to IDR 41 trillion.

Social changes (Fadzilatus et al., 2020) that affect social movements within a group, the existence of this social movement does not rule out tensions or conflicts in society such as tensions between Palembang city youth and the government. The community feels that there is injustice in the government's decision to increase fuel prices which is increasingly burdening the economy of the people affected by Covid-19, the increase in fuel prices automatically triggers an increase in the prices of various basic commodities including transportation and an increase in inflation will also increase at the end of 2022 reaching 10%. In a condition where purchasing power is still low and the burden of living is getting heavier, price increases have an impact on increasing the number of poor people. The increase in fuel prices is considered not transparent and violates the principles of good governance, in policy making does not involve the community.

Anthony Giddens mentions that so-

cial movements are collective efforts to pursue a common interest or the movement achieves common goals through collective action (Giddens, 2000). The existence of a social movement is deliberately formed by movement members who will play roles according to their respective duties (Pohan & Sugandi, 2019).

Collective behavior that is spontaneous and takes place in a relatively short period of time, structural conditions in the sense that the space society is more open and relaxed for the emergence of collective behavior with structural pressures which means a national phenomenon that arises when individuals in society are faced with a very important problem and then they are jointly looking for solutions to overcome these problems. So the purpose of this research is how to represent Palembang City Students in realizing the Collective Movement to Reject the 2022 Oil Fuel Increase Policy.

### **Representation In The Collective Movement**

According to Struat Hall, the new definition of representation is not limited to text interpretation but rather is understood from the active and creative role of people who interpret the world. Therefore, representation is not only the production of meaning but also the exchange of meaning, which can also be done through language and images as a symbol. Representation can be interpreted as an activity of re-presenting, representing a way to interpret what is given to the object or depicted (Alamsyah, 2020). We shall be able to observe through this representation how people respond to the policies that are offered; these responses take the form of behaviors and even behavior (Nofrima, 2022).

Political representation usually connotes political institutions, for example parliament as the administration of government (Masitoh, 2017). In addition, shared representations arise when there is a general need to identify combinations that are relevant to the environment, especially communicating responses so that representations and visuals are similar to each other (Sievers et al., 2021).

The constructionist approach is used to be precise and structured from what has been constructed in the existing representation phenomena through elements that influence environmental factors, conventions that involve the intention of determining the process (Sukmana & Arifianto, 2021). In addition, the characteristics of the existence of community development are taken into consideration regarding the forms of social movements that appear in the strategies used and the vision and changes to be achieved (Prasisko, 2016). Collective action is based on controversial politics of resistance so that it can take the form of a brief or sustained movement in an institution according to (Charles, Tilly . Sidney, 2015), collective action can achieve common goals in fighting an organized and strong authority. In addition, imagine that one of the reasons why metropolitan areas are changing so quickly is an uncontrollably large increase in population (Sartika & Supraja, 2021).

Collective actions often face the challenge of not being carried out by people who have access to institutions (Nirzalin & Nazarruddin, 2017). Movements are always triggered with motives and momentum based on a background of encouragement from within society, namely the existence of upheaval as a result of the instability of values and norms which are the main contribution to social involvement and empirical pressure in pragmatic interests to fulfill the basic needs of life, the availability of social space that vents social pressure due to disruption of the system of values, norms and pragmatic interests of society (Slavina et al., 2019).

Through the media political participation is not a new phenomenon in the democratic process media which is an important tool for creating political awareness among the people which also ensures participation in politics which is a source of information not only affecting people's daily lives but also providing all kinds of information throughout the world (Mohd, 2022). Youth plays an active role as a moral force, social control and agent of change in the aspect of national development. One of the active roles of youth as an agent of change is manifested

by developing concern for the environment and concern for society (Haryati, 2016). Shared perceptions and interpretations of the problem then try to get closer and secure a common attitude towards a common problem.

## METHOD

This study uses a quantitative method that obtains data according to its purpose and use. Quantitative (Creswell, 2013) can be interpreted as research on a particular population or sample with a random splitting technique. Data collection uses a research instrument for data analysis which aims to test the hypotheses that have been determined. In this study data collection used social techniques to determine the sample in data search. The case study was taken by students from Palembang City, South Sumatra Province with an age population (15-19 years) with the aim of sampling. The total population obtained by the researchers was 125 315 people which the researchers obtained on the website of the Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Palembang (BPS Kota Palembang, 2022) and Representation and collective movement became a barometer with economic indicators, social change and the influence of social media. The number of respondents obtained in this study on September 23, 2022, researchers used the Slovin formula to determine the number of samples. This study uses a sampling error of 10% with an accuracy rate of 90%. For more details, see the Slovin formula and its calculations as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N e^2}$$

Information:

n=Samples

N=Population

e=Error tolerance (sampling error)

The sampling error (e) used was 10% with consideration that the population tends to be homogeneous and the limitations of the researcher, the number of samples from the population in this study are:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N}{1 + N e^2} \\ &= \frac{125\,315}{1 + 125\,315 (0.10)^2} \\ &= \frac{125\,315}{1254.15} \\ &= 99.92 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the calculations using the Slovin formula, it can be concluded that the research sample is 100 respondents by adjusting the sample size with the questionnaires that have been distributed and filled in by the respondents. Data analysis in this study used the SmartPLS program. Then the management of the questionnaire uses SmartPLS (Partial Least Square) which is software used to analyze data through the Variance Based SEM approach or commonly called Paetial Least Square, a multivariate statistical technique for handling many response variables and explanatory variables (Durrah, 2021).

The hypothesis in this study is:

- H1. Economics affecting student representation.
- H2. Changes in attitudes towards student representation.
- H3. Social Media influencing student representation.

## Questionnaire Design

**Table 1.** Questionnaire Question Design

Variables	Indicator
Economi	The impact of the increase in fuel prices will be inflation (increase in prices of goods and services in general and continuously) Rising fuel has an effect on rising prices in the transportation sector This policy will in fact have a serious impact on the middle and lower middle class economic groups In my opinion, the post-Covid-19 economic burden has not yet recovered

Variables	Indicator
Economic	The increase in fuel prices affects the price of goods in the market
Social Transformation	I hope the decision to increase fuel prices can be addressed wisely
	In my opinion, the fuel price increase policy issued is not aimed at people's welfare
	I feel disappointed with the fuel price increase policy
Social Media	Since the increase in fuel, I feel a prolonged traffic jam
	The risk of rising fuel prices has an impact on the price of basic commodities (rice, vegetable oil and others)
	I use social media to find information regarding the increase in fuel prices
	I got information from social media (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook) for the action against the increase in fuel prices
	I can more easily see the development of the fuel increase policy through social media
	Through social media, I was provoked to participate in fighting for people's rights to reduce fuel prices
	Social media or media platforms are the main means for millennials to view news

Source: Processed by the author

The data collection method in this study used quantitative survey questions taken from indicators per variable in the table. Survey questions were measured using 5 scales 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Collective Action according to (Damsar, 2010), namely; firstly, imitation is a process of exemplifying the wider community, secondly, instruction as the delivery of something containing a decision by a party in power, thirdly, dissemination which is a process of conveying or notifying informa-

tion widely, fourthly, motivation is a socialization mechanism to shape attitudes toward individual behavior or groups about a value achieved and fifth, upgrading a form of repetition or intensity of a socialization. Meanwhile, according to (Melucci, n.d.) said that collective action is defined as a set of social practices that involve together a number of individuals or groups that refer to the same morphological characteristics in the proximity of space and time which implies social relations so that it involves the capacity of actors to interpret what is carried out, Melucci also analyzed collective action into three parts, namely; first, involving solidarity to find out what factors form solidarity to find out what factors form mass solidarity, second, displaying conflict that multiplies the dissatisfaction of a group shown in the form of conflict, third, violation of the social system with masses that violate the boundaries of the social system that caused by conflict.

The increase in fuel prices is considered to have an impact on various sectors such as transportation, agriculture, the economy and others. The people hope that the government will focus on recovering the people's economy and breaking the chain of transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic so that the economy is expected to recover, while now the government is responding by increasing the price of fuel oil and issuing a fuel subsidy and compensation budget for 2022 which has increased three times fold from IDR 153.5 trillion to IDR 502.4 trillion, a figure that is expected to continue to increase. An increase in fuel oil can increase the unemployment rate which will lead to an increase in the poverty rate in Indonesia so as to trigger conditions arising from rising prices which can encourage compensation.

It may be possible to avoid the inflation debate, however, to control fluctuating commodity prices, the government should make innovations that rely on market freedom and openness, which the government hopes needs to be open by explaining the selling price of fuel oil (BBM), which until now has been perceived as closed and confusing. Although it does not directly affect

the dynamics that occur in the capital market. Education on the culture that people should have and uphold in order to become decent members of society and various particular groups is the process of socialization (Kismini et al., 2023).

The involvement of young people in rejecting the fuel policy received a good response, from several research respondents, researchers found that the involvement of social media platforms affected youth representation in realizing collective movements. collective. The movement was sparked by the community with actions against injustice and then gave rise to pressure by several communities, including Palembang City students, to create a collective movement to reject the fuel oil increase policy which resulted in several provinces holding action against the policy.

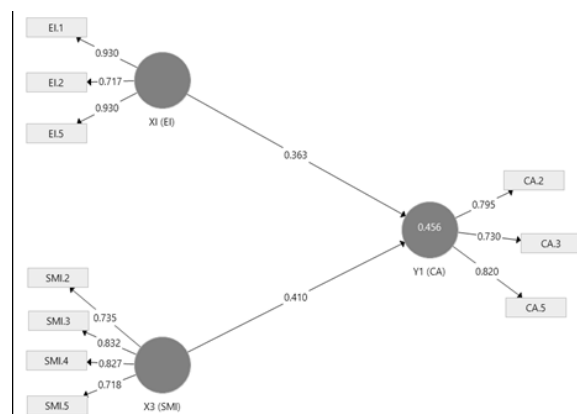
Youth participation in contributing to create an explicit role for young people who donate their time to create new ideas and energy as youth leaders (Roque et al., 2013). Youth often see difficult situations as challenges or disadvantages to individuals and groups, adaptively resulting in increased physical well-being that affects psychologically (Kerai & Oberle, 2022). Besides that, the importance of youth participation in nation building in the involvement of democracy, technology, poverty, unemployment can influence future changes to become an important role in the future to make changes in society (Dar & Nagrath, 2022). With changes in technological developments that are very rapid, youth have a very important role because youth will continue the struggle of the Indonesian nation's precursors (Nasrullah, 2022).

Based on the percentage above, the author describes the processed questionnaire, which amounted to 100 respondents with more men than women, the majority of respondents with a population aged 15-19 years, the composition of the education level was high school and above. The resource persons consisting of Palembang city students, were then processed through the Smart PLS Application and then the authors measured this percentage through several

variables that affect representation, namely; economic index, social change and social media index. Several of these indicators affect student representation in realizing the collective movement against fuel oil policies. Through the validation and reliability measurement model by considering the value which can then be seen from the score results from the Average Variant Extracted (AVE) value and outer loading with a note that it must be greater than 0.5 to be said to be valid (Figure 2) and the Cronbachs Alpha and Composite values reliability.

	X3 (SMI)	XI (EI)	Y1 (CA)
CA.2			<b>0.795</b>
CA.3			<b>0.730</b>
CA.5			<b>0.820</b>
EI.1		<b>0.930</b>	
EI.2		<b>0.717</b>	
EI.5		<b>0.930</b>	
SMI.2	<b>0.735</b>		
SMI.3	<b>0.832</b>		
SMI.4	<b>0.827</b>		
SMI.5	<b>0.718</b>		

**Figure 1.** Questionnaire Percentage  
Source: Processed by researchers using SmartPLS software (2022)



**Figure 2.** Validated Research Model  
Source: Processed by researchers using SmartPLS software (2022)

The results of the validity test in Figure 2 show that all statements for each re-

search variable have an average economic index of 0.36 percent, a social media index of 0.41 percent and a change in attitude of 0.45. thus it can be concluded that all statements on all research variables are valid or fulfill convergent validity and discriminant validity. H1. "Economy" is a very influential variable in realizing collective movements, because economic variables influence the emergence of social movements due to community anxiety about the lack of community involvement (Gukurume, 2017), in making fuel oil policies in 2022 so that community anxiety appears, including the youth of Palembang City by 0.363 percent. H2. "Social Media" variable that influences social movements as resource mobilization which according to (Oman, 2016), that social media is an indicator of resource mobilization that is influential in mobilizing demonstrations. Social media in the representation of students in realizing collective movements is a means of information with the emergence of policies on information technology platforms which have a percentage of 0.410. H3. "Social Change" is a situation with reciprocity in the relationship that affects what is affected so that there will be a relationship that is sought, what things connect it in the form of power that can trigger something to create a change in attitude with a percentage of 0.456, in student representation in realizing collective movement. This study confirms that changes in attitude have a significant impact on student representation in realizing the collective movement of the fuel increase policy, which explains that policy spending has a direct impact in the form of rising prices of goods and services in the future with the main commodity suppressing inflation.

Social change is influenced by several factors, one of which is social media (He & Ma, 2021) which is a medium on the internet that allows users to represent themselves and interact, collaborate, share, communicate with other users so as to form social bonds virtually. which affect social change in life which is the response of the community in responding to fuel oil news. Means of information now tend to be through so-

cial media because it can make it easier for people to get information quickly and easily reachable, Attention which is an effort to get attention that influences social change, which means respondents to social media interests that generate interest responses seeking more information in encouraging the public (Gukurume, 2017). Social media users who have the ability to offer interactivity, have the choice of information needed, as well as being able to control the information they want (Rotimi Oluwatosin et al., 2022).

## CONCLUSION

Collective movement when viewed through the factors of this study the representation of Palembang city students in realizing collective movements is influenced by three factors, namely; first, the economy where the policy of increasing fuel oil greatly influences economic value by increasing fuel oil for some basic commodities, people's food has increased, secondly, changes in attitude with the policy of increasing fuel oil affect people's distrust of the government, because it does not involve the community by taking a policy where world conditions, especially Indonesia, are still in a state of the Covid-19 pandemic, the people feel pressured by the influence of the pandemic and the policy of increasing fuel oil issued by the government has brought changes in attitudes and a sense of public distrust of the government and third, social media as a platform that being the fastest means of information by the community as evidenced by several studies (Habibie et al., 2021), (Juswil et al., 2022), (Setiawan et al., 2021) says that social media influences society both individuals, groups and policies y issued by society.

## REFERENCES

- Alamsyah, F. F. (2020). Representasi, Ideologi dan Rekonstruksi Media. *Al-I'lam: Jurnal Komunikasi Dan Penyiaran Islam*, 3(2), 92-99. <http://journal.ummat.ac.id/index.php/jail/article/view/2540>
- Charles, Tilly . Sidney, T. (2015). *Contentious Politics*. Published in the United States of America

- by Oxford University Press 198 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016, United States of America. c:/Users/ASUS/Downloads/Social Movement,Komunikasi massa, Media massa/Contentious Politics by Charles Tilly, Sidney Tarrow (z-lib.org).pdf
- Damsar. (2010). *Pengantar Sosiologi Politik*. Kencana.
- Dar, S. A., & Nagrath, D. (2022). Youths Have Noteworthy Role in Nation Building. *Journal of Legal Subjects*, 02(03), 12–18. <http://journal.hmjournals.com/index.php/JLS/article/view/706>
- Durrah, O. (2021). *How to use Smart PLS software ? Structural Equation Modelling ( SEM ). March*.
- Dyke, N. Van, & Amos, B. (2017). *Social movement coalitions : Formation , longevity , and success. March*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12489>
- Fadzilatus, A., Arofah, S., Malang, U. N., Kunci, K., & Sendi, M. (2020). *Kesadaran Kolektif dan Upaya Menuntut Pengakuan Desa Adat : Kasus Masyarakat Adat Sendi di Mojokerto , Jawa Timur*.
- Giddens, A. (2000). *The Third Way: Jalan Ketiga Pembaruan Demokrasi Sosial*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Gukurume, S. (2017). #ThisFlag and #ThisGown Cyber Protests in Zimbabwe: Reclaiming Political Space. *African Journalism Studies*, 38(2), 49–70. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23743670.2017.1354052>
- Haryati, S.-. (2016). Peran pemuda dalam mengelola kawasan ekowisata dan implikasinya terhadap ketahanan masyarakat desa (Studi tentang Pemuda Pengelola Desa Wisata Kandri, Kecamatan Gunungpati, Kota Semarang, Provinsi Jawa Tengah). *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, 22(2), 117. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jkn.11986>
- Husna, A., & Fahrimal, Y. (2021). Representasi Perempuan Berdaya pada Akun Instagram @ rachelvennya. *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi Dan Media*, 25(2), 131. <https://doi.org/10.31445/jskm.2021.3801>
- Kerai, S., & Oberle, E. (2022). *Community Belonging and Flourishing in Youth : The role of Positive Coping and Racial and Ethnic Identity*. 1–19.
- Kismini, E., Iswari, R., & Fajar, F. (2023). The Role of Education in Preserving Javanese Ethical Values. *Komunitas*, 15(1), 99–107. <https://doi.org/10.15294/komunitas.v15i1.41691>
- Kuno, L. R. (2022). *Political Representation Gaps in Europe. September*.
- Masitoh, N. (2017). Gerakan Dan Representasi Politik Perempuan Di Kota Tasikmalaya. *PALASTREN Jurnal Studi Gender*, 9(1), 215. <https://doi.org/10.21043/palastren.v9i1.1924>
- Melucci, A. (n.d.). *Nomads of the Present\_ Social Movements and Individual Needs in Contemporary Society (1989, Temple University Press)*. pdf.
- Meyer, D. S., Whittier, N., & Robnett, B. (2003). Social Movements: Identity, Culture, and the State . Edited by David S. Meyer, Nancy Whittier, and Belinda Robnett. In *American Journal of Sociology* (Vol. 108, Issue 6). <https://doi.org/10.1086/380524>
- Mohd, T. M. (2022). *Role of media in political participation of the youth in india. November*, 0–4.
- Nasrullah, N. (2022). The Role of Youth in Program Achievement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Al-Irfan : Journal of Arabic Literature and Islamic Studies*, 5(2), 246–266. <https://doi.org/10.36835/alirfan.v5i2.5920>
- Nirzalin, N., & Nazaruddin, M. (2017). Jihad Against Drug Mafias: A Case Study of Community Collective Movement in Aceh. *KOMUNITAS: International Journal of Indonesian Society and Culture*, 9(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.15294/komunitas.v9i1.5454>
- Nofrima, S. (2022). Civil Society Response to Presidential Election in Social Media Twitter #Pilpres2024. *Ettisal : journal of communication*.
- Pohan, B., & Sugandi, Y. S. (2019). Bike To Campus: Suatu Gerakan Sosial Baru Berbasis Komunitas Sepeda. *Jurnal Manajemen Pelayanan Publik*, 2(2), 134. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jmpp.v2i2.22564>
- Prasisko, Y. G. (2016). Gerakan Sosial Baru Indonesia: Reformasi 1998 dan Proses Demokratisasi Indonesia. *Pemikiran Sosiologi*, 3(2), 9–16.
- Rettberg, J. W. (2017). *Self % Representation / in / Social / Media / . 1–30*.
- Rotimi Oluwatosin, Onor, K. C., Sandra, G. T., & Folarin, S. F. (2022). *Twitter Ban in Nigeria : A Stigma To Democratic Governance*. 11(3), 821–828. <https://doi.org/10.31289/perspektif.v11i3.7165>
- Sartika, D. D., & Supraja, M. (2021). Children in The Circle of Criminal Practices In Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, South Sumatera. *Komunitas*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.15294/komunitas.v13i1.21493>
- Setiyowati, A. (2019). Kenaikan Harga Bahan Bakar Minyak (BBM) Atas Nama Rakyat (Tinjauan Kritis Konsepsi Keadilan Sosial Ekonomi Ibnu Taimiyah). *JESI (Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah Indonesia)*, 8(2), 107. [https://doi.org/10.21927/jesi.2018.8\(2\).107-119](https://doi.org/10.21927/jesi.2018.8(2).107-119)
- Sievers, B., Parkinson, C., Kohler, P. J., Hughes, J. M., Fogelson, S. V., & Wheatley, T. (2021). Visual and auditory brain areas share a representational structure that supports emotion perception. *Current Biology*, 31(23), 5192–5203.e4. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2021.09.043>
- Slavina, A., Brym, R., & Brym, R. (2019). Demonstrating in the internet age : a test of Castells ' theory Demonstrating in the internet age : a test of Castells ' theory. *Social Movement Studies*, 00(00), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14742837.2019.1627866>
- Sukmana, H. S. A., & Arifianto, B. D. (2021). Representasi Gerakan Politik Identitas Islam dalam Film “Sepanjang Jalan Satu Arah.” *Jurnal Audiens*, 3(1), 31–47. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jas.v3i1.11762>
- Sukmi, S. N. (2015). Transformasi Peranan Aktor



Dalam Virtual Movement (Studi Kasus Petisi # sayaKPK melalui change . org). *Jurnal Pax Kumbara, Jurnal Humaniora Yayasan Bina Darma*, 2(3), 205-218.