

Multi Causal Role Model Analysis on Indonesian Labor Demonstration Against Omnibus Law

Dewi Maharani^{1*}, Djayeng Tirto Soedarmono², Achmed Sukendro³

¹Student, Peace and Conflict Resolution Study Program, National Security Faculty, Defense University, Jakarta, Indonesia

^{2,3}Lecturer, Peace and Conflict Resolution Study Program, National Security Faculty, Defense University, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract: Multi Causal Role Model Instruments is a conflict analysis model that focuses on five categories, namely: reasons, targets, channels, triggers, catalysts. This analytical model is used to distinguish various conflict factors, analyze the content of the conflict, and facilitate the process of conflict transformation. The research method used is a literature study with a qualitative analysis method by analyzing the demonstration of workers against the Omnibus Law using Multi Causal Role Model Instruments. The results: (1) The cause of the conflict itself is clear because the community views the government as not being transparent in drafting and ratifying the Ciptaker Law and what is contained in the law tends to harm the community. (2) The target achieved in the labor demonstration is to pressure the government to issue a replacement regulation to annul the Ciptaker Law. (3) there are other parties who use the action as an arena to create riots such as destroying property and committing violence. (4) the trigger for the escalation of conflict in the event of the labor demonstration, namely pressure from economic problems due to the covid-19 pandemic, so that the Ciptaker Law, which is considered detrimental, is used as an outlet for public anger. (5) the demonstrations that occurred were driven by the same enthusiasm from all people in Indonesia as seen from the demonstrations taking place on the same day in various different cities in Indonesia. As a result of the conflict, the violence perpetrated during the labor action left 7 journalists injured. Therefore, it is necessary to involve Komnas HAM and the authorities in providing protection for the rights of the people involved in demonstrations.

Keywords: Demonstrations, Multi Causal Role Model Instrument, Omnibus Law.

1. Introduction

The ratification of the Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Law (Ciptaker) at the DPR RI plenary meeting Monday, October 5, 2020, triggered demonstrations up to three days later. Masses of workers, students, and activists from various civil society organizations held demonstrations in the city. some of the mass demonstrations against the Ciptaker Law were chaotic and clashed with the police. Not only in Jakarta, clashes between

the masses and the police also occurred in Yogyakarta, Malang, Medan, Kendari and others. Demonstrations on the streets and voices against the Ciptaker Law on social media have spread since last Monday, October 5th. The Confederation of Indonesian Trade Unions (KSPI) is also a member of a national strike and demonstration against the Copyright Law during 5-8 October 2020. (Idhom, 2020)

According to Novais (2016: 69), the Multi-Causal Role Model is a conflict analysis model that focuses on causes, different qualities of reasons, triggers, channels, catalysts, and targets. Content and actors, dynamics and structure are also considered. Meanwhile Heintze and Thielborger (2017: 73) explain that this instrument can be used to track mechanisms, patterns, to distinguish between different qualities and roles of various factors that cause conflict. The Multi Causal Role Model Instrument is used for the following matters, namely: distinguishing structural factors from those oriented towards actors by analyzing systems and actor approaches; to trace causal mechanisms, patterns, distinguish between different qualities and factors that lead to conflict; analyze the "content" and dynamics of the conflict; and facilitating entry points for the conflict transformation process and distinguishing short-term and long-term needs.

The following aspects are analyzed in the multi causal role model, including:

1) Reasons

The reasons, the basis or root causes and structural factors of the conflict, are perceived by actors as "historical problems". Reasons related to the interests and needs of the parties to the conflict, as well as their perceptions of history, trauma, injustice etc., influence the content and dynamics of the conflict.

2) Targets

The goals of the conflicting parties, what is the theme of the conflict, the positions and interests of the parties. The target affects the content of the conflict.

*Corresponding author: dewimahar7@gmail.com

3) *Channels*

Channels of political, social, economic or national conditions, by which a group of people forms a particular identity. Channels influence content and conflict dynamics. Channels are often not directly related to the root causes of conflict.

4) *Triggers*

Trigger new levels of conflict. Triggers affect the dynamics of conflict.

5) *Catalyst*

Affects the level, intensity and duration of conflict. Catalysts and channels can change reasons over time, for example when two groups start with a battle over resources, and end with ethnic issues.

2. Methods

The research method used in this study is a literature study using books, research journals, and other literatures. This literature study was conducted to obtain theoretical information so that researchers have a strong theoretical basis as a scientific result. The data in this study are based on relevant books and journals for the author to research. The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative data analysis where in this study in the form of opinions expressed by experts regarding multi causal role models, these data are used as a basis to strengthen the author's argument in analyzing the demonstration of workers rejecting the Omnibus Law using multi causal role modeling instruments.

3. Discussion

If The demonstrations against the Omnibus Law that occurred in 2020 were then categorized based on multi causal role model instruments, namely: reasons, targets, channels, triggers, catalysts. The results of the categorization are as follows:

1) *Reasons*

Among the clusters of regulations in the Omnibus Law that have attracted criticism and attention are those related to employment, investment permits, and the environment. The process of formulating, discussing and ratifying the Omnibus Law on the Ciptaker Law has also drawn criticism because it is considered not transparent as well as formally flawed. Zainal Arifin Mochtar, Lecturer of constitutional law at UGM (in Idhom, 2020) said that even the last draft of the Job Creation Law was not distributed. At the plenary session, it was just a blank check. Members don't know what to comment on. In the absence of meeting minutes and no sharing of drafts, control will be difficult. The many problematic articles in the Ciptaker Law and the DPR's recklessness to ratify this law have angered many labor, student and civil society organizations. This context is the reason why today's demonstrations are widespread in many cities. (Setiaji, 2020).

2) *Targets*

The action was carried out as a form of protest against the plan to ratify the Job Creation Bill which was considered detrimental to workers and was held in their respective work

environments, as an effort to avoid the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak. The Coordinator of the All-Indonesian Student Executive Board (BEM SI) said it was estimated that there would be 5,000 mass demonstrations in front of the Palace. A number of the masses came from about 20 campuses in Jakarta which are in the BEM SI organization. According to him, they will focus on pressuring President Jokowi to listen to his aspirations, namely rejecting the Omnibus Law. In addition, they will also urge President Jokowi to issue a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) to cancel the Omnibus Law on the Ciptaker Law. (Putsanna, 2020).

3) *Channels*

Polda Metro Jaya ensured that the rioters who carried out anarchic actions in the demonstration against the Job Creation Law were not from student groups and workers. Head of Public Relations of Polda Metro Jaya Kombes Yusri Yunus. on October 9, 2020, explained that the crowd came from outside Jakarta and intended to riot in the midst of demonstrations against the job creation law by students and workers. Yusri said that they are people who are indeed anarchists, all unemployed, street people that we find. They did come here to stir up trouble. Yusri added that it was the rioters who destroyed public facilities in the midst of a demonstration against the job creation law. So, they are neither students nor workers. (Mangihot, 2020).

4) *Triggers*

The increasing number of victims of layoffs or small business actors who have lost their income due to social restrictions have made the atmosphere hot. Even if there is a slight trigger, the risk of social unrest will increase. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned about this. Gita Gopinath, IMF Chief Economist, emphasized that the risk of social unrest increases during the corona virus pandemic. (Shadow, 2020). Demonstrations against the Ciptaker Law also became an arena for venting anger. Maybe those who are angry and do the vandalism don't necessarily understand the content and substance of the Copyright Act, but then there is space and time to do something else, namely to release the pent-up anger. So maybe it's not the Copyright Act that is to blame for this mess. The reason is that the conditions are really pressing, the people are angry because the economic pressure is so heavy. (Haryanto, 2020).

5) *Catalyst*

Sociologists from Andalas University Indraddin assessed that the mass movement, which was packed with workers and students in almost all regions in Indonesia, occurred with the same enthusiasm. He considered that the act of rejecting the omnibus law of creators was not something that had just happened in the past two or three days. Therefore, Indraddin assessed that the government's accusation of the actor riding the mass movement could be a 'ghost weapon' to suppress demonstrations, as well as provide a new discourse among the public. Indraddin sees demonstrations against government policies or lawmakers who are considered not in favor of the people as a natural phenomenon. That, he said, was a form of disappointment with policy makers in democratic countries who had not listened to the public's voice before. In addition,

he assessed that the root cause of the riots was the government's response. If from the beginning the legislators were transparent and involved the public, there would be minimal mass action leading to riots. (Firmansyah, 2020).

6) Violent

There were at least seven journalists who were victims of violence by members of the National Police when demonstrations broke out on Thursday, October 8, 2020 (Fathurohman, 2020). The demonstration itself emerged as a response to the ratification of the Job Creation Law (Omnibus Law). One of the journalists, Tohirin, admitted that he was hit in the head and his cellphone destroyed by the police when he was covering demonstrators who were arrested and then beaten in the Harmoni area, Central Jakarta. At that time he did not take pictures or record the treatment. (Aini, 2020)

4. Conclusion

Based on this categorization, it can be seen that the conflict actors are the workers and students with the government (in this case the DPR RI). The conflict which was originally only a rejection of the Omnibus Law also escalated into a demonstration carried out by certain parties who were not workers or students but deliberately caused chaos at the labor demonstration last October 2020 which led to violence and claimed victims from both the apparatus, journalists and demonstrators.

The cause of the conflict itself is clear because people think that the government is not transparent in drafting and ratifying the Copyright Act and what is contained in the law tends to harm the community. The target achieved in the labor demonstration was to pressure the government to issue a replacement regulation to annul the Copyright Act. Then there are other parties who use the action as an arena to create riots such as destroying property and committing violence. Furthermore, what triggered the escalation of conflict in the labor demonstration event was pressure from economic problems due to the COVID-19 pandemic, so that the Ciptaker Law which was considered detrimental was used as an outlet for public anger. Then as a catalyst, the demonstrations that occurred were driven by the same enthusiasm from all people in Indonesia as seen from the demonstrations taking place on the same day in various different cities in Indonesia. As a result

of the conflict, the violence perpetrated during the labor action left 7 journalists injured.

5. Recommendations

The number of problematic articles in the Ciptaker Law and the DPR's recklessness to ratify the policy proposed by the Jokowi government has made many labor organizations, students, and civil society inflamed. This context is the reason why today's demonstrations are widespread in many cities. The action was carried out as a form of protest against the plan to ratify the Job Creation Bill which was considered detrimental to the workers. The occurrence of destruction and violence has become a separate controversy in the community regarding this demonstration against the Copyright Law. What is even more unfortunate is that some of the violence is carried out by the security forces. This is clearly a concern in society. Actions that can be taken to deal with this problem are to increase the protection of human rights. Both demo participants and journalists have the right to be protected and not be subjected to violence. Therefore, it is necessary to involve Komnas HAM and the authorities in providing protection for the rights of the people involved in demonstrations.

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