



Community-Based Social Movements and Its Implications For Improvement Civic Literacy

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Abstract. The study of social movements has experienced changes ranging from motives to the actors who carry them out. This article aims to take the perspective of the existence of community-based social movements that contribute to the process of society learning about citizenship and producing civic literacy. The subject related to the research is the Upload DIY Probolinggo community. The qualitative approach uses information-gathering techniques through interviews, observation, and documentation studies. The analysis technique is critical and in-depth to explore the values behind each research finding. The results of the survey show that: 1) The implementation of community-based social movements is realized in several programs, namely regular discussions on economic and entrepreneurship issues, holding training to improve entrepreneurial skills, as well as exhibitions of entrepreneurial products included in the new social movement category; 2) In general, it can be said that the social movement carried out by the Upload DIY Probolinggo community has the opportunity to increase the community's civic literacy through consistently increasing community knowledge and skills related to environmental, social and economic problems in the surrounding area. This success certainly requires support from the government in the network expansion sector so that community development can be carried out and have broader implications for society.

Keywords: Community, Social Movement, Civic Literacy

1 Introduction

Based on the results of previous research conducted by researchers on "The Role of Communities in Strengthening the National Character of Youth" (2016), there are research findings that show that the Pasuka Kresek community, which has an operational area in Malang Raya (East Java) plays a role in efforts to strengthen the implementation of values. -Pancasila values are suitable for the youth who are its members and the wider community. The activities carried out by the community are then categorized as social movements [1]. Theoretically, in the book Michener and Delamater (1999), Zurcher and Snow defined social movements as collective activities that express a high

level of concern about specific issues. Furthermore, Touch in Kuppuswamy (1979) stated that what a social movement means is an effort by some individuals who collectively aim to solve problems that arise in a society. Meanwhile, Blumer and Allen (1980) consider social movements as collective activities to create new life (Harris et al., 2019).

In the context of studies of Social Movements conducted by several researchers covering various regions in Indonesia, studies of these concepts and theories tend to focus more on efforts for social change carried out by academics and certain groups in the form of protests or rallies towards various government policies that are considered less pro-people [2]–[5]. Meanwhile, studies on Social Movements with a focus on activities that lead to social and cultural activities that involve the community to improve existing conditions, such as those carried out by the Pasukan Kresek Community, are still in a quantity that is not much greater than the previous type of study [6]–[8]. Even though the achievement of social change theoretically is not limited only to activities of resistance/criticism against the government as a form of political participation, but also efforts through the social and cultural realm that can improve the quality of life of the community so that they can face the challenges of current developments or resolve civic problems [9], [10]. So, more studies are needed about social movements with various activities that can fill in the gaps in references that can become references for community development.

From the perspective of citizenship education, social movements carried out by communities to build awareness to resolve citizenship issues are based on mature civic literacy. In the example of the social movements carried out by the Pasukan Kresek, for example, the emergence of educational programs and the promotion of cultural preservation to the younger generation was based on the skills of community members regarding existing materials and approaches. Civic literacy can be defined as citizens' knowledge capacity and ability to understand the political world around them. Broadly, it can be interpreted as the capacity for knowledge about actively participating in communities or community groups that initiate change and the willingness and ability to engage in public discourse [11]. There are several core components in civic literacy, namely: 1) civic knowledge, 2) citizenship skills, and 3) civic character or attitude, which is a determining factor in efforts to create good citizens [12]. Each of these components has sub-components that can be used as indicators in measuring the strength or weakness of a person's civic literacy [13].

Meanwhile, studies on efforts to increase civic literacy also tend to be more in formal domains such as schools, campuses, and institutional training [14]–[17]. It creates a paradigm that the primary role and responsibility for overseeing the cultivation of civic literacy is only educational institutions, especially civic education teachers. In the context of Citizenship Education, it has an operational area that is not limited by space. However, Citizenship Education as Character Education should be carried out continuously at home, school, and the community. Even Ki Hajar Dewantara called it the Tricentre for Character Education, and Lickona called it a Character Community. So, studies on efforts to strengthen civic literacy outside the formal scope are explicitly needed for the scientific development of Citizenship Education and the nation and state [18], [19].

In this study, the main focus of the analysis will be to examine the relationship between social movements and civic literacy with the main subject of community activists. It was done to answer the various gaps in the studies that have been described. Moreover, the existence of communities is taken from a perspective regarding civil society participation, which has non-constitutional, flexible, and dynamic characteristics in contributing to the realization of a democratic political system [20]. These characteristics become an attraction in studying communities that differentiate them from other interest groups. Even in the study of Citizenship Education, if a community group joins voluntarily to help the community improve its quality of life or help the community solve civic problems, then the group is not just an ordinary community. Instead, it is called a civic community [21].

Unfortunately, the existence and uniqueness of the community's character and activities in realizing social change are often not balanced with good organizational management, especially in the field of community development and existence. So, the main challenge in sustaining the impact of community-based social movements lies in the internal control of the community itself. Related to this problem, a preliminary study found that a community in the East Java region was carrying out social movements and showing good practices in community management patterns. It is demonstrated through its maintained existence from 2018 until now and the increased number of members occasionally. So, studies using the information behind these good practices can strengthen analysis and answer the need for scientific development in social movements, communities, and civic literacy.

2 Methods

The research method used is a qualitative approach with a case study design. The implementation of the case study involves exploring the uniqueness of the social movement carried out by the Upload DIY Probolinggo community and its implications for increasing civic literacy for both its members and the wider community. The research location is centered on the operational area of the Upload DIY Probolinggo community. Information gathering will be explored through document studies regarding archives of the implementation of social movements, observations of social movements, and interviews with members of the Upload DIY Probolinggo community and representatives of affected districts regarding the performance of existing social movements. Meanwhile, the analysis stage is carried out critically by reviewing all findings by holding joint discussions in offline and online form to identify the advantages of efforts that have been implemented, evaluate weaknesses, and map challenges, obstacles, threats, and follow-up actions that must be formulated next so that the final results of the analysis can create a reference model for community-based social movements that can have an impact on increasing civic literacy.

3 Results and Discussions

3.1 Implementation of Community-Based Social Movements

The Probolinggo DIY Upload Community is a branch of the DIY Upload Community in Jakarta. The Probolinggo DIY Upload Community was formed in 2018 against several people's concerns regarding many household waste problems and rubbish. It used neglected goods not appropriately handled in the Probolinggo environment. So, several people with the same interest did mini research and found an alternative way to manage waste into useful and valuable crafts. In the early days of this community, waste processing activities were carried out by internal community members. As time goes by, the activities carried out by the community develop into the external realm, namely involving the community in several activities held.

The routine activity carried out by this community is to increase the knowledge and skills of members, which is held once a month in the form of training such as making home decor, making food products, fabric-based crafts, and so on. Meanwhile, activities involving the community are demonstrated through several movements that encourage increased community interest, knowledge, and skills in processing waste into crafts. In this way, it is hoped that it can impact opening up employment opportunities through creative efforts carried out by the community itself. This activity is held regularly every 2-3 months. Apart from routine activities, there are incidental activities carried out by the community in collaboration with several parties in organizing similar training activities and exhibitions of the work of members of the assisted community. Representatives of community members are often invited to be resource persons at discussions or training activities organized by the community or government.

From the presentation of the information that has been collected, if viewed from the perspective of social movement theory, the activities carried out by the Upload DIY Probolinggo community are in line with the basic concepts of social movements. It is based on several rationales, first, in terms of the purpose of forming a community and the focus of the movement carried out towards collective activities that express a high level of concern about specific issues [22], [23]. In this context, the problems in question are environmental and social, which impact the economic sector. The concern manifested in the form of organizing various kinds of training and exhibition support independently without waiting for direction from the government is also inseparable from the community's desire to carry out social change. This condition strengthens the analysis that the activities carried out are genuinely a tangible manifestation of the social movement, not just ordinary interest activities [24].

When viewed from basic concepts to the realization of social movements carried out by communities, the analysis can be continued by examining the types of existing movements leading to new social movements. Theoretically, this new social movement has several characteristics [25], [26]: First, ideology/goal, in every routine activity plan and implementation of incidental community activities it is always consistently based on the spirit of achieving the primary purpose of the movement on caring. On environmental, social, and economic issues. Second, tactics and organization, which are defined as strategies or efforts to realize goals, are implemented by organizing various

training activities for both community members and society. For the target community, the approach to organizing activities is designed to suit the needs and conditions of the community. For example, people who live close to tourist locations will be encouraged to be able to produce handicrafts from household waste to support tourism activities. A different approach is applied to people living near factories or industrial areas. So that public opinion is awakened regarding awareness of carrying out social movements for the place where they live. It is proof that the social movements carried out are different from the characteristics of classic social movements in which collective activities are closely related to political parties or organizations that are structural and rigid.

Third, participants or actors. New social movement actors struggle across social divides for the benefit of humanity. In carrying out the promoted movement, the Upload DIY Probolinggo community does not limit itself to members of only certain community groups. It closes itself off from cross-group collaboration in society. So, the social movements designed and implemented are exciting because they result from thinking by many people from various economic, educational, social, and cultural backgrounds. Fourth, terrain or area. The activities carried out by the Upload DIY Probolinggo community include communities in 2 contexts, namely region-based communities whose activities are carried out offline but still do not use the region as a barrier, as well as transregional and even transnational community groups through education and publication of inspiring activities on social media. Fifth, public participation. The community's desire to involve itself directly in solving community problems and inviting the community to be involved in activities carried out without waiting for direction from the government is a characteristic of democratic elements within the body of the new social movement. Sixth, volunteers. Carrying out activities aimed at social change with the values of volunteerism and distinguishing business profits from improving the quality of life of compatriots is the forerunner to the realization of civil society [1].

3.2 Implications of Community-Based Social Movements for Increasing Civic Literacy

The social movement designed and organized by the Upload DIY community has strong characteristics in environmental, social and economic concerns. This concern is not shown through solving the main problem, namely the lack of good waste management by improving existing commands by applying the latest science or technology. Instead, it starts with efforts to increase the knowledge of community members about the urgency of caring for the environment, the speed of caring for climate change, strategies for processing waste into products of marketable value, and marketing strategies for craft products originating from processed junk, after increasing knowledge about the focus of the movement, the activities continued by honing the skills and attitudes of community members through various activities that intersect with actual practice in the field. As an effort to realize the goal of establishing a community as a medium for learning concern for making social changes and improving the quality of life of the society naturally, the activities carried out by community members bring the spirit of social care as the main character shown to the public, both in a personal context and in

a collective context. For example, wherever community members carry out their daily activities, the spirit of protecting the environment from waste is an attitude that is always a habit so that it continues to form a character that cares and loves the environment.

In a broader realm, the Upload DIY Probolinggo community also makes efforts to increase knowledge skills and strengthen community character in environmental, social and economic concerns as a form of social movement contribution to social change. This activity is carried out through organizing socialization, training to optimize potential and increase community skills in waste processing, marketing products originating from processed waste, and holding exhibitions as support so that people continue to have the enthusiasm to develop themselves. From the perspective of efforts to increase civic literacy, the social movement carried out by the Upload DIY Probolinggo community can become a natural form of civic education learning in society [27]. The explanation of this statement refers to the main components of civic literacy, which include knowledge, skills, and character as citizens [28]. Civic knowledge is not limited to knowledge of the theoretical basis of the state or constitution. But it is also about understanding the implementation of the nation's ideological values in facing societal problems. In this context, civic knowledge built by the community is visible in discussion and outreach activities about environmental, social, and economic issues for its members and the community. Indirectly, through existing activities, the public gets information about citizenship issues and their obligations as citizens to be involved in resolving these issues.

Increasing civic skills is related to how citizens can fulfill their obligations. Strengthening civic skills is not only visible through training and practices in processing waste into marketable crafts. Still, it starts with citizens being able to design activities to solve their civic problems, implementing them through cooperation, and evaluating the activities carried out. Meanwhile, strengthening civic character can be seen in the internalization of environmental, social, and economic care values, which are an elaboration of Pancasila values in the form of habituating community members' activities in their daily lives. In another sense, there is an element of role model strategy as a role model for strengthening national character. Suppose these efforts continue to be carried out. In that case, society can not only develop its civic literacy but also become a society that is successful in realizing the birth of a community of character as the origin of a nation that is superior, independent, and able to face various challenges of the times. However, the role of government is also still needed to optimize the harmonious functioning of nation-state components in the context of a country based on Pancasila democracy [29].

4 Conclusion

The implementation of community-based social movements is realized in several programs, namely regular discussions on economic and entrepreneurship issues, training to improve entrepreneurial skills, and exhibitions of entrepreneurial products included in the new social movement category. In general, it can be said that the social

movement carried out by the Upload DIY Probolinggo community has the opportunity to increase the community's civic literacy through consistently increasing community knowledge and skills related to environmental, social, and economic problems in the surrounding area. It has been reflected in the actions taken by community members and people affected by the movement who previously did not have sufficient knowledge, awareness, and skills to contribute to solving problems, becoming widely involved in activities. This success certainly requires support from the government in the network expansion sector so that community development can be carried out and have broader implications for society.

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