

Netizens' perspectives on police repression in agrarian conflict within Seruyan, Central Kalimantan

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Abstract As an agricultural country, Indonesia utilises the land management sector of the community to realise welfare. However, the implementation in the community often causes conflict, as in Seruyan Regency, Central Kalimantan. This research aims to determine how Computer-Mediated Discourse Analysis (CDMA) can show community responses related to conflicts that occur in Bangkal Village, Seruyan Regency, Central Kalimantan. There were five accounts divided into two groups, which dominated and succeeded in providing a stimulus for other social media users to comment on the conflict that occurred. The analysis was conducted using Netlytic with 1074 nodes and 1214 edges. The results of the study found that netizens who commented on KOMPASTV uploads based on context provided views that created their perceptions of the conflict that occurred.

Keywords: agrarian; computer-mediated discourse analysis; degree centrality ; social network analysis

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agrarian and maritime country which makes the land management sector one of the main areas of focus for providing welfare to the people. This is because the industry creates jobs, export opportunities for domestic products, and state revenue from gross domestic product (Hidayah et al., 2022). Indonesia's popularity as an agricultural country is due to its 40% of the population being farmers. This is supported by Indonesia's geographical location with a line of mountains that make the soil fertile. A country with natural resources, including available land and fertile soil, contributes to the economy and fulfilment of basic needs in society (Ayun et al., 2020).

Agrarian affairs and land related conflicts come with significant challenges. The Indonesian Farmers Union noted that implementing land management continues to cause agrarian conflicts (Zuber, 2013). Although the legal umbrella in the form of laws and other constitutional products has been issued, it has yet to succeed in providing certainty, especially for the community as the party that directly suffers losses. Continuous evaluation is carried out with various parties to produce comprehensive decisions. Based on data from the Consortium for Agrarian Reform, an independent community organisation that fights for a just agricultural system for the people, as many as 241 conflicts were created in 2023 with an area of 638,188 hectares covering agricultural land, customary territories, fishing areas, and settlements that affected 135,608 households (Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria, 2024).

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