

ABSTRAK

Riskiyah 220521100093. Program Studi Sosiologi. Gerakan Sosial Badan Eksekutif Mahasiswa FISIB UTM dan Badan Eksekutif Mahasiswa FISIP UNAIR dalam Merespon Gerakan Indonesiagelap Tahun 2025. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan serta membandingkan respons BEM FISIB UTM dan BEM FISIP UNAIR terhadap gerakan Indonesia Gelap dan mengidentifikasi faktor ideologis, struktural, dan kultural yang memengaruhi perbedaan respons kedua organisasi tersebut. Teori yang digunakan adalah Teori *Ideological State Apparatuses (ISA) Repressive State Apparatuses (RSA)* yang dikemukakan oleh Louis Althusser. Adapun jenis penelitian merupakan kualitatif dengan pendekatan Analisis Wacana Kritis (AWK) model Teun A. Van Dijk dengan kerangka pendekatan Sosio-kognitif/SCA. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BEM FISIP UNAIR lebih proaktif, terstruktur, dan analitis dibandingkan dengan BEM FISIB UTM. Perbedaan tersebut terlihat pada tingkat kajian isu, konsolidasi, mobilisasi massa, propaganda dan penyebaran informasi terkait isu-isu nasional. Faktor ideologi, struktur, dan budaya berpengaruh pada respons kedua organisasi. Analisis ISA dan RSA menunjukkan bahwa respon gerakan sosial mahasiswa dipengaruhi oleh internalisasi ideologi dan kesadaran akan kemampuan mengontrol represi dari negara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa BEM FISIP UNAIR memiliki tradisi gerakan yang lebih kuat sehingga respon terhadap isu nasional lebih terorganisir dan responsif. Sebaliknya, BEM FISIB UTM lebih menekankan pada pengembangan akademik, bakat dan minat, serta budaya.

Kata kunci: Gerakan Sosial Mahasiswa, *Ideological State Apparatuses (ISA)*, *Repressive State Apparatuses (RSA)*, Gerakan Indonesia Gelap Tahun 2025, BEM FISIB UTM dan BEM FISIP UNAIR.

ABSTRACT

Riskiyah 220521100093. *Sociology Program. The Social Movement of the FISIB UTM Student Executive Board and the FISIP UNAIR Student Executive Board in Response to the “Indonesia Gelap” Movement of 2025. This study aims to describe and compare the responses of the FISIB UTM Student Executive Board (BEM) and the FISIP UNAIR Student Executive Board (BEM) to the “Indonesia Gelap” movement and to identify the ideological, structural, and cultural factors that influence the differences in the responses of these two organizations. The theory used is the Ideological State Apparatuses (ISA) and Repressive State Apparatuses (RSA) theory proposed by Louis Althusser. This is a qualitative study employing Teun A. Van Dijk’s Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model within a socio-cognitive (SCA) framework. The results of the study indicate that the FISIP UNAIR Student Executive Board (BEM) is more proactive, structured, and analytical compared to the FISIB UTM Student Executive Board (BEM). These differences are evident in the level of issue analysis, consolidation, mass mobilization, propaganda, and the dissemination of information regarding national issues. Ideological, structural, and cultural factors influence the responses of both organizations. Analysis of the ISA and RSA models indicates that the response of student social movements is influenced by the internalization of ideology and an awareness of their ability to counter state repression. The research findings show that the Student Executive Board (BEM) of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) at UNAIR has a stronger tradition of activism, resulting in a more organized and responsive approach to national issues. In contrast, the BEM of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIB) at UTM places greater emphasis on academic development, talents and interests, and culture.*

Keywords: *Student Social Movement, Ideological State Apparatuses (ISA), Repressive State Apparatuses (RSA), the “Dark Indonesia 2025” Movement, BEM FISIB UTM, and BEM FISIP UNAIR.*