



# Public Response to Student Demonstration Behavior 2022

Nur Jannah<sup>(✉)</sup>

Department of Social Sciences and Law, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia  
nurjannah.20061@mhs.unesa.ac.id

**Abstract.** The involvement of students in demonstrations is a response to socio-economic and political conditions that are felt to have not been able to prosper the people. Some time ago, it was the talk of netizens on social media, especially Twitter about the discourse of students throughout Indonesia who carried out demonstrations on the discourse that had been circulating. In the end, many people issued their own opinions between the pros and cons of the decisions of Indonesian students. However, many Twitter users are pro towards college students, although the pros also still ask about the substance that students uphold. This study aims to see the responses and sentiments of the community, especially Twitter users regarding student behavior in the 2022 demonstrations. This research uses qualitative research methods with the perspective of Max Weber's action theory. Data collection using the Emprit Academic Drone in the form of written documents, images, or video recordings that are responded to and produced by Twitter social media users. The results showed that the community paid attention to student demonstration behavior. For some people, there are those who support the demonstrations carried out by students because the community also wants to voice their voices, but are blocked so that they are pro with the students. on the other hand, there are also those who reject the demonstrations carried out by students because they think that the students do not understand what is being voiced. So, they were just demonstrating, but did not know the substance of the demonstration later.

**Keywords:** demonstration · response · drone emprit

## 1 Introduction

Recently, the public has been focused on student behavior or demonstrations. Demonstrations are action activities carried out by the community or a group on government policy. The reason for the rejection by students is the material of legislation that is felt to be not pro-people. So that students carried out demonstrations on the various drafts of the legislation. This demonstration behavior not only occurred in the capital, but also occurred throughout the region until there was a stir on social media. Judging from the facts, student participation in demonstrations is a response to socioeconomic to political conditions that are felt to have not been able to prosper the people. Students play a role incontrolling the process of change from every movement of the country's travel.

© The Author(s) 2023

S. Setiawan et al. (Eds.): IJCAH 2022, ASSEHR 724, pp. 333–344, 2023.

[https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-008-4\\_38](https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-008-4_38)

Because of the anxiety of the people, students carry out social movements to channel the aspirations or conditions that are happening.

The student movement is a resistance to power that cannot be separated from the dialectic process of every country, especially Indonesia (Taufik, 2014). Students who are still idealistic and independent are a determinant of the future of the country. In line with the change of the country, students also carry out movements or actions for the progress of the people. This is why many people are sometimes pro-student when there are protests by students.

As in the case that occurred this year, students held demonstrations by voicing several demands. Students took action because of the disappointment and disapproval of the discourse issued by the government, which was actually aimed at the president. Yesterday's demonstration demands included students urging President Jokowi to postpone the IKN Law, demanding that residents refuse to postpone the 2024 elections or three-term offices, allude to rising staples and scarce cooking oil, and resolve agrarian conflicts. The demands were brought by the students to the public and hoped that the government would meet the demands of the students. This student action caused quite a stir on social media which caused pros and cons, especially since the demands of students were believed by the public to be inconsistent with reality.

Various groups of people certainly have an attitude towards the behavior of demonstrations carried out by students, especially netizens on social media Twitter. This is supported by several media that often lead to public opinion about student actions that are considered to deviate from the value of student idealism (Muhajir, 2018). This student demonstration behavior sometimes receives a bad response from the community, such as the disruption of road users, frequent clashes, and unrealistic or unreasonable student demands. This condition makes there are cons from the community. Moreover, sometimes the media leads opinions related to students with security forces which seems to be an operating room controlled by the ruler and results in the emergence of opinions that often corner the existence of students (Handayani, 2019).

Netizens on social media Twitter. This is supported by several media that often lead to public opinion about student actions that are considered to deviate from the value of student idealism (Muhajir, 2018). This student demonstration behavior sometimes receives a bad response from the community, such as the disruption of road users, frequent clashes, and unrealistic or unreasonable student demands. This condition makes there are cons from the community. Moreover, sometimes the media leads opinions related to students with security forces which seems to be an operating room controlled by the ruler and results in the emergence of opinions that often corner the existence of students (Handayani, 2019).

On the other hand, students often get a positive stigma about the demonstrations carried out, as students did during yesterday's action. The community, especially mothers, participated in the action even though it was only limited to channeling the action to the demands of the socioeconomic conditions they were feeling. It is proven that society is also sometimes pro with student demonstration behavior, society also often considers students as heroes or agents of change. In the Twitter conversation, many residents were busy voicing their respective responses to respond to student demonstrations, some in the form of positive, negative opinions, to neutral teams.

Based on observations from the background above that the behavior of the 2022 student demonstrations greatly affects the lives of Indonesian people, based on the fact that students make demands also on the basis of community support. In addition, when the demonstrations are successfully carried out and the government weighs the demands given by students, it can indirectly affect the lives of Indonesian people. The community did support on social media, especially Twitter, the 2022 demonstration invited many residents to comment on social media Twitter, by voicing a lot of #mahasiswabergerak, but some became an opportunity to become provocateurs so many also still doubted the behavior of students for the demo. There are twitter residents who are pros and cons about the substance of the 2022 student protests. Many also think that the substance demanded still needs to be reviewed because the discourse circulating has been responded to by the President. This is what causes people to have opinions on the pros and cons. The public or Twitter residents also have different opinions regarding their response to the 2022 demonstrations.

## 2 Methods

This research method uses qualitative research through online social media in the form of Twitter. The object of this study is the use of the Drone Emprit Academis application in reading netizens' conversations on social media. The data analyzed is in the form of community conversations about the 2022 student movement. The data in this study is in the form of written archives, images, video recordings, or conversations that are distributed, produced, and responded to by Twitter social media users. Using the Emprit Academic Drone, the author gathered 101 active users during the period 30 March-30 April 2022.

This research will use Max Weber's theory of rationality action. According to Weber, a person carries out actions based on opinions, understandings, experiences, and objects in a particular situation. Rationality is known as someone who becomes an agent will always strive to maximize the utility gained from productive activities and exchange relations. In netizens who respond related to student behavior, it will be seen how the expectations and goals of residents so that they can be known including instrumental rational actions or others.

## 3 Result and Discussions

The voice of the hashtag #mahasiswabergerak circulated on social media Twitter in early April ahead of a student demonstration demanding President Jokowi cancel the postponement of the election. Based on drone analysis, the hashtag was not formed by students because students often voice their opinions on Instagram instead of on Twitter. Thus, the hashtag was created by a group of netizens who had been tagging the existence of those who were opposition and criticized the government. This was made an attitude of netizens' rejection of the extension discourse by supporting students to hold demonstrations.

The existence of #mahasiswabergerak hashtag was crowded until finally a #sayabersamajokowi hashtag appeared that was used by Twitter users who were still loyal to

support President Jokowi. The hashtag was created by netizens who still support the President despite the discourse of postponing the election. There are two most dominant responses, namely netizens who hope that students during the demonstration are safe and netizens who are angry about the attitude of student demonstrations who want to demote the President.

The reason why students throughout Indonesia held demonstrations was to refuse to postpone the election, reject president Jokowi for 3 terms, demand that they immediately eradicate the cooking oil mafia, and the rising price of staples. However, this substance makes irresponsible individuals lead opinions, causing chaos among netizens. During the student demonstrations, they changed their demands because some of their demands had been answered by President Jokowi on his Instagram page before the student democracy action. Thus, netizens, especially on social media Twitter, caused a trend of their own conversations during the 2022 student demonstrations.

### 3.1 Conversation Trends

The conversation related to the student demo action occurred in April 2022 only happened on April 7, while on 1–6 there was still no conversation. The conversation started from public unrest due to several policies issued by the government to the discourse circulating in Indonesia. The drastic increase in conversations occurred on April 11, when BEM throughout Indonesia had carried out a demonstration in front of the DPR Building, followed by several parts of students who conducted demonstrations in their respective areas. However, the conversation began on April 15 when students had staged a demo. A chart of conversation trends can be seen in Fig. 1. Total conversations using the word “Student Movement 2022” on Twitter during the analysis period from March 30-April 30, 2022 reached 67,618 the highest mention occurred on April 11, 2022 with a total of 25,000 mentions. This can be seen in Figs. 1 and 2. From this analysis, it seems that netizens have high attention to the issue of the Indonesian student movement.

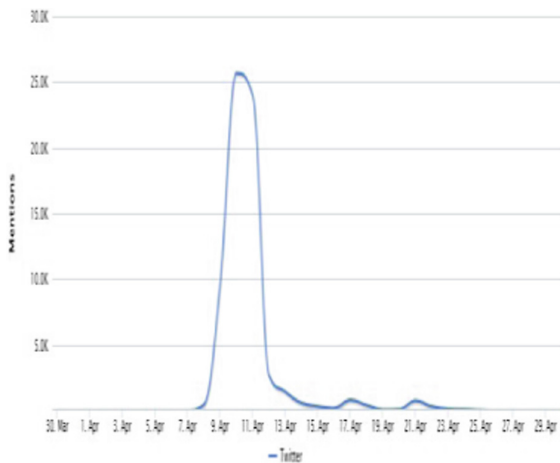
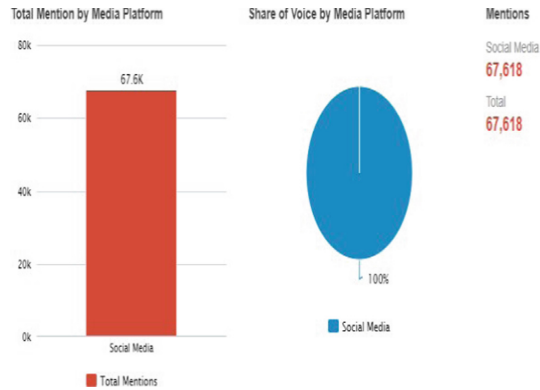
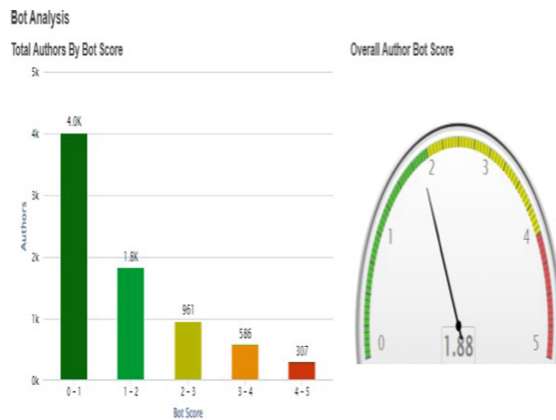


Fig. 1. Conversation Trends



**Fig. 2.** Conversation volume



**Fig. 3.** Analysis Bot

### 3.2 Analysis Bot

Bot analytics is an attempt to analyze how conversations created on Twitter occur naturally by accounts used by humans or bot accounts. In the bot analysis, according to the Fig. 3, a total of 4,000 accounts have an account score of 1–2. The score shows 1.88, so it can be concluded that the conversation was carried out naturally by a human account or real. However, there are about 307 accounts with a score of 4–5 which are believed to be robotic accounts.

### 3.3 Most Influential Account

The Twitter accounts that have the most influence on conversations about student demonstrations by community accounts are @mbaH\_tugaran, @MCAOps, @ekow-boy2, @geloraco, and @Sunset 17. These data are results that indicate positive and negative responses as a result of the 2022 student demonstration behaviour. Most netizens gave negative responses to student demonstration behaviour because of the large

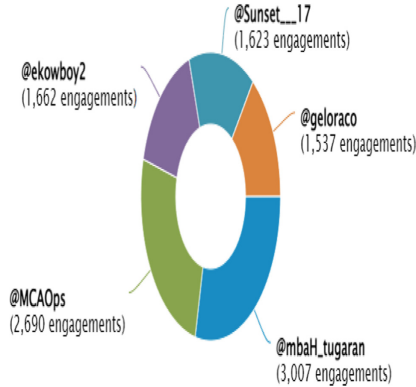


Fig. 4. Top Influencers

number of opinions led by irresponsible netizens. Figure 4 represents the top influencers regarding student demonstrations.

### 3.4 Most Shared Images and Videos

The image of the president’s refusal of three terms dominates the most shared by Twitter users. The picture also contains a narrative that the Student Executive Board will hold a demonstration on April 11, 2022, demanding that President Jokowi be demoted. In addition, #DurunkanJokowi was also widely shared by Twitter users.

@ibf1311: The country is not doing well. Students call all people who care about the fate of this nation. Support STUDENT ACTION April 11, 2022. Together TO REMOVE JOKOWI Breaking the arrogance of the Ruler, 1 BARA is not enough. #StudentsMove #Decrease Jokowi. In Fig. 5, it is widely discussed and believed by BEM SI to be a hoax spread by irresponsible people. In this case, there are still many negative responses to the discourse of student demonstrations. The existence of the student demonstration was used by the bot account to give a negative response and muddy the situation, even though the fact that the all-Indonesia Student Executive Board conducted the demo not to bring down Jokowi, but they had prepared some points of substance on the day of the demo (Fig. 6).

The video shows students and the public demonstrating, this video is widely shared by netizens who show the conditions in an area when demonstrating. This received a response from netizens, namely supporting students’ attitudes towards the response of government policies that were contrary to the expectations of the community.

### 3.5 Emotion Analysis

In order to group public conversations into emotions, Drone Emprit also uses the lexicon method. Emotions are divided into several categories that are formed by a list of words that fall into categories, such as for joy there is joy, happiness, and others. Emotion mining is used to map perceptions in more detail not only positive negatives, but also happy, trusting, fear, shock, sadness, anticipation, anger, and disgust.



Fig. 5. BEM SI Poster Hoax



Fig. 6. Students are demo

In Fig. 7, it can be seen that the most emotions in conversations on Twitter are anticipation amounting to 1.4 thousand and sadness amounting to 1.3 thousand. The image below shows how netizens reflect their every emotion in words.

Based on the empiric drone data in Fig. 8, the emotions that accompany twitter users tweets related to demonstrations carried out by students are the anticipation and expectations of netizens. It is clearly seen in the tweet above, namely netizens who hope for students to get protection during the demo, netizens also fully support the student demo action. In addition, there are also those who hope that the substance or demands of the people can reach the President (Fig. 9).

The emotions that are widely seen in conversations are sad emotions or sadness. The community saw that the officers or police, who were supposed to be able to protect their people, actually hurt by firing tear gas at the community and students even though they were demonstrating in a peaceful and orderly manner. This certainly makes netizens sad about the attitude of the police.

### Emotions Analysis

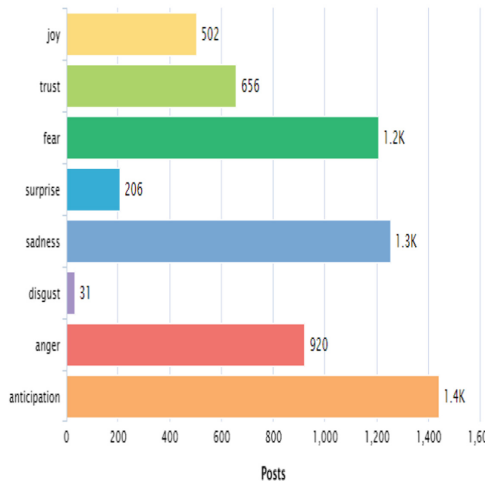


Fig. 7. Emotional analysis of *Conversations on Twitter*



Fig. 8. The Anticipation or Expectations of Netizens

Based on the conversations of netizens in drone Emprit, it is known that netizens have social actions when doing their deeds. There are two types of social actions carried out by netizens on Twitter against the 2022 student demonstrations, namely affective rationality actions and instrumental rationality. Netizens provide empathy and emotional responses to student actions, as seen above there are responses, such as worry, concern, anger, sadness, and others. This proves that netizens give positive and negative responses to student actions.

Other social actions in the form of instrumental rationale were also given by netizens on Twitter. Like student supporters, netizens provide support through the hashtag



Husaini (twitter)

Twitter: @ThrashMetal16  
22/Apr/2022 22:49 WIB

RT Gw salut dan dukung demo Mahasiswa 11 April besok. Semoga demo di bulan suci ini, para mahasiswa yg ikut dilindungi Yang Maha Esa 🙏 Semangat! Dan rapatkan barisan!  
#MahasiswaMelawan  
#MahasiswaBergerak  
#MahasiswaTumbangkanTirani  
[RE Adinda\_Zahrany1]

Negative Anticipation



Ismail (twitter)

Twitter: @Ismail20495440  
29/Apr/2022 04:00 WIB

RT Terkini, kericuan terjadi dalam #AksiNasional114 di depan gedung DPR RI. Emak-emak korban gas air mata 'menasehati' para aparat. #Rakyat\_Bergerak #MahasiswaBergerak  
<https://t.co/KrHAWLzTsh> [RE MCAOps]

Negative Sadness



Mayasari (twitter)

Twitter: @Mayasar64009002  
13/Apr/2022 18:14 WIB

Disini jelas terlihat mahasiswa Sumatra barat sedang membubarkan diri dg tertib... Tapi pihak aparat menembakan gas air mata ke mereka...!! Sumatra 13-4-2022  
<https://t.co/C16RFkVyHu>  
#MahasiswaBergerak  
#AksiLanjutan  
#DukungMahasiswa  
<https://t.co/5AYqc7gaPe>

Positive Sadness

Fig. 9. Netizens Sadness in the Form of Tweets



**Fig. 9.** (continued)

#mahasiswabergerak. Warganet does this with the aim that students who take action become enthusiastic and voice the same demands. In addition, there is also the hashtag #sayabersamajokowi which is voiced by netizens who support the President to stay with Indonesia and carry out his duties. Those hashtags are a group of people who are still loyal to their President. The two hashtags are responses that are intended to achieve goals rationally and have taken into account the consequences in question. Based on the facts on the emprit drone, the two hashtags provide a significant goal because with the hashtag, students are increasingly directed to carry out demonstrations.

## 4 Conclusion

The response of the public or netizens on Twitter regarding the behavior of the 2022 student demonstrations yesterday became a concern when viewed from the number of conversations. The narrative that has developed on the topic of the 2022 student demonstrations is the number of posters containing hoaxes about the demands of BEM throughout Indonesia, the support of netizens for students who are conducting demonstrations, and positive support from netizens for the President. The most active accounts are dominated by netizen accounts that have a lot of followers. Warganet argues between supporting the President or students who are reluctant to demonstrate. Those who support the students are those who criticize the government, while those who support the President are those who are loyal to the President despite committing violations.

**Acknowledgments.** The author wishes to thank God for providing fluency in writing the article. Thanks also to the reviewer, who provide input to the article through the process of writing it appropriately. We would also like to thank the other researchers whose research findings we cite as references, which allowed all of these publications to be completed on time and ready for publication.

**Authors' Contributions.** The author comprises one supervisor who also contributed to writing the article. Article writing is separated into numerous stages of research and writing that are completed in 3 (three) months. The author investigates related themes based on observations made in the field over many months. The writer offers the ideas in this scientific article based on observable data.

## References

- Anggelia, S., Syaifudin, A. 2021. Sentimen Warganet Mahasiswa Terhadap COVID-19. *Jurnal Literasi*. 5(1). 49–57.
- Amrullah, A. A., Tanton, A., Hamdani, N., Bau, R. T. R. L., Ahsan, M. R., & Utami, E. Review atas Analisis Sentimen pada Twitter sebagai Representasi Opini Publik Terhadap Bakal Calon Pemimpin. 2016. *New Media*. 978–979.
- Basuki, Z. M., Putra Hidayat, R. J., Asih, P. S., & Sihidi, I. T. 2021. Analisis Kebijakan Impor Beras 1 Juta Ton Oleh Pemerintah Indonesia: Data Dan Analisis Media Sosial. *Jurnal Academia Praja*, 4(2), 474–495.
- Busro. B. 2021. Tanggapan Masyarakat Terkait Pariwisata di Kala Pandemi COVID-19: Investigasi Setahun Pandemi Covid-19. *BARISTA: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa dan Pariwisata*. 8(1). 11–19.
- Fahmi, D. Y., Hartoyo, & Zulbainarni, N. 2021. Mining Social Media (Twitter) Data for Corporate Image Analysis: A Case Study in the Indonesian Mining Industry. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 181(1).
- Handayani, Sesila Sakti, M. M. K. S. 2019. Persepsi Mahasiswa Di Surabaya Terhadap Gerakan #2019Gantipresiden. *Kajian Moral Dan Kewarganegaraan Kewarganegaraan*, volume 7, 888–902.
- Muhajir. 2018. Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Perilaku Demonstrasi Mahasiswa Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar. *Jurnal Etika Demokrasi PPKn*. 3(2), 95–100.
- Napitupulu, A., Embi, M. A., & Briando, B. 2020. Public Sentiment Analysis on the Existence of Foreign Worker During the Covid 19 Pandemic. *International Conference on Law and Human Rights*, October.
- Nemes, L., & Kiss, A. 2020. Social media sentiment analysis based on COVID-19. *Journal of Information and Telecommunication*, 1–15.
- Susilawati, S., Falefi, R., & Purwoko, A. 2020. Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Economy of Indonesia. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(2). 1142–1156.
- Taufik, M., Affandi, A., M. 2014. Resistensi Ferakan Mahasiswa Terhadap Kapitalisasi Pendidikan (Studi Organisasi Eksternal Kampus di Unesa). *Paradigma*. 2(3). 1–13.

**Open Access** This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

