Misran, Arissy Jorgi Sutan, David Efendi:
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Protes dan Perlawanan Media Sosial: Kasus Kebijakan RUU Cipta Kerja Indonesia dan Masalah Kudeta Pemerintah Myanmar

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze social media protests and resistance to the Job Creation Bill policy and the problem of a government coup. The protests and resistance in Indonesia were in the form of the Job Creation Bill in October 2020. Meanwhile, the protests and resistance in Myanmar in February 2021 were related to the Military Coup. The objects analyzed are related to the use of social media platforms to discuss the Rejection of the Omnibus law Bill on Job Creation in Indonesia and the Military's Rejection of the Government Coup in Myanmar. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with an analytical approach to Qualitative Data Analysis Software (Q-DAS). The data source in this study uses secondary data by taking data from social media, Twitter. The findings in this study include the narratives and themes and the reactions of Myanmar and Indonesia using social media to convey the history of resistance. Second, the relationship between the hashtags of protest and resistance in Myanmar is more substantial than in Indonesia. This shows that the relationship between Hastags and Myanmar is more potent than in Indonesia. Third, the distinctive narratives and use of hashtags displayed in Indonesia and Myanmar are connected with different hashtags with the same goal of protest and resistance in each country. In both cases, social media relationships are prominently displayed. Research Limitation is data limited on social media data.

Keywords: resistance, protest, social media, Indonesia, Myanmar

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis protes dan perlawanan media sosial dari kebijakan RUU Cipta Kerja dan masalah kudeta pemerintah. Adapun Protes dan perlawanan yang terjadi di Indonesia berupa RUU Cipta Kerja pada Oktober 2020. Sedangkan Protes dan perlawanan di Myanmar pada bulan Februari 2021 terkait Kudeta Militer. Adapun objek yang dianalisis terkait penggunaan platform media sosial yang

digunakan untuk membahas Penolakan Kebijakan RUU Omnibuslaw Cipta Kerja di Indonesia dan Penolakan Militer terhadap Kudeta Pemerintah di Myanmar. Metode yang di gunakan dalam penelitian yaitu metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis Perangkat Lunak Analisis Data Kualitatif (Q-DAS). Sumber data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dengan mengambil data dari media sosial Twitter. Temuan dalam penelitian ini diantaranya; Pertama, narasi dan tema, dan reaksi Myanmar dan Indonesia menggunakan media sosial sebagai bagian untuk menyampaikan narasi perlawanan. Kedua, relasi tagar protes dan perlawanan di Myanmar lebih kuat dari pada Indonesia. Hal ini menunjukkan, relasi Hastags Myanmar lebih kuat dari Indonesia. Ketiga, narasi yang khas dan menggunakan tagar telah ditampilkan di Indonesia dan Myanmar terhubung dengan tagar yang berbeda dengan tujuan yang sama yaitu protes dan perlawanan di setiap negara. Dalam kedua kasus tersebut, hubungan media sosial ditampilkan dengan jelas. Batasan Penelitian adalah data terbatas pada data media sosial.

Kata Kunci: perlawanan, protes, media sosial, Indonesia, Myanmar

Introduction

This research aims to find out what social media is being used in Indonesia and Myanmar to reject the Omnibuslaw Job Creation Bill Policy and the Military's Rejection of the Government Coup. From the end of the years 2020 until the beginning of 2021, there were two massive Protestants in Indonesia and Myanmar. Protest in Indonesia (October 2020) tries to reject the Omnibuslaw Job Creation Bill Policy. On the other side, the Protest in Myanmar (February 2021) tries to reject the military sector's Government coup. Most of the other movements utilized social media as a forum to protest. In this age, social media is becoming new media to communicate with others, but not simply as social media become such a place to raise voice about a social, political phenomenon (Burgess et al., 2017). In the previous protest, we can see the Arab spring protest commonly shaped using social media. It proves that social media can change the form of protest, rejection, and movement turn into digital (Halverson, Ruston, and Trethewey, 2013; Miladi, 2016).

Social media is helpful for many aspects of our life, and it could even be crucial to surviving the future (Azeharie & Kusuma, 2014)Protests in the streets are as important today as they have ever been in the past, and it may even be more difficult to rally people on the street in a digital age. Moreover, revolutionaries are also on social media and are using this to monitor (Ghermandi & Sinclair, 2019; Kidd & McIntosh, 2016). China, for example, is an example of a country that has used social media to its advantage. China's society, politics, and economy have all been profoundly altered by social media. Since social media has such a large impact on society, this demonstrates it (Dong, Liang, and He, 2017). Social media also make the netizen more aware of social, humanity, and political problems (Brown et al., 2017).

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In the condition of rejection and protest in social media, the mass participation of netizens. Social networks have empowered ordinary citizens who have access to the Internet and NGOs to voice their concerns and call for action (Bui, 2016). In Hongkong also appear the massive protest that called the umbrella movement. Participants needed to improve their network by using social media (Chen et al., 2016). Social media also can be used to mobilize the protest that can happen. There are used social media to mobilize mass (Chu, 2018). Social media more than the interaction of 2 accounts, but at the same time, social media can make massive with multiple accounts and make new public space that can be accessed by everyone (Tao, 2013). The social media used as a public space impact every topic and theme about social problem always have netizen's response. Case of umbrella movement, Black Lives Matter, Arab Spring, and others provide social networks as place to speak up about the conditions (Carney, 2016).

Social media, on either hand, can have both positive and harmful effects on society and the younger generation. The positive impact is: first; social media makes netizens stay connected. Second, using social media can allow exchanging useful information. Third, social media can also give online support. The negative impact is: first, Criminality using social media is still existing. Second, to the young generation, social media can waste time more than another activity. Third, social media can be bias because of the hoax (Willmot, Logan, and Crawford, 2006). In social media with the protest, rejection, and social movements can relate to networked protest. Networked protest can be seen as a new form of activism that drives a new social media dimension by the citizen. We can see the usually protest driven by the citizen, but using social media as a platform that provides low-cost media, easy to mobilize, and can also express the voice easily (Ley & Brewer, 2018; Verheyden, 2017). The reason of this theme of research is suitable because this political phenomenon happened in 2020 and beginning year of 2021 this issue is contemporary, beside that the respond of the phenomenon using and expressed the citizen using social media as toll, this phenomenon is unique when using social media to responded the political phenomenon during pandemic happened in Indonesia and Myanmar.

Social media content in case of social media can deliver the value sharing the information and also attract the citizen to participate in the movements (Sutan et al., 2021). On social movement phenomenon becomes digitally and using social media Massively. To analysis the data needs using digital data like hashtags and account that corelate with the Phenomenon (Ouassini, 2019). In this case of social media giving vital support or role to make the movements becomes massive (Tsatsou, 2018). The primary method is content analysis, which is based on data obtained from human observers' judgments by recording or transcribing the written, visual, or audio messages in human communication (MacKay, Kelly; Barbe, 2017). Social media analysis content can related with the social media movements that concern using social media as parts of social movements (Pila et al., 2017). Additionally, the format of the social media content was classified to aid in determining how the user was seeking to accomplish their goal (MacKay, Kelly; Barbe, 2017). Based on previous research of social media didn't specific to compare the social media used in case of national conflict level in Southeast Asia, this

research significant to explore the social media role and function in protest case of Indonesian Citizen about Rejection of Omnibus law and Myanmar Citizen rejection of Government Coup by Military sector. On this research social media content analysis using to know the social media theme, relation and the narration that spread using social networks to accelerate movements in Indonesia and Myanmar.

The purpose of this study is to find out what social media is being used in Indonesia and Myanmar to reject the Omnibus law Job Creation Bill Policy and the Military's Rejection of the Government Coup. In this research, there are three questions: First, what kind themes of content appears in social media case in Indonesia and Myanmar. Second, What kind the relation on the social media case in Indonesia and Myanmar. Third, what kind the narration that appears in social media case in Indonesia, and Myanmar. The previous research only focuses on social media as toll in political aspect to gain the votes in election. Specifically, this study looked into how social media was utilized in Indonesia and Myanmar to reject social media.

Methods

This study is a qualitative resaarch, which uses descriptive to deliver the value and result of research. The source used in this research is hashtags that appear in case of rejection OmnibusLaw Job Creation Bill policy and the case of Rejection Government Coup by the Military in Myanmar. The analaysis data using Qualitative Data Analysis Software (Q-Das) to analysis the social media data (Dalkin et al., 2021; Jackson, Kristi, 2019) which using Nvivo 12Plus toll analysis (Huda et al., 2021). Nvivo 12 Plus is a data analysis and social media data collection tool. All of the information gathered in this study from social media. This reserach foccused using social media data as reseach subject and focused on social media hastags as resreach object. Analysis steps there are difine in 4 steps as example:
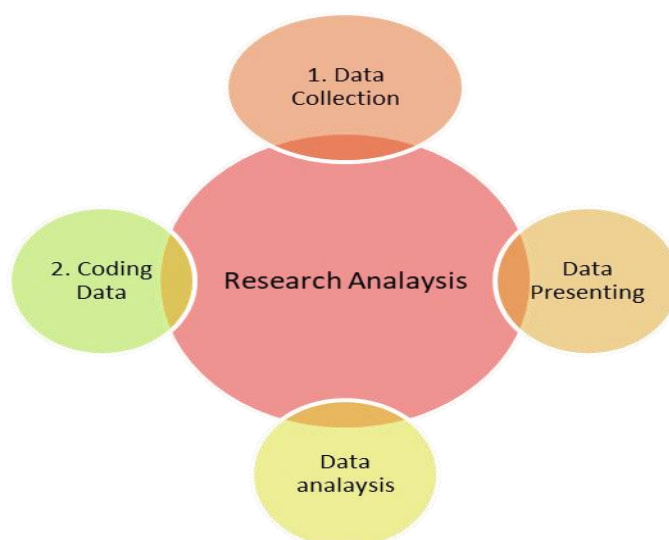

Figure 1: Research analysis steps
(Source: Processed by Author)

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The phases of this resarch define as example: Data collection, in this case through the use of data hashtags and N-capture from the social media network Twitter. Data coding entails categorizing and grouping social media data through the use of terms, nodes, or indicators. Once the data has been coded, it is analyzed in Nvivo 12Plus using three different types of analysis: chart analysis, cluster analysis, and word cloud analysis (Misran, Arissy Jorgi Sutan, 2021). When presenting data in these sections, descriptive language is used to convey the data and its value.

Results And Discussion

This part tries to seek what kind of social media relation with resisistenace during the end of the year 2020 until the beginning of 2021. The case happens in Indonesia and Myanmar's social media protest. In Indonesia, social media protest tries to resit and void the OmnibusLaw in Indonesia. Myanmar social networks protest tries reject the coup by the military sector. These parts there are defined in three analyses: 1.) Analysis of social media posts in Indonesia and Myanmar to find out what people are saying about the Protests. 2.) An investigation on the connections between Indonesian and Myanmar protest hashtags on social media. 3.) Analysis of social media protest narratives in Indonesia and Myanmar in order to determine the type of narrative that disseminated. The analysis using charts in combination with Nvivo 12plus is the analytical method has been used here. Analyze hashtags using Cluster Analysis to see how they're connected on social media. In order to better understand what people are saying on social media, we use word cloud analysis. In case of Indonesia's social media and protest to the job creation bill are examined in this section. There are three categories of analysis: 1. Content analysis; 2. An examination of the relationship between hashtags on social media. 3) Narrative analysis spared in the social media about protests or resistance to the Omnibus Law Job Creation Bill. Another case of Myanmar Government Coup by Military sector explain in this.This analysis used analysis toll namely NVivo 12Plus to analysis and delivering the value and result using charts and descriptions. Social media opposition and protest in Myanmar following the military takeover of the government are the focus of these sections. This analysis defines in three parts: 1. analysis content talks, 2. social media relation of hashtags analysis. 3. Narrative analysis spared in social media about resistance or Protest about Government coup by the military in Myanmar.

Content Analysis on Social Media Protest Case of Omnibuslaw Protest & Myanmar Government Coup by Military Sector Issue
In this case, tries to know the social media talks about Protest of Omnibus Law Job Creations Bill. This analysis parts using auto code in Nvivo and illustrated using the chart to deliver the value. The analysis parts in Figure 2 and table 1.
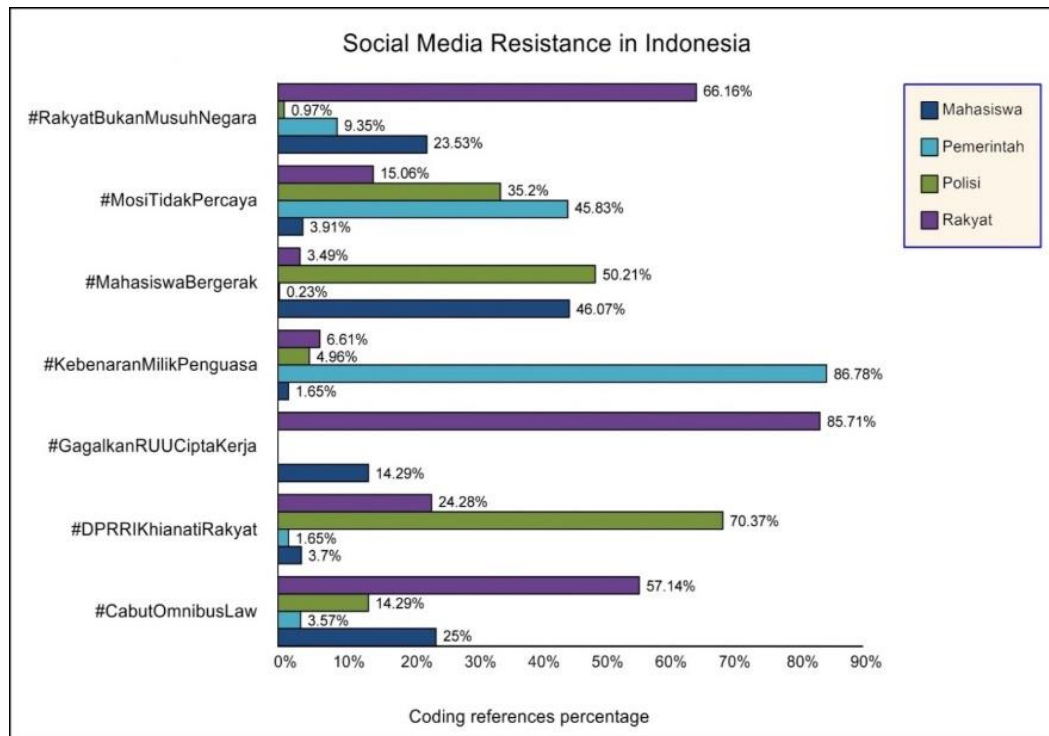
Figure 2: Social Media Resistance in Indonesia
(Source: the source data is processed using the Nvivo application)

This analysis section focuses on the use of hashtags in Indonesian anti-government protests and resistance. #CabutOmnibusLaw The rejection of Omnibus Law is promoted through the use of hashtags. #DPRRIKhianatiRakyat People's hopes are not being met by their House Representative. The hashtags #GagalkanRUUCiptaKerja were employed to undermine the story of the Omnibus Law. #KebenaranMilikPenguasa is a satire on how the truth may be made true by a kind government. The hashtags #MahasiswaBergerak tell the story of the resistance to the Omnibuslaw being led by college students. #MosiTidakPercaya To demonstrate that the public does not have faith in the government's actions or words. #RakyatBukanMusuhNegara As such, it proves that society is not an adversary of the state.

It is clear from the data that social media is mostly used to discuss four topics: students, government, police, and society. #MahasiswaBergerak's 46,07 percent is the best score among students' speeches on the Rejection Omnibus Law Job Creation Bill. With a 23.53 percent vote, #RakyatBukanMusuhNegara comes in second. #CabutOmnibusLaw is in third place with a score of 25%. #KebenaranMilikPenguasa has 86,78% reach on the other side of the political spectrum. #MosiTidakPercaya, with a score of 45.83 percent, is in second place. With a score of 9.35%, #RakyatBukanMusuhNegara comes in third. The other focuses on the #DPRRIKhianatiRakyat, which has a 70,37 percent reach for the police. #MahasiswaBergerak is the second pole to record, with a score of 50,21%. Only #MosiTidakPercaya, which received a 35.2 percent rating, came in third. #GagalkanRUUCiptaKerja has a score of 85,71 percent in discussions of Civil

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Society. #RakyatBukanMusuhNegara holds the second-best pole record with a score of 66,16 percent. No. 3 with 57.14 percent is #CabutOmnibusLaw. However, the data also shows that in Indonesia's rejection of the Omnibus Law Cob Creation Bill, there was a significant amount of discussion on social media. The polisi (Police) word is king, with a record score of 37,68 percent. The mahasiswa (College Student) has a score of 23,46 percent in the second pole. The word pemerintah (government) comes in third with a score of 22.24 percent out of a possible 30 points. Masyarakat (Civil Society) is the final pole with 16.62% of the vote.

Another case of Myanmar Government Coup by Military sector explain in this.This analysis used analysis toll namely NVivo 12Plus to analysis and delivering the value and result using charts and descriptions. In this analysis tries to explore what kind the social media content that appaer about the resisatance in Myanmar focused on the issue of government coup by military sector. The analysis results in figure 3 and table 2.
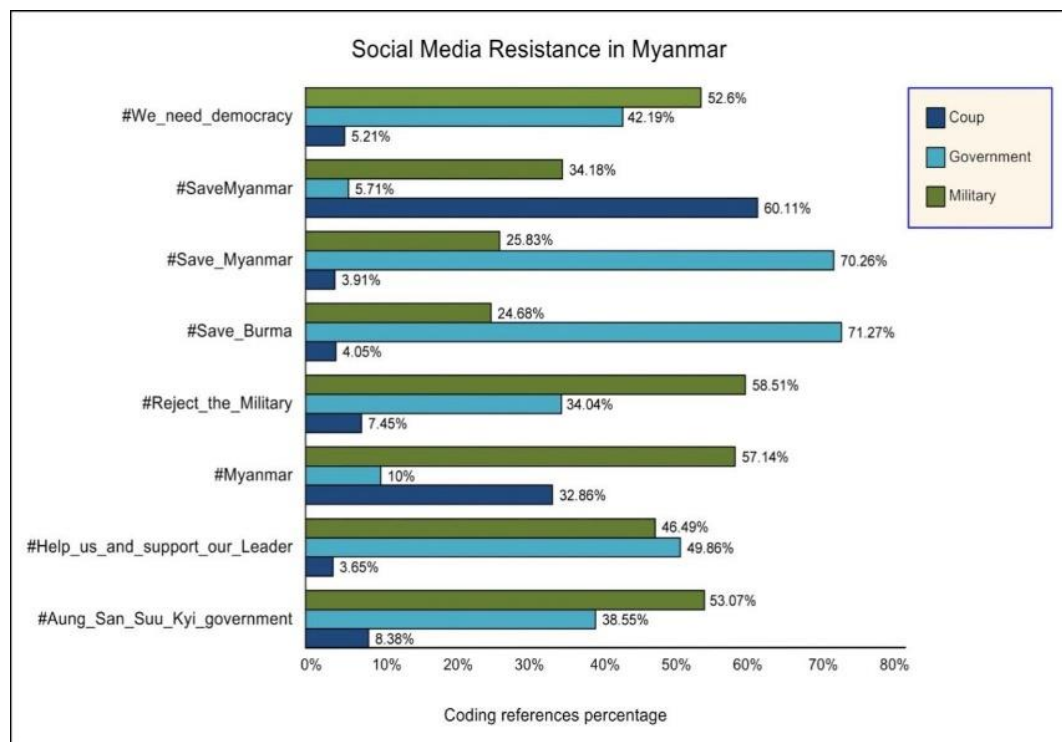

Figure 3(Analysis Content in Social Media case Myanmar
(Source: the source data is processed using the Nvivo application)

The description of hashtag can see in this section. #Aung_San_Suu_Kyi_government the hashtags show support to the political government from Myanmar Aung San Suu Kyi Government. #Help_us_and_support_our_Leader shows to support the legitimate government. #Myanmar to narrate Myanmar political case. #Reject_the_Military narration shows to reject the coup by the military sector. #Save_Burma shows to give support to Myanmar citizens and government. #Save_Myanmar to support Myanmar.

#SaveMyanmar aims to support Myanmar. #We_need_democracy shows that citizens want a legitimate government and democracy.

From the data, we can see that social media talks dominan are defined in three words: Coup, Government, and Military. In this talks of rejection and Protest of Government Coup in Myanmar, in talks "Coup," the highest score is #SaveMyanmar with 60,11% reach. The second pole is the #Myanmar with reach 32,86% score. The third pole is the #Aung_San_Suu_Kyi_government reach 8,38%. On the other side, there are also appear the other talks with the words "Government" with the highest score recorded on the #Save_Burma with 71,27%. The second pole there is #Save_Myanmar, with a 70,26% score. Third place is #Help_us_and_support_our_Leader with 49,86% score. The words of the military have the highest score on the #Reject_the_Military with 58,51%. The second place is #Myanmar with a 57,14% score. Third place is #Aung_San_Suu_Kyi_government with a score of 23,07%.

Besides that, there are also exists the dominance theme from all those hashtags. The dominance theme and word is a government with 43,41%, later than the military with 37,63%. The third place is coup with 18,96%. From the dominance theme and word, we can see that the netizen is using social media to resist the coup that does by the military, and at the same time, the support of the legitimate government.

Hashtags Relation Analysis on Social Media Protest Case of Omnibus law Protest & Myanmar Government Coup by Military Sector Issue

In these parts tries to explore the social media hashtags relation, from one hashtags to another hashtags are connected or not. In this case used the cluster analysis which parts of Nvivo 12Plus tolls to know the hashtags relation in Indonesia and Myanmar Case. In case of Indonesia Protest case this analysis parts try to know the hashtags about the social protest of the Job Creation Bill policy in Indonesia. This analysis essential to know are those hashtags connected. Using social media to know what kind the netizen think and want about the social politics problems. This analysis using Cluster analysis toll with criteria scale value from -1,0, and 1. The upper limits have been used is 1, and the lower limits used are 0,5 from scale -1,0 and 1. Analyiss realtion of soical media hashatgas on figure 4 and table 1.
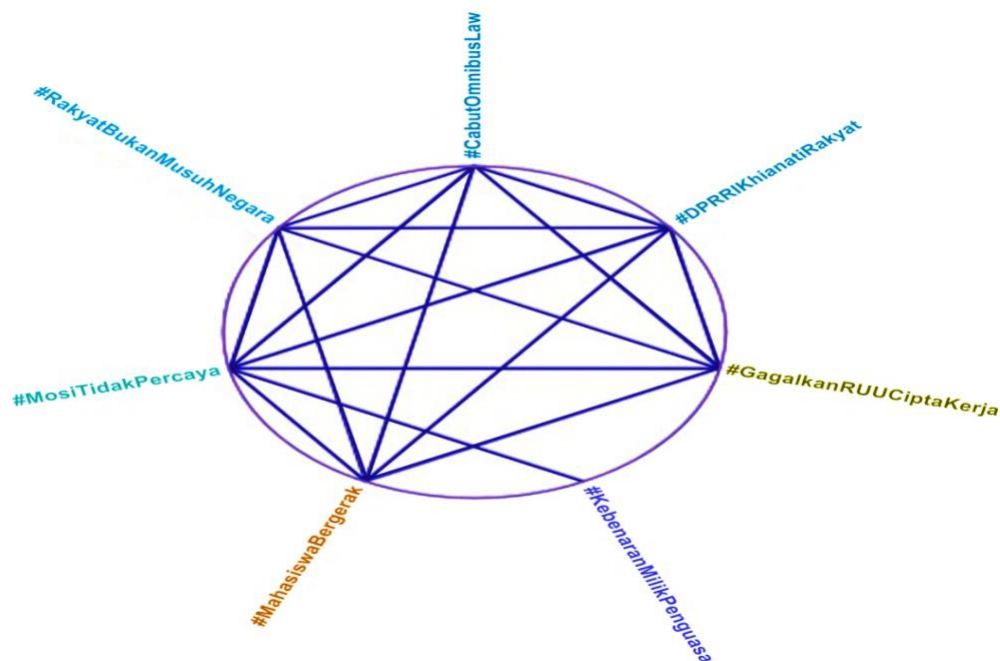
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Figure 4: Hastgas of Social Media Relation case in Indonesia
(Source: the source data is processed using the N vivo application)

Table 1. Top 5 Social Media Revelation Case Indonesia

Hashtags A	Hashtags B	Pearson correlation coefficient
#MosiTidakPercaya	#CabutOmnibusLaw	0,7133
#MosiTidakPercaya	#GagalkanRUUCiptaKerja	0,708409
#MosiTidakPercaya	#DPRRIKhianatiRakyat	0,696188
#MahasiswaBergerak	#DPRRIKhianatiRakyat	0,656569
#GagalkanRUUCiptaKerja	#DPRRIKhianatiRakyat	0,640077

(Source: Social Media Hashtags anlyiss using Nvivo 12Plus)

To evaluate the impact of social media on Indonesia's Rejection Omnibus Law Job Creation bill, we set a bottom limit of 0.5 and an upper limit of 1, with the widest reach coming from a connection between #MosiTidakPercaya and #CabutOmnibusLaw, which received a score of 0.7133. In the second pole, #MosiTidakPercaya and #GagalkanRUUCiptaKerja share a score of 0.708409. In this area, the relationship between #MosiTidakPercaya and #DPRRIKhianatiRakyat has a score of 0.696188. The connection between #MahasiswaBergerak and #DPRRIKhianatiRakyat is 0.65659 points, placing them in fourth position. The fifth position contains the association between #GagalkanRUUCiptaKerja and #DPRRIKhianatiRakyat with a coefficient of determination of 0.640077. It is evident from the statistics that hashtags have a strong relationship, with the highest score being 0.7133. In the case of hashtags, it is possible to demonstrate that social media data is interconnected. The hashtags

can symbolise the netizens' voice, makes current social issue surrounding the Rejection of a Job Creation Act policy increasingly apparent and noticeable.

In case of Myanmar Protest using social media hashtags relating to government coup in Myanmar occurrences are examined in these sections. This research is necessary in order to determine the relationship between those hashtags. These parts used NVivo 12plus to analysis the data and delivering the data, specifically using Cluster analysis further. The scale used is -1,0, and 1 to know the relation. The upper limits have been used is 1, and the lower limits used are 0,7 from scale -1,0 and 1. The analysis parts in figure 5 and table 2.
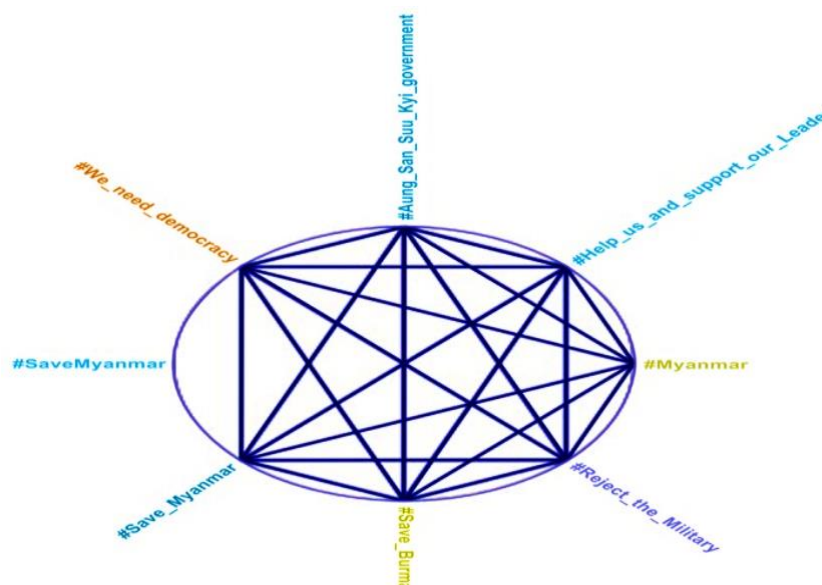

Figure 5: Social Media Relation case in Myanmar
(Source: the source data is processed using the N vivo application)

Table 2. Top 5 Social Media Revelation Case Myanmar

Hashtags A	Hashtags B	Pearson correlation coefficient
#We_need_democracy	#Help_us_and_support_our_Leader	0,998205
#Save_Burma	#Help_us_and_support_our_Leader	0,995787
#Save_Myanmar	#Save_Burma	0,99556
#We_need_democracy	#Save_Burma	0,995295
#Save_Myanmar	#Reject_the_Military	0,995153

(Source: the source data is processed using the Nvivo 12Plus application)

From the data, we can see that the top five of cluster analysis have almost scored 1, on scale -1,0, and 1. the Highest is a relation of #We_need_democracy and #Help_us_and_support_our_Leader with a score that record 0,998205. The second pole relation of the #Save_Burma with #We_need_democracy and the result that record is 0,995787. The third place is the relation of the #Save_Myanmar with #Save _Burma. The score that record is 0,99556. The fourth-place is the #We_need_democracy and #Save _Burma. The score that record is 0,995295. Fifth

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place is the relation of the #Save_Myanmar with #Reject_the_Military the result is 0,995153.

The data shows that the hashtags relation is an exit and its strong relation with the highest score is 0,998205. The use of hashtags on social media to indicate opposition to the military's regime in Myanmar has been documented by data. In addition, hashtags are often used to show support for the government that is currently in power.

Narration analysis on Social Media Protest Case of Omnibus law Protest & Myanmar Government Coup by Military Sector Issue

This analysis parts is soical media narration analysis, sude to explore the narration spread on social media case of Indonesia and Mynamar protest. In case of Indonesia protest these sections seek to understand the social media narrative surrounding Indonesia's Job Creation Bill policies. To determine the style of social media narrative, this study employed word cloud analysis. The most popular social media posts about the Job Creation Bill policy were limited to a maximum of 100 words. The analyisis on Figure 6.
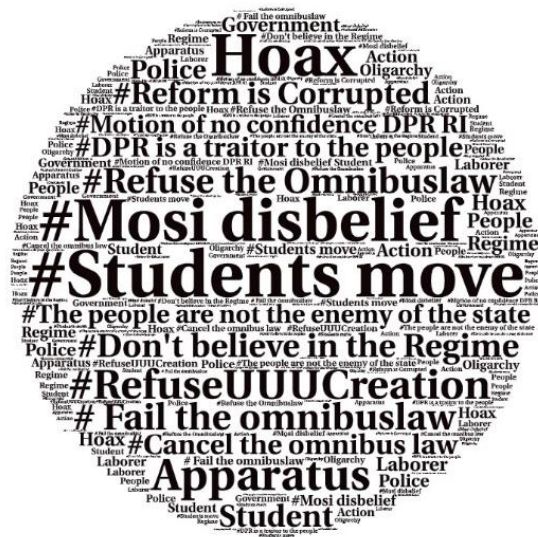

Figure 6: Narration analysis case of Indonesia Protest of Omnibuslaw
(Source: Narration analysis processed using the Nvivo 12Plus)

When it comes to expressing their views on the Omnibus Law Job Creation Bill policy, social media dominates with hashtags. Other words, such as police, labour, and college students, indicated social class and provision in order to demonstrate the protests made by workers, college students, and NGOs aware of public and political problems. They were used in this way. As a result, words like "hoax," "resist," and "action" appear to bolster the narrative on social media that rejects the Omnibus Law Job Creation Bill Policy. We can observe from this data that Indonesia's social media opposition employs hashtags in order to make their narratives prominent and spread over the Internet. In the instance of Indonesia, there is a three-point conclusion that may be drawn:

In the first place, social media's dominant conversation is defined by four words; the police record scores a 37,68 percent. With a score of 23.46 percent, the second pole is discussing the College Student. An official government term scored 22.24 percent of the vote. With a percentage of 16.62 percent, Civil Society is the final leader. Information was collected to show how the Omnibus Law Job Creation Bill was being used by various stakeholders. (Gready & Robins, 2017; Ince et al., 2017; Zhu et al., 2017). Second, there is a strong correlation between hashtags and social media data, with the highest score being 0,7133. This shows that hashtags are linked to social media data. People can express their views using hashtags, and their cento helps to make the social issue in the instance of Job Creation Bill's rejection more prominent and widely known (Bui, 2016). Third, the dominant term on social media is the use of hashtags to indicate the rejection of the policy of the Omnibus Law Job Creation Bill. As well as using the hashtags to make the narration more widely known, they were also utilised to express their opposition to the policy (Stevens et al., 2016).

On other hand in case of Mynamar protest, this part trie to know what kind of narration is separated in social media in the case of Government Coup by the Military in Myanmar case. This analysis using the future of Word Cloud analysis that the little word that appeared is 100 word. The analysis parts in figure 7.

Figure 7: Narrative Spread in Social Media case of Myanmar
(Source: the source data is processed using the N vivo application)

The data shows large words using hashtags to express the rejection like #Save, #Help, #We, #savemyanmar, and #aung. hashtags show that rejection in social media is massive and has a large position with using hashtags. The other word also prefers to reject the government coup by the military in Myanmar case, like using "Myanmar," "Democracy," "Government," "Support," "Reject," "Military," "leader." its prove that netizen in social media also using a word that symbolizes to reject the coup.

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From all the analysis parts in the case of Myanmar, there are three-point that central to know there are. First, The dominant word and theme in social media reference to reject the coup, like the dominant word's and theme, is a government with 43,41%, later than the military with 37,63%. The third place is coup with 18,96%. At the same time, the word and theme in social media support legitimate governance (Wang, 2019; Wilkins et al., 2019). Second, The hashtags have strong relation, with the record the highest score is 0,998205. Data shows that using hashtags in social media to the resistance of coupe the government by the military in Myanmar. Besides that, hashtags are also used to express support to the legitimate government . Third, The narration that spread in social media can reject the coup and support the legitimate government. In this data, using hashtags to spread the narration is so massive and large (Ozturkcan et al., 2017).

Similarities And Differences Social Media Used In The Case Of Myanmar And Indonesia
Similarity

First, both Indonesia and Myanmar cases use social media to spread and express the narrative, theme, and reaction. With specific dominant using hashtags to express it. Its shows that social media has an impact to the social movement and resistance as toll to express the netizen response about social-political that happened in both side of country (Burgess et al., 2017; Chu, 2018; Lee, 2018; Specht & Ros-Tonen, 2017).

Second, both Indonesia and Myanmar cases have a relation with another hashtag, which has the same goal in each country's case. The social media relation in the case of Myanmar higher than in Indonesia. Both of case shown that social media connected the people to respond the social-political phenomenon that happened in the both case in Indonesia and Myanmar. With using hashtags that can deliver and connected the people to achieving the same goals (Aruguete & Calvo, 2018; Kharroub & Bas, 2016; Wilson, 2017).

Differences

In Indonesia, the content is different from Myanmar in that the material that blows up in Indonesia is concerned with rejecting the Omnibus Law Job Creation Bill Policy, therefore in Indonesia narrative spreads to protest the government's policy. On the other side Myanmar case, content concern with rejecting the Government Coup by the military; in Myanmar, the narration spread to reject the coup and support the legitimate government. From case of Myanmar and Indonesia shown that social media become vital sector to achieve the goals as respond the social-political phenomenon in the society.

Conclusion

We can see that both Indonesia and Myanmar use social media in denial and protest. first, Social media used in Indonesia from the content focused on rejecting and protesting the Omnibuslaw Job Creation Bill Policy, which the government did, especially the house of representation (DPR). The rejection in social media

Myanmar Focused on rejecting and protesting the Government Coup by the Military sector and Support the Legitimate Government. Both of case shown that social media used as toll to expressed the responsed of netizen to the social-political phenomenon that in the Myanmar and Indonesia. Second, Social media in case Myanmar and Indonesia, both of them using hashtags to dominant spread the narration, and express the rejection and protest. The third, Social media relations in Myanmar case have stronger rather than social media relation in Indonesia. Both of them shows that social media relation exists.

This research implicate as theory to speard the knowledge of relefetion of using social media as respond and tolls to the social resisitance or protest that happend in Indonesia and Myanmar. With this reserach the huge expectation tthe authors can benefits to sahre the knowledge and can develop the e-democracy themes in social-political resarch. This research also has the limitation, the limitation of this research's limitation is: A particular emphasis was placed in this study on the role played by social media in political issues. Social media data is the source of the analysis. On the other hand, a suggestion is made for future study. For future studies, it is suggested that the social-political phenomena be viewed from a different perspective. First and foremost, the social media data used is re-usable.

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