



Virtual Social Movement in a Wadas Citizens Support Network on Twitter

Radita Gora Tayibnapis¹; Muhammad Abdurrohimi²

¹ UPN Veterans Jakarta, Indonesia

² Universitas Satya Negara, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v9i5.3704>

Abstract

Wadas residents' rejection of the government's work program in mining Andesite in Wadas, Central Java gave rise to a social movement ranging from a physically organized resistance act by the Wada residents themselves as well as voice aspirations and support from the community through social media which also echoed the voice of their participation and criticism of the government. This has prompted the formation of an active network and a large number of network exchanges in accounts linked through hashtags and mentions on Twitter. So, from the results of the analysis of this study, it shows that Twitter is a virtual social movement that is so strong and carried out spontaneously without any command process or broad organizational form. It is found that the accounts do not know each other and create a lot of one-way communication in the network so the network spreads very widely.

Keywords: *Social Movement; Wadas; Social Network*

Introduction

Social events often invite citizen participation in a virtual movement that is easy to do through social media to support people who experience social injustice from the ruling group or dominant group. The social movement here is an effort to defend people who feel that their rights have been deprived or taken over by the authorities regarding their place of residence or residence for a long time. So that this is what causes people outside the residents who experience injustice to try to provide support and voice through social media who are members of social movement networks.

Communities outside of residents who experience this injustice tend not to be able to support directly by holding physical meetings so they can only support through online media such as using social media (Hardiman, 2009). Social media has become an integral part of citizens, which opens up opportunities for residents to become virtual activists, providing online support and enlivening the atmosphere of defending and advocating for residents, even though it is only in the form of words and visuals posted on various social media (Hardiman, 2021).

Online social movements that are often carried out are by voting through various social media, then citizens' voice movements through online petitions, then citizens' voices through philanthropic

programs as a practical movement. So, in this case wadas residents also get support from various digital media.

The social movement is more defined as a process of social mobility (social mobility). This social movement is one of the groups that are fighting for the realization of world change for the better. Wood and Jackson in Sztompka (in Martono, 2016) state that social change is the basis that determines the characteristics of social movements, and social movements are closely related to social change. Like the participatory movement against the Wadas people, it has been reflected since the 19th century that social movements are manifested in the form of protest movements, rebellions, coups and anarchist behaviour. However, when entering the internet era, people are struggling more with virtual devices and voices.

This practical applied form collects many sound sources from digital citizens from various segments. This is what happened to the hashtag network or mentions of actors who made persuasive movements on various social media to support wadas residents who, according to the wider community, wadas residents, Central Java experienced injustice due to the government's program to build andesite stone mines in the area around wadas which received residents' refusal regarding the establishment of andesite stone mines.

The conflict between the Wadas community and the authorities has been going on since 2013, starting with land surveying for an andesite stone mining project for the construction of the Bener dam in Wadas Village, Bener sub-district, Purworejo. The construction of the Bener dam, which is one of the national strategic projects (PSN) will have an impact on an area of 500 hectares covering an area of 7 villages in Bener sub-district, namely Wadas, Bener, Kedung Loteng, Laris, Limbangan, Guntur, and Karangasari (Adriansa, 2020).

The Bener Dam in Purworejo, Central Java, has become a Joko Widodo-style construction monument that is claimed to be able to prosper the community. The dam was built by removing many people, especially the occupation of Wadas Village, the source area for andesite stone, the main material of this project.

However, this national strategic project has started to receive resistance from residents since the elaboration of the development plan in 2017. This year the affected communities were invited by the government to sit down together to understand the environmental impact problem analysis (AMDAL) document, but the social, economic, and political impact which is still felt to be lacking in the community causes rejection (Andryanto, 2022). Residents also refused because of concerns about 28 springs being disturbed if mining was carried out for dam construction (Arief, 2022).

Residents of Wadas have rejected the mining plan since 2013. When the refusal took place, the residents had set up guard posts at several village entrances and forest areas. The aim is to dispel land surveying officers and police on patrol in Wadas, as well as representatives of mining companies who try to enter the village to expel company representatives or the police. Wadas residents rely on simple tools.

This wadas land dispute became a news agenda in the mass media in succession in February 2022. In short, the news agenda that gave birth to massive news postings immediately invited a quick response from the public to create a lot of postings of concern for wadas residents and their support conveyed through social media, especially the quickest and easiest way to respond is via Twitter.

Cyber attacks on Wadas supporters on Whatsapp and Twitter were carried out as intensively as the social media account belonging to one of the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute lawyers who assisted Wadas residents to get legal protection was blocked by the government where videos of violence against Wadas residents suddenly appeared. cannot be accessed.

According to Nunung, one of the members of LBH Yogyakarta who also assisted Wadas residents said that the @Wadas_Melawan account was suspended on 16 February. This incident follows the content previously uploaded by the account manager regarding violence allegedly carried out by the police and a fact sheet regarding the new andesite mining in Wadas.

The account created by the @Wadas_Melawan team on Twitter serves several accounts of listeners who make a narrative that the number of people who support andesite mining is greater than the group that opposes it. The team from the Twitter account immediately posted content stating that seven of the eleven hamlets in Dewa Wadas were against the andesite mining plan.

Some of the content of @Wadas_Melawan was also the target of counter-narratives by the Indonesian Police. Social media accounts affiliated with the police distributed graphics that denied allegations of violence during the raiding of Wadas. Even the Public Relations Division of the National Police Headquarters labelled the information uploaded by @Warga_Melawan as a Hoax (Rosana, Fransisca Christy; Maharani, Sinta; Mahatmaji, 2022).

Even though it was blocked, the @Wadas_Melawan social media account can now be accessed again after being suspended on February 19, 2022. The blocking of the @Wadas_Melawan account gave birth to other wadas supporting accounts such as #FaktaWadas which is used by several buzzer accounts.

On February 11-17, the accounts of buzzers and policemen broadcasting counter-narrative content started popping up. During those seven days, more than 6,500 conversations were using the hashtag #Wadaskondusif, according to the social media analyst agency, driven by accounts affiliated with the police.

In the opinion that is so intensively carried out massively on social media, many internet residents consider this project to be a way for the poor to participate in citizen participation. Jokowi also brought his name to this Wadas tragedy. The existence of public opinion assumes that the government is circumventing the rules and suppressing those who reject them. Even the Wadas project assumes that it is a big project that is included in 201 national strategic projects until 2024, from the construction of electricity, bridges, and toll roads, to dams and irrigation.

Speculation on the internet has also widened by linking it to the job creation bill, which is the rule for sweeping the universe, as the Constitutional Court ordered the government to improve the drafting of the law, which was also carried out without public participation. The mass media also relates to the same speculation as written in the weekly magazine Tempo (March 2022) which says that job creation allows national strategic projects to be prioritized, even though they are not following the carrying capacity of the environment. Factors that have the potential to disturb have also been "cleared up" (Rosana, Fransisca Christy; Maharani, Sinta; Mahatmaji, 2022).

It is undeniable that in the current era of the internet, the polarization that never goes out will make it easier to convey opinions. Those who reject national strategic projects because they seize the people's living space are immediately branded and classified into the group "do not want progress". This statement is like a 'mantra' that effectively divides the public into groups of "supporters" and "opponents" of the government.

The emergence of the internet is part of the information revolution experienced by mankind. This idea is closely related to the fact that the internet has brought about major changes in human life, namely first, humans can get information by saving time and subjugating space. Second, the internet gave rise to a new era, namely the information society known as the third wave, the second or post-industrial industrial revolution (Atmadja, Nengah Bawa; Ariyani, 2018).

McQuail (2012) states that the internet as a medium has characteristics, namely (1) computer-based technology; (2) the character is hybrid, not dedicated and flexible; (3) interactive potential; (4) less stringent regulations; (5) interconnectedness; (6) is ubiquitous or not depending on the location (7) accessible to individuals for communication; and (8) mass and personal communication media (McQuails, 2010).

At the beginning of the 21st century, internet usage was dominated by e-mail and information seeking. However, with the increasing number of internet users, it is seen as more than just a tool. It begins to become an alternative living "space" in which we can experience forms of social relations that

are considered to be able to overcome the physical, time, and social constraints of real-life (Atmadja & Ariyani, 2018).

Based on this case, the problem that can be identified here is that the opinion that is so massive on social media tends to reap the formation of negative sentiments from many parties to the government by minimizing right-wing parties and trying to encourage the left movement with the model of forming a participatory network of citizens as a form of solidarity with others. residents of Wadas, Central Java. This network also moved more massively to Twitter and the wadas support movement account did not run smoothly, because the movement of citizens through hashtags or mentions on the Twitter social network was blocked and suspended unilaterally without considering the interests of the community.

Barisione and partners (2017) call this digital activity the Digital Movement of Opinion (DMO) which was born as a form of technological development, especially social media, where this media creates a virtual network between one user and another. The general form of DMO is for example giving comments, creating memes, making replies to a post and so on. The point is that in DMO an issue is discussed spontaneously, not with specific goals or targets as in social movements in general (Eriyanto, 2021).

The use of social media responds spontaneously to events that occur every day by writing comments on social media. Their activities are not controlled or led by an actor (account) of a social movement, more naturally. Hashtags or hashtags (#) are used as bridges that connect users who have the same interests and alignments (Nasrullah, 2016).

Social media has a social network distance. Social media is built from social structures formed in networks or the internet. However, as emphasized by Castells (2002), social structures or organizations formed on the internet are based on information networks that operate based on information technology in microelectronics. The network formed between users is a network that is technologically mediated by technological devices, such as computers, mobile phones, or tablets. Although social networks on social media are formed through technological devices, the internet is not just a tool. The internet also contributes to the emergence of social bonds on the internet, values in virtual society, to online social structures. It is not surprising that Manuelle Castells (2002) said " The Network is the message, and the internet is the message. (MC Castells, 2011)

The character of social media is to form a network among its users. It doesn't matter whether in the real world (offline) the users know each other or not, but the presence of social media provides a medium for users to connect through technological mechanisms. The network that is formed between these users ultimately forms a community or society that consciously or not will bring up the values that exist in society as are characteristics of society in social theories (Nasrullah, 2017).

So, from this problem, the researcher seeks to examine the distribution of the network and identify parties who are participatory in the citizen network on the internet, especially through social media Twitter and also to identify positive and negative sentiments. So the series of research problems that are seen here is to question the distribution of social networks on participatory citizens in supporting Wadas residents on Twitter social media, as well as to find out the distribution of online citizen participation social networks on Wadas community support on Twitter social media and comparisons of public sentiment in opinion. through a network of hashtags and mentions on Twitter.

Literature Review

The research discusses social networks in the distribution of support networks for Wadas residents which raises public sentiment on a large social network using network theory (Network Society) which is in Network Society, according to Manuelle Castells in his book *The Information Age Vol.1: The Rise of the Network Society* (2010) explains that digital information is the main driver of economic, cultural, and social change. This is happening in an increasingly competitive global system, knowledge is

starting to replace labour as the most valuable component, and consequently, products and services, as distinct from manufacturing, are becoming important (MC Castells, 2011).

According to the network expert's view, the normative approach focuses on the culture and socialization process that instils (internalization) norms and values into actors. According to the normative approach, what unites people together is a set of shared ideas. Network theorists reject this view and argue that people should focus on objective bonding patterns that connect members of society (Ritzer, George & Smart, 2014).

Castells identified five main characteristics of the information technology paradigm: (1) information is the raw material for new forms of production and consumption; (2) digital information is highly pervasive; (3) the logic of digital information influences society; (4) flexibility is a fundamental part of being empowered by information; and (5) network information tends to converge into an integrated system. According to Wellman and Wortley (1990) one of the characteristics of network theory is its focus on micro and macro structures, meaning that, for network theory, actors may be individuals. (MC Castells, 2011).

Networks provide the basis for organization and development in the information age. Like prostitution, which starts from connections between individuals, develops into group connections. The expansion of the computer is also due to the effects of the networking process itself, the ability to connect and disseminate information flows on an unprecedented scale. (Littlejohn, Stephen W. & Foss, 2009)

There is a consensus that the network society is a concrete reality that creates and changes lives in both developed and developing countries around the world. New changes in technology and social responses (such as social networking, use of mobile phones, blogging, the internet, and file sharing) cause network societies to continue to develop, and raise more complex and interesting questions (Hertanto et al., 2016).

In positively connected networks, centrality generates power, because central actors can act as intermediaries in cooperative relationships. However, in negatively connected networks through hashtags and mentions, centrality is less important than access to highly dependent actors who have few or no alternatives, and the most central actor is not always the actor with the greatest power. (Ritzer, George & Smart, 2014)

Hashtags occupy an important position in the digital opinion movement. According to Barisione (et al., 2017), hashtags serve as anchors in the opinion movement. Hashtags can provoke someone to express their opinion by posting on social media. The hashtag more encouraging is an emotional hashtag. This is following the characteristics of DMO, where hashtags can create spontaneous comments on an issue. These emotional hashtags can be anger from social media users. According to Bairisione (2017), this emotional trait is both a strength and a weakness. Its power through emotional hashtags can encourage spontaneous opinions (Eriyanto, 2021).

Research Methodology

One aspect of network analysis is that it displaces sociologists from the study of social groups and categories and directs them to study the bonds between groups and actors who are "not strongly bound and do not fully meet group requirements". The bonds studied here are events and the existence of wadas residents with the wider community who build emotional bonds through social networks on social media. Granovetter (2005) associated participatory movement events in social networks supporting wadas citizens through hashtags and mentions, that people viewing events tend to focus on people who have strong ties or social groups. They tend to think that strong ties are important, while weak ties are unimportant to be the target of social studies (Ritzer, 2015).

This study uses a quantitative method with a case study approach in a positivist paradigm with a network analysis approach. Data collection is carried out by big data crawling and data analysis is carried

out by analyzing the bonds between network actors in symmetrical or asymmetrical levels and intensity. Second, identify the bonds between individuals analyzed in the context of a wider network structure, third, the structure of social ties gives rise to various types of non-random and random networks. Fourth, the existence of network groups causes the creation of cross-relationships between network groups and between individuals. Fifth, there are asymmetrical bonds between elements in a network system with the result that limited resources will be distributed unequally (Ritzer, 2015).

The data collection technique carried out by the researchers here is by observing and collecting conversations on Twitter social media, then taking and mining (crawling) conversation data on social media. Then next do a social network analysis (Social Network Analysis) from the data that has been taken (crawling) from the social media.

This study does not analyze the existence of actors or the role of actors (nodes) or social media accounts but discusses the general description of social media networks according to the topics we examine. There are 5 data on the structure of social media networks, namely diameter, density, reciprocity, and centralization. After the analysis at the system level, then proceed with an analysis on modularity wherein in large networks (such as social media), there are small groups (clusters) that are more likely to communicate with each other (Eriyanto, 2021).

In addition to the network structure, this study also analyzes modularity: detecting groups in the network as an important part of the analysis of social media networks is detecting the community in the network. This network analysis on social media detects the communication of thousands of actors (nodes) and links (links). This large network of actors is divided into several communities or groups. The community here can be defined as a subgraph consisting of actors (nodes) that are connected. The relationship (link) of actors in one group is closer or higher than outside the group. This analysis is known as modularity. Here the assumption of the analysis is carried out because humans tend to group with people who have the same characteristics, which can be in the form of opinions, attitudes, traits and so on. Modularity provides an estimate of whether a network consists of a coherent group of participants who are engaged in the same conversation and who pay attention to each other (the value is close to 0) (Eriyanto, 2021).

Results and Discussion

Wadas Village has been in turmoil since the government planned to build the Bener Dam in Purweorejo. The dam project is worth RP. The 2 trillion will take a rock from the bowels of Wadas which stores andesite rock reserves of up to 41 million cubic meters. The government plans to acquire 114 hectares of land in Wadas for development activities. So that some Wadas people have been against the Andesite mining plan for years. Accompanied by several activists, they faced various intimidations.

Residents face physical social movements that occur suddenly. According to Henslin (2011), there are five stages of the development of social movements. The five stages are: first, the initial agitation and rioting stage. This stage occurs when people are annoyed by certain conditions and want to change them. At this stage, a leader appears who can translate the feelings of these people into discourse and resolve issues. Second, is the stage of resource mobilization. This stage is the determining factor that allows the social movement to pass through the first stage. Third, organization. At this stage the social movement has carried out a division of labour, the leadership of the movement has decided on policies and its staff carry out daily tasks that require collective enthusiasm for issues that are the centre of concern for social movements. Fourth, is institutionalization. At this stage, the social movement has developed a bureaucratic, formal hierarchical type. Fifth, organizational decline and possible revival (Martono, 2016).

The Serayu-Opak River Basin Center (BBWS-SO) as the initiator of the project will continue development efforts and continue to socialize with residents throughout 2018 (Andryanto, 2022). However, the absence of an adequate meeting point between the community and the initiating party

caused the meeting between the two parties to reach a stalemate. The Wadas community who felt directly affected by this project also formed the Wadas Village Nature Care Community Movement (Gerakan Masyarakat Peduli Alam Desa Wadas/GEMPA DEWA) as a community effort to reject the construction of the dam. After the attack occurred on February 8, 2022, residents did not give up in refusing to mine even though they were traumatized by the violence of the apparatus.

Until there has been no meaningful meeting point for development for several years, the government has begun to take a more repressive approach to the community. Since 2019, there have been frequent arrests of protests by the Wadas community against the construction of this project. At least in the 2022 protests alone, 64 residents were arrested by the police to build this dam (CNN, 2022). So that the rise in the number of arrests made by the authorities has caused public opinion towards this development to become increasingly negative.

Observations made by researchers on network development through hashtags and mentions for three months from posting on Twitter from February to March 2022, the number of hashtags found related to virtual social movements supporting Wadas residents there were 10 hashtags (#) consisting of #Unplug PLWadas; #FaktaWadas; #Motion of disbelief; #Savewadas; #StopMeasurements inWadas; #Wadas; #Wadasmelawan; #WadasCalling; #Wadasoradidol; #Wadastolaktambang; and one mentions (@) Wadas_Melawan. Data retrieval (crawling) conversations on twitter related to the 10 hashtags. Data retrieval is carried out using netlytic software and NodeXI to complement each other.

The results of the research findings through the network analysis process using the NodeXI software here, the researchers found that there were 1203 accounts (vertices) with a total number of 1025 active networks (edges) which the researchers had filtered for duplication. The number of connections between actors with each other has a maximum diameter of 10. When compared to the number 1023, it can be concluded that the majority of the support is not directly connected to the main (central) actor. The actors in the data show that to reach the main actor, the diameter distance (network jump) is between 1 to 10 which is not too far away and many actors are trying to approach the central actor to provide support to Wadas residents but have to pass through several networks between 1 step. up to 10 steps.

This diameter is the furthest distance between one actor and another in a network. The diameter of 10 shows posts spread from one user to another (social media accounts) by 10 network steps. Low density and reciprocity, close to 0. Low density indicates low interaction between users (social media accounts). Posting is also not bidirectional, which is characterized by low reciprocity. When expressing disapproval of the steps taken by the authorities against Wadas residents, users (social media accounts) are more one-way, not responding to posts from other social media users.

The actors don't know each other. The connectivity that is connected through the hashtag network is so broad and easily accessible to many people. This is measured by the Density score (graph Density) reaching 0.001099946, where the total network does not reach 0.1 so the level of closeness between actors is still low. Based on the density value here, the density level is still relatively low. Density refers to the density of relationships between actors.

Then for the reciprocity measure 0.008695652 which shows a low level of closeness in the network of defence and support hashtags for wadas citizens, there are not many two-way relationships that occur between members or actors (nodes) in the network. This is because reciprocity is calculated by looking at the proportion of how many participants in online conversations take place reciprocally compared to all conversations. When the value does not reach 1, many actors communicate reciprocally. While approaching 0 the communication that occurs is mostly unidirectional.

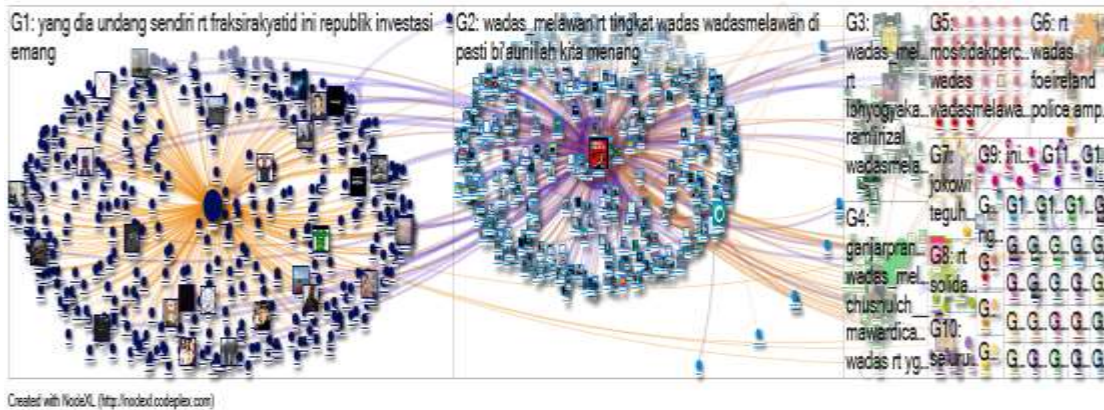


Figure 1. Wadas community support social network

When viewed from the network connectivity above, it shows that the existence of a central actor mentions the @Wadas_Melawan account as a central actor who accommodates networks from various brigades and cliques in large and small groups by having network connectivity between clusters.

Table 1. Analysis results

Analysis	Data
Vertices	1023
Total Edges	1205
Reciprocity	0.008695652
Diameter	10
Density	0.001099946
Centralization	0000978474
Modularity	0.626455

Source: the results of the researcher's analysis using NodeXL, 2022

The interesting thing is that the centralization is relatively high, where the centralization value is 0.000978474 which has the potential to go to 0 or a high level of proximity, but the modularity value of 0.626455 is relatively low. Low centralization shows that there is no dominant actor (social media accounts) that directs the content of conversations on the social network of Twitter users. Meanwhile, low modularity (towards the number 0) shows the emergence of many groups (clusters) related to the conversation. The conversation is not dominated by the dominant actor (account), on the contrary, the conversation is spread out, forming small clusters. As shown in Figure 1, shows several clusters formed from conversations on social media using several hashtags and 1 mention.

The number of centralizations in the network is not concentrated on a particular actor. The centralization number is indicated by a value of 0 to 1, a value of 0, which means that the network is fully decentralized, while a value of 1 means that the network has perfect centralization. Centralization measures the average degree of centrality of all nodes in the network. When a network has a high centralization value, it shows that several central participants dominate the flow of information in the network of support for wadas citizens and resistance to the government. While networks with low centralization measures, information flows more freely among many participants.

The hashtags formed to support the movement to defend the interests and support the concern for the suffering of the Wadas residents with these 10 hashtags can be said to be successful in mobilizing Twitter social media users. This can be seen from a large number of posts, and there is no visible issue counter in favour of the government. So that the support for Wadas looks very dominant and one hashtag to another responds and supports each other. This kind of network structure shows that conversations with this hashtag are relatively spread out. Conversations are not commanded by multiple social media accounts, instead, conversations spread to multiple cluster accounts.

Density and centralization show this case as a digital opinion movement (DMO). In DMO, there are no social movement leaders. Social media users without being ordered by actors or social movement leaders express support and disapproval of the case. The absence of a leader or actor giving this command is seen in the data where the density is low (indicating no interaction between social media accounts) and no social media account is central (central). Information on cases is obtained from many sources, not centred on one account. The rejection movement carried out by the Wadas residents is a solidarity movement against the government's actions.

Talks about anarchy that occurred Wadas surrounded him from the first day the police invaded the village. For three days, narratives of citizen resistance and irregularities in the mining project dominated the conversation on Twitter. Several buzzers accounts with more than 10 thousand followers create different narratives, namely the movement to support the Governor of Central Java, Ganjar Pranowo in handling the chaotic project in Wadas. The account also links Ganjar's actions at Wadas with electability. So here there is an indication of the existence of actors who promote the voice of the buzzer by gathering various sources of sound to gather in one hashtag or link in mentions to voice the suffering and aspirations of the people of Wadas.

The case of feuds with government officials as a form of resistance by wadas citizens against the government's refusal to use wadas land to build andesite mines shows the emergence of the digital opinion movement (DMO). The characteristics of DMO as presented by Barisione and colleagues (2017) are seen. First, the conversation occurs spontaneously as a reaction from social media users. The rejection of wadas residents towards government projects and also the suffering of wadas residents who are victims of oppression from government officials invite public responses which are expressed through social media Twitter through postings and also replying or re-tweeting responses from other actors.

Users (social media accounts) posted tweets containing support for wadas citizens, as well as rejection of the actions taken by the government. Posts are not regulated or controlled by any particular social movement actor. Second, the conversational age is relatively short, namely the peak of the conversation at the end of March 2022. The relatively shortage of this hashtag is an important feature of DMO because the conversation appears as a spontaneous reaction, not because of deep concern over the issue, the conversation will be replaced by another topic that is related to the topic. more interesting the next day. This is different from traditional social movements, where social movement actors try to keep issues of public concern. In the case of this controversy, spontaneous issues are not part of a particular social movement.

When viewed from the hashtag account, which played an important role in accommodating the growth of other hashtag networks, namely #Wadas_Melawan and @Wadas_Melawan which had a greater sound intensity than other hashtags. These hashtags and mentions are the initial initiators of the movement to defend the Wadas community whose accounts were blocked by the government. This can be seen in the percentage of dominant actor data depicted in the following chart:

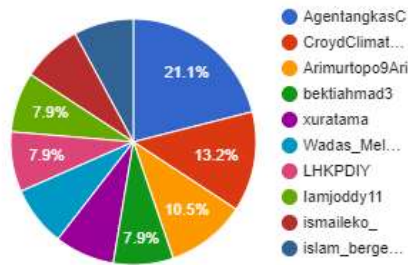


Figure 2 #Wadas_Melawan chart

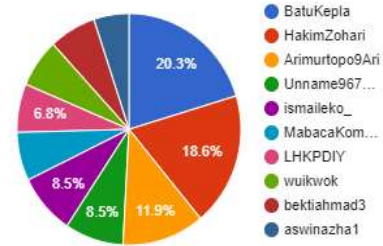


Figure 3 @Wadas_Melawan

When viewed from the level of participant posts here, it shows that the posts on @Wadas_Melawan experienced an increase in the number of networks and interactives in April, but the number of posts decreased until April 09. In this case, the trend of information and news development has begun to recede because the public is faced with new agendas.

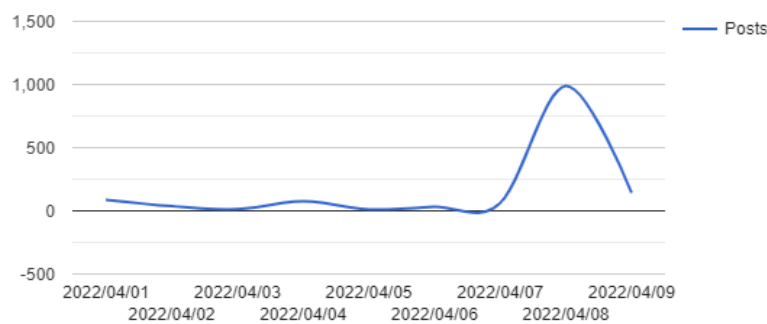


Figure 4 #Wadas_Against diagram

When analyzed from the text (words), it places more emphasis on the rejection of mining by Wadas residents, mentions a lot about government projects around Andesite mining and mentions Ganjar pranowo's role at UGM related to the Andesite mining project. The highest number of postal votes was in # PullPwadas which reached 1147 posts.



Figure 5. Text network analysis

The hashtags #Wadas_Melawan and @Wadas_Melawan attracted the attention of these social media users. It can be proven from the many social media users who express their disagreement with the violent acts carried out by the authorities and support the action of rejecting the andesite mining by Wadas residents by using these hashtags or mentions. In addition to the number of posts, the success of this hashtag can also be seen in the network structure as shown in table 1. The diameter is 10. This shows that posts spread from one user to another (social media account) in 10 stages. Density and reciprocity are low, close to 0 (density = 0.001099946, reciprocity = 0.008695652). Low density indicates low interaction among users (social media accounts). Posting is also not bidirectional, which is characterized by low reciprocity. When expressing disapproval of the government's actions and expressing support for Wadas residents, it was more one-way, not responding much to posts from other social media users.

Based on the analysis of the text, it can be found that the majority of the sentiments built through the hashtag and mentions network all lead to negative sentiments towards the government and express support for Wadas residents. Some of the snippets are loaded as follows:

"A Solidarity Action for Wadas. Semarang, March 31, 2022.

We asked, "How long will the government continue to ignore the voices of its people, castrate its people's rights, and trade the fate of its people?"

Until when?!"

Netizens on Twitter also involved the name Ganjar pranowo in a statement related to the conflict in Wadas. As stated in the following press release posted on Twitter and found in all hashtags or mentions of Wadas supporters.

" PRESS RELEASE. About Ganjar Pranowo's statement during a lecture at the UGM campus mosque, who claimed to have little authority over the andesite mining plan in Wadas village, here is our press release. Spread it. " #WadasMelawan "

So based on the findings here it can be stated that the form of the hashtag and mentions network supporting Wadas is a form of solidarity with Wadas residents who are victims of arbitrary actions from the government so Twitter is used here as a means to convey aspirations and voices, even as concurrently petitions as is done in online petitions. which collects votes to be sent and read by the Government.

The victory of the hashtags supporting the Wadas people has serious implications because the public is then more dominated by the Wadas people's version of the information. The public (at least social media users) does not get complete information, especially about how to see this controversy in project objectives and government performance fulfilment. But on the one hand, the government should also pay attention to public voices not only around Wadas, but also the public needs to pay attention to the public at large, especially with the voices that keep buzzing on social media.

Referring to DMO as stated by Barisione (2017) that the potential of the internet through social media is very possible to create a virtual social movement and even the potential for physical social movements. This consideration also needs to be done to be able to counter issues so that they are more easily controlled and there is a need for social considerations for the Wadas residents themselves. It should be understood that social media is a social institution and an economic institution. For many people, social media such as Twitter is imagined as a social institution that has kindly provided ease of information and communication to its users (Sudibyo, 2021). So that this convenience then encourages people who support Wadas residents to make social movements on social media and make social media like a public space for petition movements and want to realize a democratic movement.

Conclusion

The hashtags of the digital opinion movement through the 10 hashtags that have been researched are more capable of creating mobilization and have the majority of negative sentiments towards government actions and mobilization invites the community to voice support for Wadas residents. Mobilization is measured by the number of posts, and the network structure formed. The success of the 10 hashtags that have been researched, here is because it is more emotional, create narrative imagination and have a clear frame. The results of the study have implications for how actors use hashtags to gain more support in the digital realm. Social movement actors should pay more attention to the use of hashtags, so that issues can be more supported by social media users.

References

- Adriansa, M. Z. (2020). *PENGADAAN TANAH BAGI PEMBANGUNAN BENDUNGAN BENER DI DESA WADAS KABUPATEN PURWOREJO (TAHAP I) (STUDI KASUS HAMBATAN DALAM PENGADAAN TANAH DI DESA Muhammad Zaky Adriansa *, Nur Adhim , Ana Silviana Volume 9 , Nomor 1 , Tahun 2020 PENDAHULUAN Tanah adalah. 9(2), 138–154.*
- Andryanto, S. D. (2022). *Kronologis Perlawanan Warga Wadas Tak Berhenti Sejak 2013 - Nasional Tempo.co.*
- Arief, T. M. V. (2022, February). *Bagaimana Nasib Mata Air di Wadas jika Ada Penambangan Andesit? Ini Jawaban Ganjar Halaman all - Kompas.com.*
- Atmadja, Nengah Bawa; Ariyani, L. P. S. (2018). *Sosiologi Media. Perspektif Teori Kritis* (1st ed.). Rajawali Press.
- Castells, M. C. (2011). *The Rise of The Network Society. With a New Preface.* In M. Castells (Ed.), *Anaphylaxis and Hypersensitivity Reactions: Vol. I* (2nd ed.). Wiley-Blackwell. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-60327-951-2>.
- CNN. (2022). *Kronologi Sengketa Warga Wadas Berujung Represi Aparat Versi Ganjar.*
- Eriyanto. (2021). *Analisis Jaringan Media Sosial* (1st ed.). Kencana Prenada Media.
- Hardiman, F. B. (2009). *Demokrasi Deliberatif* (1st ed.). Pustaka Filsafat.
- Hardiman, F. B. (2021). *Aku Klik maka Aku Ada* (1st ed.). Kanisius.
- Hertanto, D., Sugiyanto, S., & Safitri, R. (2016). Analisis Struktur Jaringan Komunikasi dan Peran Aktor Dalam Penerapan Teknologi Budidaya Kentang (Petani Kentang Desa Ngantru Kecamatan Ngantang Kabupaten Malang). *Habitat*, 27(2), 55–65. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.habitat.2016.027.2.7>.
- Littlejohn, Stephen W. & Foss, K. (2009). *Teori KOMunikasi (Theories of Human Communication)* (R. Oktafiani (ed.); 9th ed.). Salemba Humanika & Cengage Learning.
- Martono, N. (2016). *Perubahan Sosial. Perspektif Klasik, Modern, Posmodern, dan Poskolonial* (1st ed.). Rajawali Press.
- McQuails, D. (2010). *Teori Komunikasi Massa McQuail (McQuail's Mass Communication Theory)* (D. Opi (ed.); Edisi 6; B). Salemba Humanika.
- Nasrullah, R. (2016). *Teori dan Riset Media Siber (Cybermedia)* (R. Nasrullah (ed.); 1st ed.). Kencana

Prenada Media.

Nasrullah, R. (2017). *Media Sosial. Perspektif Komunikasi, Budaya, dan Sioteknologi* (1st ed.). Simbiosis Rekatama Media.

Ritzer, George & Smart, B. (2014). *Handbook Teori Sosial* (D. S. Widowatie (ed.); 1st ed.). Nusamedia.

Ritzer, G. (2015). *Teori Sosiologi Modern* (G. Ritzer (ed.); 7th ed.). Kencana Prenada Media.

Rosana, Fransisca Christy; Maharani, Sinta; Mahatmaji, J. (2022). Wadas Melawan. *Tempo*, 26–31.

Sudiby, A. (2021). *Jagat Digital* (1st ed.). Penerbit KPG.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).