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# POLITICAL ACTIVISTS OF STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF USHULUDDIN AND ISLAMIC STUDIES, STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF NORTH SUMATRA IN A CASE STUDY DEMONSTRATION: AT THE MEDAN CITY DPRD BUILDING

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**Abstract**

This study aims to explain why students of the world Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, North Sumatra State Islamic University, regard demonstrations as their primary form of political activism, analyze the decision-making process preceding collective action, and describe the practical manifestations of political activism during demonstrations at the Medan City Regional House of Representatives (DPRD). A qualitative approach employing a case study design was adopted to gain an in-depth understanding of student political activism. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document analysis. The findings reveal that demonstrations are perceived as the most effective political channel for expressing public aspirations, scrutinizing government policies, and exercising social oversight. Interview evidence indicates that participation in demonstrations is preceded by systematic issue assessment, organizational discussion, collective deliberation, and internal consolidation rather than emotional impulses or spontaneous reactions. Furthermore, student political activism extends beyond street demonstrations to include academic policy analysis, evidence-based advocacy, political education, organizational networking, and the formulation of public-oriented demands. These findings suggest that demonstrations represent a substantial expression of participatory democracy and reinforce students' roles as agents of change, social controllers, and moral forces in promoting accountable governance, responsive public policies, and a more democratic civic culture.

**Keywords:** Political activism, demonstrations, university students, political participation, democracy.

## INTRODUCTION

Demonstrations are a form of non-electoral political participation that still holds a strategic position in Indonesian democracy. Through demonstrations, the public, including students, can express their aspirations, exercise control over public policy, and encourage the government to be more responsive to public interests. Amid the development of digital media as a new space for political participation, demonstrations remain an effective political instrument because they can attract public attention and exert pressure on policymakers. Various studies have shown that student demonstrations remain an important means of fighting for public interests and strengthening democratic practices (Amin & Ritonga, 2023). Students from the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, State Islamic University of North Sumatra (UINSU), were one group that proactively channeled their political aspirations through demonstrations at the Medan City Council (DPRD) building. The research findings indicate that demonstrations are not merely understood as street actions but as an integral part of the advocacy process, beginning with issue analysis, scientific discussions, organizational deliberations, consolidation between student organizations, and the formulation of demands based on academic logic. Thus, demonstrations reflect a rational, organized political process oriented toward the interests of the wider community, rather than simply a spontaneous reaction to a policy. Numerous studies on student demonstrations have been conducted in recent years. Amin and Ritonga (2023) revealed that student organizations play a crucial role in building political awareness, improving advocacy skills, and strengthening social movements among students. Furthermore, research conducted by Oktariza et al. (2025) shows that demonstrations remain an effective channel for voicing political aspirations and influencing public policy. Meanwhile, Putra et al. (2025) emphasized that students still consider demonstrations a relevant political tool, despite the expanding space for digital participation. However, these studies still focus on the phenomenon of student demonstrations in general and have not specifically examined the dynamics of student political activism at the

Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, UIN North Sumatra, particularly regarding the reasons behind the choice of demonstrations, the decision-making process prior to action, and the concrete forms of political activism undertaken. This situation indicates a research gap that requires further in-depth examination (Oktariza et al., 2025).

Based on the above description, this study aims to analyze demonstrations as a form of political activism by students of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, UIN North Sumatra, explain the decision-making process before the demonstration was carried out, and describe the concrete forms of political activism carried out by students at the Medan City DPRD Building. This study is expected to provide empirical contributions to the development of studies on political participation, student social movements, and enrich the literature on participatory democracy practices in higher education environments. In addition, the results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for further research that examines student political activism in a local context.

## METHOD

This research uses a qualitative method with a field research type , the approach used is an action, participatory and phenomenological approach. With qualitative methods, the author also uses a case study or action model. This phenomenological approach aims to investigate experiences and try to understand the meaning of an event and its relationship to people in certain situations . This research was conducted to study the political activism of students at the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, State Islamic University of North Sumatra, specifically through demonstration activities carried out at the Medan City DPRD Building. Research data were obtained through in-depth interviews with students involved in the demonstration, in order to understand their views, motivations, and experiences in using demonstrations as a means of conveying political aspirations. The phenomenological and pathogenetic approaches were chosen because they allow for a deeper understanding of the meaning and social reality experienced by the informants. According to Creswell and Poth (2023), Qualitative research is used to investigate and understand the meaning given by a person or group of people to a social event.

### 1. Types and Approaches of Research

This research uses a participatory and phenomenological approach focused on case studies. Case studies are considered a way to collect sufficient data regarding facts or information from individuals, social contexts, events, or groups being studied in an intentional manner. This approach encompasses various methods, including field research and interviews, which align with the qualitative phenomenological approach that focuses on subjective experiences or expressions of specific phenomena. The purpose of this research is to gain a deeper understanding of student demonstration activities as part of political participation. This approach was chosen because it can provide insights, experiences, and meanings perceived by students regarding their roles in demonstrations. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with students from the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies at the State Islamic University of North Sumatra who had been involved in demonstrations. From these interviews, researchers obtained information regarding students' motivations for participation, the process of preparing for the demonstrations, and the forms of demonstration implementation (Murdiyanto, 2020).

### 2. Research Subjects and Informants

The subjects of this study were active students at the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, State Islamic University of North Sumatra (UINSU), who were directly involved in the demonstration at the Medan City Council Building as a form of student political participation. Subjects were selected using a purposive sampling method, based on their knowledge, experience, and direct involvement in the phenomenon under study, thus providing more in-depth information.

### 3. Location and Time of Research

The research was conducted at the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, State Islamic University of North Sumatra (UINSU). This location was chosen due to the active student political activity within the faculty. The research took place in June 2026.

### 4. Data Sources and Types

The data in this study consists of two types, namely:

a. Primary data was obtained directly through interviews with active students in organizations such as HMI, PMII, and IMM, Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, UINSU, who had participated in demonstrations. Informants were selected using purposive sampling techniques to determine their understanding of demonstration activities.


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b. Secondary data, obtained from various supporting sources such as scientific journals, articles, and various written sources related to student political activities in demonstrations, mass media news, and photos of activities.

**5. Data Collection Techniques**

Data collection techniques in this research were carried out in several ways, namely :

a. In-depth interviews were conducted with students from the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies at UINSU who had participated in demonstrations at the Medan City Council Building. The interviews aimed to determine the students' reasons for choosing demonstrations as a form of political activism, the factors that motivated them to participate, the goals of their actions, and their views on the effectiveness of demonstrations in conveying their aspirations.
b. Observations were carried out by paying attention to student organization activities, how demonstrations were prepared, how activists communicated with each other, and the form of student participation in carrying out demonstrations.
c. Documentation is used to supplement research data in the form of photos of demonstration activities, actions, student statements, and other documents related to student demonstration activities.

**6. Data Analysis Techniques**

The data analysis technique in this study was carried out in three steps: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. In the data reduction stage, the researcher selected and emphasized data from interviews, observations, and documents according to the research objectives. Next, the selected data was presented in narrative or explanatory form to facilitate understanding and identify relationships between the data. The final stage was drawing conclusions, which involved attempting to understand all the available data to find insights into the forms of student political activism, why demonstrations were chosen, and the factors that motivated students to participate in demonstrations.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Demonstrations as a Form of Student Political Activism at the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies

A demonstration or protest is an act of protest carried out by a group of people in a public place. Demonstrations are generally held as a way to express the opinions of a particular group or as a protest against policies adopted by a particular party. Because of demonstrations, student movements also emerged. These student movements carried out mass actions in the form of demonstrations and several other actions to promote their interests. Students have a social role as thinkers, leaders, and implementers. They play a role in the process of critical thinking and taking action on issues that arise in government circles. Therefore, students are very sensitive and critical in responding to various problems. Demonstrations become a way to convey their political aspirations (Oktariza et al., 2025).

Students at the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies at UINSU view demonstrations not only as street demonstrations, but also as a way to demonstrate the moral and social responsibility of intellectuals in maintaining democracy. As agents of change, students are obligated to convey the voices of the public that are not heard through official channels. This finding aligns with research (Hidayah, 2025) which states that student political participation in demonstrations is an active way for them to fight for the people's hopes and defend democratic values. Demonstrations can also strengthen political awareness and a sense of unity among students.

Political activism among students emerged not only during demonstrations but also through various actions taken beforehand. Research shows that students engaged in discussions and analysis of issues, strengthened their organizational structures, identified their audiences, formulated demands, and collaborated with other student organizations. In addition to direct action, students also utilized social media as a means to disseminate information and invite participation. This activism played a role in strengthening students' capacity to shape public opinion on the issues they raised (Abidin, 2024).

In an interview with Elga Irawan, the outgoing Secretary of the HMI Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, along with Mora Tambak, a member of the Islamic Students Association (HMI), they revealed that demonstrations are considered the most effective method when aspirations expressed through discussions or meetings do not receive an adequate response. Demonstrations are not only a way to express disapproval but also function as a form of social control carried out by students against government policies. As part of HMI, they are taught to care


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about national issues, making demonstrations a legitimate method of struggle. However, they do not consider demonstrations to be the only approach. Before taking to the streets, they usually hold a series of meetings, scientific discussions, and meetings with relevant parties (Elga Irawan, Mora Tambak, June 8, 2026).

**Based on the results of an interview with Sahrul Efendi Hasibuan, Secretary of the Commissariat**

Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII ) Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies and Alwi Hadad as a member of PMII, they stated that the demonstration was part of a tradition carried out by students in an effort to fight for the interests of the community. PMII considers demonstrations as a legitimate way to convey the hopes and desires of the community, as long as they are carried out calmly, orderly, and in accordance with applicable laws. This demonstration also helps its members understand issues in society, analyze government policies, discuss opinions with clear arguments, and train courage in fighting for the interests of the people. Therefore, demonstrations also function as a form of political education for cadres (Sahrul Efendi Hasibuan & Alwi Hadad, June 9, 2026).

Based on interviews conducted with Muhammad Sabil Muttaqin, Chairman of the Muhammadiyah Student Association (IMM) and Nazwa Amelia Putri, Secretary General of the IMM Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, both viewed demonstrations as a means to convey public aspirations in a clear and responsible manner. Protests are carried out when policies are deemed unfair and do not pay attention to the public interest. Students function as agents of change, social monitors, and guardians of moral ethics. Demonstrations are a method for the public to fulfill these three roles as long as they are carried out peacefully. (Muhammad Sabil Muttaqin & Nazwa Amelia Putri, June 11, 2026).

The research findings show that demonstrations are understood by students not merely as an activity to express rejection of government policies, but as a manifestation of intellectual responsibility in democratic life. Students position demonstrations as a means of carrying out the functions of *agents of change* , *social control* , and *moral force* by conveying aspirations based on academic arguments. This perspective indicates a shift in the orientation of demonstrations from symbolic actions to a more rational and knowledge- based form of political participation . Furthermore, this study found that student political activism does not stop at holding demonstrations in public spaces. Activism actually begins with a process of issue analysis, internal political education, formulation of demands, cross-organizational coordination, and policy advocacy. These findings provide a new contribution to the study of student activism because they show that demonstrations are the culmination of a longer political process.

This view aligns with research by Hanuzral et al. (2023), which states that students still view demonstrations as an important instrument for conveying political aspirations and influencing public policy. Demonstrations are considered capable of attracting the attention of the government and the wider public more broadly than formal communication mechanisms, which are often considered less responsive. This finding is also supported by Fithriyatirrizqoh and Zhanaty (2024), who show that student movements through demonstrations remain effective in encouraging policy change, especially when conducted in an organized manner and supported by academic arguments (Kajian et al., 2023).

## B. Factors that Encourage the Selection of Demonstrations as a Form of Political Activism by UINSU Students

The research results show that the decision of students at the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies at UINSU to demonstrate was influenced by a combination of internal and external factors. Internal factors include political awareness, idealism, moral responsibility, organizational experience, and concern for issues affecting society. Students perceive themselves as an intelligent group and have a duty to assess government policies if they are deemed not to represent the principles of social justice. This political awareness is formed through classroom learning, Islamic religious studies, discussions within organizations, and experiences participating in various student activities. Therefore, demonstrations are considered a natural result of students' increased thinking skills and civic awareness (Saragih et al., 2025).

In addition to internal factors, this study found that external factors also significantly influenced the demonstrations. Government policies deemed unequal in providing benefits to the people, increasingly complex economic and educational issues, and changes in national political dynamics were the main causes of the emergence of joint student actions. Furthermore, student organizations such as HMI, PMII, IMM, and campus-level organizations served as cadre formation. These organizations helped students improve their policy advocacy skills, build movement networks, and develop leadership attitudes and skills. The role of these organizations demonstrated that demonstrations did not arise from the efforts of individuals alone, but rather from a collective process created through inter-organizational collaboration and agreement on shared interests.


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The development of social media platforms has also strengthened the mobilization process of demonstrations. According to studies , digital platforms are used to disseminate news about the issues raised , garner public support, collaborate between organizations, and shape public perception of the demands expressed . Therefore , the digital space is now considered a crucial element in designing student actions . Demonstrations today not only take place in physical locations but are also driven by political communication activities on social media, which accelerate the dissemination of information and reach a wider audience . Recent research on digital activism among students shows that social media plays a significant role in strengthening political mobilization efforts and organizing group actions . (Akbar et al., 2026).

Based on the results of interviews with the Demissioner Secretary of the HMI Commissariat of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, Elga Irawan and Mora Tambak as members of the Islamic Students Association (HMI) and the Secretary of the Islamic Students Movement (PMII) Commissariat Sahrul Efendi Hasibuan and Alwi Hadad and the General Chairperson of the Muhammadiyah Student Association (IMM) Commissariat Muhammad Sabil Muttaqin and Nazwa Amelia Putri, they stated that the most important factor that made them participate in the demonstration was the existence of government policies which according to them did not fully represent the interests of the community and students. Policies in the fields of education, economics, social, and democracy usually have a direct impact on the community, so they need to be paid attention to and evaluated by the government. As students, they also have a moral and intellectual obligation to convey the voice of the community and ensure that the policies taken remain based on the interests of the people. Therefore, when these various problems do not receive an adequate response through official communication channels, demonstrations are considered a legitimate, constitutional, and effective way to convey criticism and encourage the government to be more sensitive and responsive to the needs of the community (Elga Irawan et al., June 11, 2026).

The results of this study align with interview findings, which indicate that UINSU students chose demonstrations as a form of political activism driven by political awareness, a sense of moral responsibility, and concern for government policies that were deemed not to fully prioritize the interests of the community. Demonstrations are considered a legitimate way to convey the wishes or hopes of the community, especially when official communication methods are unable to provide adequate answers. Furthermore, student organizations such as HMI, PMII, and IMM
also plays an important role in forming critical awareness among students through the cadre formation process, scientific explanations, and discussions within the organization before they take action.

These findings align with research by Amin and Ritonga (2023), which states that student organizations serve as a platform for building political awareness, enhancing advocacy skills, and developing social movements. Research conducted by Hanuzral et al. in 2023 also showed that demonstrations remain an effective tool for conveying political hopes and influencing government policies. Meanwhile, Fithriyatirrizqoh and Zhanaty (2024) emphasized that demonstrations are more effective when organized, supported by academic research, and using sound arguments. Therefore, the demonstrations conducted by UINSU students represent a form of political participation that emerges from the process of organization, shared awareness, and a commitment to overseeing public policies to prioritize the interests of the community (Amin & Ritonga, 2023).

## C. UINSU Students' Decision-Making Process in Conducting Demonstrations and Concrete Forms of Political Activism

The demonstration by students of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies at UINSU was not spontaneous or solely the result of personal decisions. The decision to hold the demonstration was made after joint discussions in a forum by the student organization. Within the student organization, each step taken begins with an understanding of the current issues, both at the regional and national levels. These issues are then discussed in internal discussion meetings to assess the significance of the problem, its impact on society, and its relevance to students' roles as agents of change and implementers of social control. This stage demonstrates that demonstrations are viewed as a last resort after all other options for expressing opinions have been carefully planned and considered.

From the perspective of organizational decision-making theory proposed by Herbert A. Simon (1997) it explains that decisions are not taken with a perfect mind, but with a limited way . This means that decisions are taken based on available information, the capabilities of the organization, and the surrounding conditions. This concept can be seen from the way the UINSU student organization works, where the decision to hold a demonstration was made after a joint discussion about how important the issue was, the possibility of the action being successful, the level of readiness of the organization's resources, and how the government might respond to student demands.

Based on an interview with the outgoing Secretary of the HMI Commissariat of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies, Elga Irawan and Mora Tambak, as members of the Islamic Students Association (HMI), stated


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that every action plan begins with a discussion within the organization's forum. Issues that arise are first reviewed based on reliable data and information. After all administrators have expressed their respective opinions, decisions are made through deliberation. If they agree to hold a demonstration, then demands, action strategies, division of tasks, and coordination with other student organizations are made . Their role is not limited to acting during the action. Previously, the organization conducted academic research, prepared reasons for the demands, organized the participants, and ensured the demonstration proceeded smoothly and peacefully. After the demonstration was over, we continued to check and monitor the next steps of all demands that had been submitted to the government (Elga Irawan Mora Tambak, Interview, June 8, 2026).

Based on the results of interviews with Sahrul Efendi Hasibuan, Secretary of the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII ) Commissariat of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies and Alwi Hadad as a member of PMII, they stated that the decision-making process begins with recognizing the current issue, then an analysis is carried out regarding the impact of the policy. The research results are discussed in organizational meetings to get a common opinion. If all administrators agree that the issue needs to be defended, the organization decides to participate in the demonstration through a deliberation process. In addition to participating in demonstrations, PMII also regularly holds general discussions, compiles scientific research, provides education to students on various policy issues, builds communication with other organizations, and conducts audiences to monitor the follow-up of the aspirations that have been conveyed (Sahrul Efendi Hasibuan & Alwi Hadad, June 9, 2026).

The interviews revealed that the decision-making process for the demonstration within the student organization at the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies at UINSU was collaborative, with all parties involved. The research revealed that the decision to take to the streets was not made suddenly, simply out of a feeling about an issue, but rather through several carefully planned and organized steps. The process began with identifying the problems faced by the community and many individuals, followed by data collection, policy analysis, internal discussions, and finally, consultation with student members to determine the organization's stance. Once they agreed that the issue was important and needed to be addressed, the students formulated their demands, gathered together, assigned tasks, and decided on a time and place for the demonstration. This process demonstrates that the demonstration was a form of political action structured through collective discussion and taking into account the effectiveness, safety, and legitimacy of the movement.

### D. Implications of Student Political Activism on the Implementation of Democratic Demonstrations

Results study This indicates that success demonstration No only depends on amount participant Which follow, but Also on quality argument, relevance issue Which lifted, as well as readiness organization in convey aspirations with method Which constitutional. By Because That, every time do demonstration, need There is step beginning in the form of identification problem Which comprehensive, information Which accurate, as well as compilation demands Which based on by study academic. Approach This will strengthen legitimacy demonstration as form participation political Which responsible answer And increase possibility that aspirations student will noticed by for taker policy (Sofwan et al., 2022) .

Besides strengthen core demands, organization student need build culture discussion, synchronization between institution, as well as communication Which positive with government And public. Action demonstration Which implemented with peace, regular, And honor law reflect maturity political student at a time increase trust public to movement student as strength moral in process democracy. Besides That, ability For put forward aspirations in a way logical And based proof is element important in create dialog Which constructive between student And government.

Developments in information technology also need to be utilized as a supporting medium for demonstrations. Utilizing digital media to disseminate research findings, educate the public, and clarify the objectives of demonstrations can expand public participation while minimizing the spread of inaccurate information. Thus, demonstrations serve not only as a means of conveying political aspirations but also as part of democratic education, encouraging critical, inclusive, and community-oriented political participation (Fawaidi, 2025) .

## CONCLUSION

Demonstrations are a form of political activism chosen by students of the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Studies at UIN North Sumatra as a way to participate in politics, express their desires, monitor government policies, and carry out social control. The decision to participate in demonstrations is made in an orderly manner, namely through a process of identifying problems, analyzing issues, discussing them within the organization, and considering the objectives and impacts of the action. Interview findings indicate that students view demonstrations as a way to


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demonstrate their intellectual and moral responsibility in striving to realize the interests of society through democratic and constitutional means.

This study also shows that student political activism is not only carried out by participating in demonstrations, but also through analysis, organizational strengthening, political teaching, and the submission of demands based on arguments. This shows that demonstrations are part of the advocacy process that demonstrates the role of students as agents of change, a tool of social control, and a moral force. This finding is consistent with research by Ramadlan and Aminuddin (2025), which emphasizes that student activity in Indonesia is increasingly developing into more rational, organized, and knowledge-based political participation, thus maintaining a significant role in strengthening democracy and public policy accountability.

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