



# Social Analysis of Gie Films to Increase the Critical Power of Student Organization Activists Politeknik Harapan Bersama

Prasetya Putra Nugraha<sup>(✉)</sup> and Ratri Wikaningtyas

Politeknik Harapan Bersama, Tegal, Indonesia  
nugrahaputraprasetya@gmail.com

**Abstract.** Students are an important component in the life of the nation and state that has several levels that are carried, among others, the Agent of change, namely as an agent of change. In the course of the student condition experienced dynamics ranging from the National Awakening 1908 to the 1998 Reformation. One of them is the student movement of the class of 1966 which gave rise to a student named Soe Hok Gie who is considered a mecca of student activist struggle. The work of his struggle is widely discussed and poured in a film by director Riri Riza so it is very interesting to research. The research method used is a qualitative mixture with quantitative and continued with panel discussions with research objects is a student activist of The Politeknik Harapan Bersama. The results stated that the average presentation of student activists response was 75.25% from 100%, so it can be said that the response of student activists to Gie's film can be said to be positive. From the data it can be concluded that student activists in general understand that Gie's film deserves to be used as an inspiration or reflection rather than the movement of Indonesian students in increasing critical power.

**Keywords:** Gie film · Critical power · Student organization activists

## 1 Introduction

One of the important components in the life of the nation and state is the existence of students. Student is a term for a person who is undergoing higher education in college [1]. There are several student understandings according to experts. Students are everyone who is enrolled to take lessons in college with an age limit between 18 to 30 years [2]. Meanwhile, according to [2], so-called students are undergraduate candidates who are involved in a college institution, educated and expected to be intellectual candidates. The existence of students has a very important role and role in the course of the history of the Indonesian nation, so that holding student status is a pride and even a challenge because students have a very big responsibility, in addition to being agents who bring change must also be able to provide solutions to problems that occur in a nation [3].

Students have several level that should be carried, among others, students as Direct Of Change, namely students can make direct changes because they have a lot of Human Resources (HR) [4]. Students can also be said to be agents of change, namely as agents

of change, and as iron stocks where students will fill the leadership in the future. Students also have a role as a function of social control in life in society [5].

In its journey, student conditions have a diverse dynamic ranging from the national awakening period of 1908 to the Reform Movement of 1998. From the various dynamics of the student movement, each has a different character. One of them is the student movement in the mid-1960s or more synonymously known as the 1966 generation which managed to subvert the Old Order regime under the leadership of President Sukarno who then managed to build the next New Order under the leadership of President Suharto [6]. The dynamic condition of the student movement in this phase can be said to be very interesting to examine, because in addition to fighting the tyranny of power there is also an ideological fight between external institutions of the campus that not infrequently they are affiliated with the Political Party, Call it the Indonesian National Student Movement (INSM) affiliated with the Indonesian National Party (PNI), the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (IISM) affiliated with Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), the Islamic Student Association affiliated with Masyumi, Even one of the major parties at that time the Indonesian Communist Party (ICP) also had a student onderbrow organization called *concentrasi Indonesian Student Movement (CISM)* [7].

Among the students who studied in colleges in the mid-1960s was a young man named Soe Hok Gie. In addition to being a student who learned to realize his ideals, he is also known as a person who diligently reads and records what he experienced, what he thought. Soe Hok Gie is an accomplished young scholar who continues to struggle in realizing his ideals based on consciousness in accordance with the nature of humanity.

Soe Hok Gie can be said to be the mecca of student activist struggle to dat His name has always been inspiring for young intellectuals. His figure that has a high idealist adds to the admiration for student activists. This is evidenced when the regime began to turn into the New Order at a time when many comrades-in-arms plunged into the government's circle of power, Soe Hok Gie remained at his idealistic stance. In fact, not infrequently his figure is often used as a discussion material for student activists. The work of his struggle was also poured in a film called "Gie" directed by Riri Riza by Mira Lesmana produced in 2005, but the film until now we can still enjoy even picking up its values.

Departing from these problems, researchers are interested in studying the film Gie to take the values that can be taken to see the current conditions, especially regarding the student movement. The target of the research is the student organization activist (Ormawa) Of The Politeknik Harapan Bersama which is the government of students where at this time they are active in acting their functions and thirst for knowledge about the history of student movement struggle. It is hoped that with this research, Ormawa activists will be more dynamic and able to think critically in accordance with the label that is always pinned as an "agent of change".

Many research methods are used to examine the critical power of students. But here researchers prefer the method of research using film analysis, because film is the art form that most resembles the motion of life itself, where it is present like a piece of life taken and shown on screen [8].

Likewise with the research that will be done this time, researchers will dissect the film Gie which is the work of Riri Riza produced by Mira Lesmana in 2005. Gie's film

itself is based on a book of Notes of a Demonstrator containing a collection of Soe Hok Gie's writings in the form of events that he experienced and his thoughts. So in the film Gie seems to represent the life that occurred in his time but can be taken lessons for the present, especially to the students. The film in an attractive packaging so that it gives its own appeal and can be consumed by various circles [9].

Gie's film depicts the atmosphere that occurred during the Old Order period that began when Gie was a teenager, which was around 1956 until the end of his life at the beginning of the New Order period in 1969. In the film Gie also presents some scenes, but in this study more focused on the nuances of the student movement at that time, along with his thoughts where there was a turmoil of mass student protests and impacted on historic political changes that led to the process of transitioning power from the Old Order to the New Order. Gie's film also depicts how the triumph of the student movement culminating in 1966 was also cited as a turning point, a historical pal, and a year of youth revival.

The figure of Soe Hok Gie is one of the students of this generation who is able to change history, even his figure is used as a mecca of struggle of students [10]. His name until now is still very popular among young people, even often used as material for discussion. According to Nugroho Notosusanto Soe Hok Gie is an honest and courageous man and terrible, because he goes straight with his principles mercilessly [11]. So often he clashed because it was considered not tactical.

Departing from this, researchers are very interested in studying the work of the struggle of Soe Hok Gie which is actually still very relevant when viewed from the condition of student movement at this time [12]. At least his gait and fighting spirit can be used as a reflection for student activists [13]. Through the film Gie students are expected to be able to analyze socially about student movement in the mid-1960s and can be used as a lesson for the current generation of students.

The background that encourages researchers to conduct this research is because they see the phenomena that occur in students in general in this country, where most of them have lost their identity as a student. In addition, students tend to be apathetic, so that it has implications for weak social sensitivity, as well as low literacy levels [14]. In addition, the current condition of student movement also has a shift in goal orientation [15].

Students are required to be sensitive to politics, because political movements are more oriented towards the role of students in guarding the government [16]. The movement also appears in various forms including social movements and mass mobilization [17]. The student movement in 1966 was born from various upheavals in the economic and political fields, as well as the relationship between the military and students [18]. In addition, this movement emerged as a reaction to the G 30 S incident which was masterminded by the Indonesian Communist Party [19]. The role of the 1966 student action was very big with Tritura which gave birth to Supersemar and brought victory for the New Order against ideological, political, economic, social, and cultural abuses [20]. Even the events around 1965–1966 also influenced the political map of countries in Southeast Asia [21]. Soe Hok Gie became a key figure in the alliance between the military and students in destroying the Old Order through the Socialist Student Movement [22]. Soe Hok Gie was able to bridge the two elements of the extra and intra student movement elements in one critical goal of power. The success of the 1966 student movement in carrying

out political transformation from the Old Order regime to the New Order was not only supported by the military but also because of the solidarity that was built between student institutions [23].

The purpose of this research is to increase the critical power of activists of the Harapan Bersama Polytechnic student organization through the film review of Gie. Meanwhile, the benefit of this research is to examine the role of students in the life of the nation and state and to have a positive impact on the existence of critical and dynamic student organizations.

## 2 Research Methods

The research used is a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The object of research is the activists of the Harapan Bersama Polytechnic Student Organization. The data collection method used in this research is the collection of respondents. Next is the distribution of video films which they then analyze according to the specified instrument. The research instrument is in the form of questions about the film with a total of 20 questions. The population and sample can be seen in Fig. 1.

No	RESPONDENT	Average
1	RS1	2,70
2	RS2	2,80
3	RS3	3,00
4	RS4	3,10
5	RS5	3,70
6	RS6	2,95
7	RS7	2,80
8	RS8	2,90
9	RS9	2,85
10	RS10	3,40
11	RS11	3,15
12	RS12	2,85
13	RS13	3,55
14	RS14	3,10
15	RS15	2,80
16	RS16	3,10
17	RS17	2,80
18	RS18	2,80
19	RS19	2,95
20	RS20	2,90
<b>Total</b>		<b>60,20</b>
<b>Average</b>		<b>3,01</b>

Fig. 1. The population and sample.

### 3 Discussion

Student activist response data is obtained through questionnaires that are given to students after film surgery is completed and then the data is analyzed based on the average. Based on calculations obtained that the average presentation of student activist responses amounted to 75.25% from 100%, so it can be said that the response of student activists to Gie's film analysis was positive. From the data it can be concluded that student activists generally accept that Gie's film deserves to be used as inspiration or reflection rather than student movement in increasing critical power.

### 4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the study stated that student activists of Politeknik Harapan Bersama received the film Gie worthy to be used as a reflection of student movement in Indonesia, so it deserves to be used as an effort to increase the critical power of student organization activists.

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