

{JUSTIFY}

NOVEMBER 2021



The Pandemic's:
**Side Effects on
Social Media**



FOREWORD

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Shaloom,
Om Swastiastu,
Namo Buddhaya,
Salam kebajikan.

Greetings!

First and foremost, I would like to express my gratitude to God for the grace and mercy that has been given to us, which has led us to be where we are now. I'd like to express my appreciation to everyone who helped make this magazine published.

Justify is ALSA LC UGM's magazine and it contains a bunch of information for members of ALSA gleaned from the writers' brilliant minds. We put our best member's ideas and creativity into this creation, so the readers can enjoy and get the benefit from the information given by ALSA LC UGM's members.

To conclude, I present to you Justify by ALSA Local Chapter Universitas Gadjah Mada.

To Inspire and To Aspire,
ALSA, Always be One!

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh,
Shaloom,
Om shanti shanti om namo buddhaya,
Salam kebajikan.



TEAMS



Syanetha Nadine A.
Person in Charge



Earlyna Putri S.
Person in Charge



Citra Swastikarahma
Designer



Nisrina Mumtaz Vivany
Designer



Aisya Mayesti Kholiza
Designer



Dayang Syahira Alika D.
Translator - Designer



Jason Valentino S.
Content Writer



Carinno Fathimatuz Z.
Translator



Davyna Rahma S.
Translator



Kamila Alifia R.
Translator



Rachel Durrotunnashah
Translator



Prasetio Pradana
DIRECTOR



Natasha Pitoy
SECRETARY



Hana Khairunisa
VICE DIRECTOR OF
ORGANIZATIONAL AFFAIRS



Jeremy Abraham
VICE DIRECTOR OF
ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

Internal Affairs

External Affairs

Law Development



Aqshal Adzka
MANAGER



Sang Ayu Made Tamara
Viandsia Prabasari Eka Putri
MANAGER



Nabila Asyasyifa Nur
MANAGER



Faraida Wicaksono
VICE MANAGER



Anastasia Hilda Mayora
VICE MANAGER



I Gusti Agung Ayu
Ratih Indraswari
VICE MANAGER



Rassya Fadilla
COOR. OF ORGANIZATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT



Muthiah Rahmi Salfia
COOR. OF PUBLIC RELATIONS



Febriwandi Sanjaya Syaputra
COOR. OF LEGAL TRAINING
& EVENTS



Dewi Shafarhunny Aqilla
COOR. OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT



Muhammad Daffa Aditya Hendrarto
COOR. OF SOCIAL EVENT



Shafa Femalea Sekar Nuswantari
COOR. OF LEGAL COMPETITION



Marsya Junisha Rouli
COOR. OF MEMBERSHIP
& OPERATIONAL



Nadia Imani Witadhea
COOR. OF ALUMNI RELATIONS



Amudiyono
DIRECTOR



Gaudi Demisha Averdi
ADVISORY COUNCIL



Daniel Jerico Limans
ADVISORY COUNCIL



Talitha Risya Almira
ADVISORY COUNCIL



Shafa Karina
TREASURER



Raham Guntur
DIRECTOR OF
DEVELOPMENT



Nabila Oktavia Annyndira
VICE DIRECTOR OF
MEDIA & MARKETING

English Development

Funding

Multimedia



Fazzahra Aathifa
MANAGER



Faiqoh Intan Nabilah
MANAGER



Anistya Pratista Rahma
MANAGER



Esther Natalia Dominiq Lubis
VICE MANAGER



Adriana Maria Ivanka
VICE MANAGER



Queenta Qatrunnada Roest
VICE MANAGER



Pandu Abi Nugraha
COORD. OF ENGLISH TRAINING &
EVENT



Parardya Nandiwardhana
COORD. OF ENTREPRENEURIAL
ACTIVITIES



Lulu Nuraini Fatimah
COORD. OF CREATIVE
PROJECT & DEVELOPMENT



Brenda Anastadhea Ayundira
COORD. OF ENGLISH COMPETITION



Indika Nurma Nindya
COORD. OF SPONSORSHIP



Novia Faradila
COORD. OF PUBLICATION



Aysha Hasanah
COORD. OF MERCHANDISE &
MARKETING

CONTENTS

- 01** — **Event Review**
- 03** — **Article Submission**
- 06** — **Event Review Acarnas:**
Pra-Musyawah Nasional and
ALSA Leadership Training XXVIII
- 07** — **Event Review Acarnas:**
ALSA Forum
- 08** — **ALSA Legal Assistance #4:**
The Exception to The Prohibition of
Abortion Under Indonesian Positive Law
- 13** — **Know Your Right#3:**
Our Mental Health Matters
- 17** — **ALSA Merchandise**
- 18** — **PODCAST E-TALKS #5:**
Transversing the Cyber World:
Challenges of Security, Inadequacy
of Existing Laws and Rectification
- 22** — **ALSA Legal Assistance #3:**
Ratio of Raids Conducted by Civil
Service Police Units (Satpol PP)
- 26** — **Top 10 Viral**
- 32** — **Policy Paper CLCC**

EVENT REVIEW: ALSA LC UGM LEGAL VISIT 2021

Office Tour and
Career Talks

The Law Development and External Affairs division of ALSA LC UGM just held one of their collaboration events, Legal Visit 2021, on 4th - 5th September 2021 online through Zoom Cloud Meetings Application. ALSA Legal Visit 2021 is an event, consist of several activities, such as webinar, Focus Group Discussion, and career talks in legal practices with the theme “Business Contract Negotiation” presented by Tokopedia and “The Misconception and Gaps Regarding Legal Protection of Pay Later Payment System on E-Commerce” presented by Havardy, Marieta, and Maureen - Attorney at Law. The purpose of this event is to show people an overview on how important contract negotiation is in the corporate world, especially in start up companies, like Tokopedia. Moreover, Havardy, Marieta, and Maureen - Attorney at Law also give a thorough explanation about Pay-Later as one of e-payment methods and the regulations regarding Pay-Later in Indonesia.

ALSA Legal Visit 2021 is divided into 2 days, the first day started with prayer together and singing Indonesia Raya and ALSA Anthem. After that, the event is continued by the opening speech from our Project Officer, Naufal Farras Rayyan, the Director of ALSA LC UGM 2020/2021, Prasetyo Pramudiyono, the President of ALSA Indonesia, Sena Suditomo, and the Representative of the Dean of the Law Faculty of UGM. After that, we are moving to one of the main agenda of the first day of ALSA Legal Visit 2021, which is a Webinar about business contract negotiation in the corporate world. The speaker of the webinar session is Shandy Mahesya, who is a Legal Senior in Tokopedia. After the webinar finished, the event was followed by career talks and an office tour session that was presented by Herani Kurnia, as a Legal Specialist from Tokopedia.

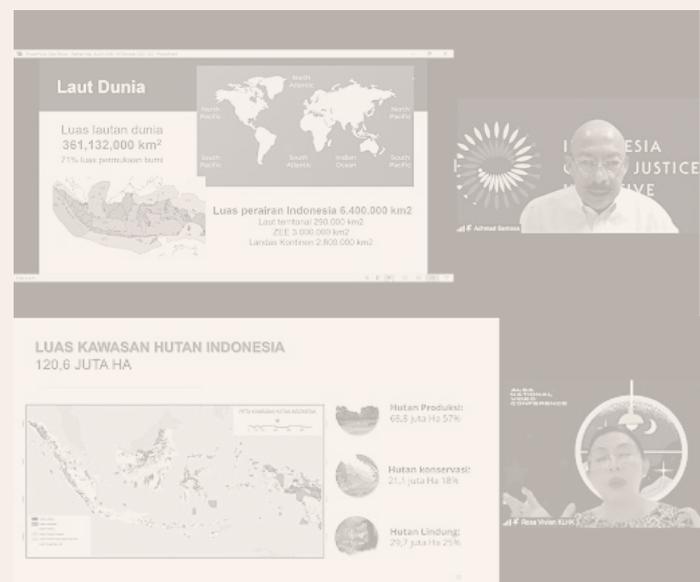
On the second day of ALSA Legal Visit 2021, the main event started with a webinar session from Arif S. Simanjuntak dan Ebel Aston, as representatives from Havardy, Marieta, and Maureen - Attorney at Law. The event was then continued by a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) session as an encouragement for the participants during the event. And then, the event was followed with a career talks and office tour session from Havardy, Marieta, and Maureen - Attorney at Law.

The whole ALSA Legal Visit 2021 event was also equipped with tokens of appreciation to the speakers and photo session. On the second day of ALSA Legal Visit 2021, the event was finished with Social Night, which is a bonding session between members of ALSA National Chapter Indonesia and also consists of games and performances prepared by the committee. At the end of ALSA Legal Visit 2021, the event was closed by an Awarding Session for the participants who are active during the event and lastly, a photo session together.

EVENT REVIEW: NATIONAL VIDEO CONFERENCE

On 16th and 17th October 2021, ALSA LC UGM just held one of their annual events, National Video Conference (Natvidcon) 2021 with the grand theme “The Future of Environmental Law: Challenges and Opportunities to Promote Environmental Sustainability”.

The main agenda of the first day of Natvidcon 2021 was a seminar that was attended by 281 participants and filled with amazing speakers that are competent in their field, such as Mrs. Anggi Pertiwi Putri, S.T., as a Planner from the Environmental Directorate in National Development Planning Agency; Mr. Dr. Mas Achmad Santosa, S.H., LL.M., CEO of Indonesia Ocean Justice Initiative (IOJI); and Mr. Raynaldo G. Sembiring, S.H., Executive Director of Indonesian Centre for Environmental Law (ICEL). The first day of Natvidcon 2021 was also featured by the opening remarks from Mrs. Rosa Vivien Ratnawati, S.H., M.SD., as General Director of Waste, Toxic, and Hazardous Material Management Ministry of Environment and Forestry.



The main agenda of the second day of Natvidcon 2021 was the conference consisting of paper presentations from the delegates. The event was attended by Local Chapters of ALSA Indonesia and Indonesian Law Students as delegates, Mr. Dr. Totok Dwi Diantoro, S.H., M.A., LL.M., Mr. Dr. Wahyu Yun Santoso, S.H., M.Hum., LL.M., and Mr. Fajri Fadhillah, S.H., as judges who are competent in the environmental law field. The three judges gave feedback and evaluated the papers and presentations of the delegates. As an additional information, 11 team delegates have prepared their paper since a month before the event was held with participating in the abstract selection process.

The seminar session that was attended by the general public was held with the purpose to improve people’s awareness about how important the sustainable environment is. Natvidcon 2021 also tries to initiate the production of new ideas from our delegates that can be applied in environmental law.

Social Media Paradox in Pandemic-Era Democracy

Article by:
Jason Valentino Samvero



10 years ago, at the height of the Arab Spring, social media was credited as the platform to plan and invite people to participate in large scale protests against the autocratic governments of the Arab states which toppled many regimes. These events cemented social media as an effective tool in fighting for democracy. Yet earlier this year, thousands of Trump supporters stormed the US Capitol in an attempted coup to stop the peaceful transition of power in the world's beacon of democracy. The discourse and the planning for this coup attempt all happened in social media. Yet nothing was done about it until it was too late. So how did we get here?

When talking about social media, we have to take into account its most notable characteristic: anonymity. This has created a culture where people hide behind the safety of their computer screens and do things that they would not do in normal circumstances, a phenomenon dubbed online disinhibition effect. Admittedly, anonymity is a good thing if you are a political dissident fighting an oppressive regime. You can just boot up the VPN and spread your message of freedom without being afraid to be caught because the government doesn't know who or where you are, and from China to Afghanistan, they have used this anonymity to further their democratic causes

This characteristic poses a new problem though. The veil of anonymity provided a platform for extremist views to breed in social media, something that would have been scorned in real life. Combine this with the recent growth of populism and you have a recipe for disaster. It is ironic that the Syrian refugee crisis that happened a few years ago because of the Arab Spring protests turned civil war caused the rise of the far-right populist movement in the Western world. These days, Twitter arguing has become a normal sight nowadays, especially in the election cycle. We would remember how toxic the 2019 election was with all the hoaxes, hate speeches, people trapped behind their echo chamber and refusing to listen to the other side.

All of this created a toxic environment in social media where people constantly fight one another in social media. Even worse, social media provided a facility for the extremist groups to gather and take action. For example, there had been many people lynched because of false accusations circulated that they had kidnapped children. There are race-motivated killings in Kashmir, and even the UN declared that Facebook are complicit in the genocide of the Rohingyas in Myanmar.



Speaking of Facebook, the recent leaking of the Facebook Files shows that they knew that this was all happening, they knew that the Facebook algorithms are pushing people towards extremist and hateful groups (even their internal tests confirmed this), and the employees are pleading to the executives to change this. But the executives denied their requests. This is very frustrating considering the fact that ever since the Covid-19 pandemic, people spend much more time on social media, meaning that they are more exposed to these radical groups in the pandemic.

They are so concerned about losing users and being called biased that they let such harmful groups emerge and grow in their platforms. This created a perfect storm for Facebook (now Meta) to change and they have said that they will clean up and make sure that they will suppress extremism, even using AI to remove such content. However, this is not the first time Facebook had made such a commitment and failed to keep their word. Only time will tell whether the platform will keep their promises.



Social media is an example of a modern paradox: it is beneficial in an authoritarian state in fighting for democracy, however it is a threat to democracy in a democratic state. We have to admit that from George Floyd to the Hong Kong protests, social media still played a prominent role in fighting for democracy and justice even now. However, we have to be responsible and careful in using social media as there are too many traps and rabbit holes that we can fall into. So be rational in using social media.

PRA-MUSYAWARAH NASIONAL AND ALSA LEADERSHIP TRAINING XXVIII

Pra-Musyawarah Nasional dan ALSA Leadership Training or PALT is one of the annual activities held by ALSA National Chapter Indonesia. This year, PALT was hosted by ALSA Local Chapter Udayana University from 18 to 19 September 2021 with the theme 'Satya Bhakti Aprabhu'. There were several series of activities in PALT XXVIII, on the first day, the National Seminar was being held with the theme 'Optimalisasi UMKM Minuman Beralkohol di Bali Melalui Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja'. The session was filled by four competent speakers in accordance with the theme, namely I Putu Suartha S.H., M.H. (Head of Legislation of Bali Province), I Wayan Sumerta, S.E., MM., Ak. (Head of Cooperation of Poetera Desa Wisata), Dr. A.A. Gede Duwira Hadi S., S.H., M.Hum. (Lecturer at the Department of Law Udayana University), and Leonard Teosabrata (President Director of LLP-KUKM SMESCO Indonesia).



On the next day, 2 (two) agendas were held at the same time, namely the Pre-National Conference (Pre-Munas) and ALSA Leadership Training (ALT), so that the ALSA LC UGM delegations were divided into which 3 (three) people participated in the Pre-Munas while the rest took part in the ALT. Pre-Munas itself was divided into three plenary sessions; the first plenary session discussed the Mid-year Accountability Report arranged by the National Board of ALSA Indonesia National Board.

Furthermore, the second plenary discussion revolved around the Agenda Plan and SEMUNAS XXIX's products. However, the third plenary session discussed the Maximum Limit of Delegation Contribution Fees in National Activities. Meanwhile, ALT's run through was also divided into three sessions, the first session was a Leadership Talkshow in which ALSA LC UGM's delegations were divided into five groups with different topics and speakers for each group. Moreover, the topics being discussed were revolving around leadership. Onto the next agenda that is the General Sharing session, ALT participants were divided into 2 (two) big chambers in which every group was given a position case to be resolved. To top it off, delegations from ALSA LC UGM have received awardings at the end of the event, the group from Agnes Sulistyaningtias (2020) managed to become the Best Team Discussion Chamber A, while the group from Muhammad Thoriq Irandi (2020) became the Best Team Discussion Chamber B. The last session in the ALT is Division Sharing where each delegate will be divided into several breakout rooms to present work programs and functions according to their respective divisions.

The online implementation of PALT XVIII did not dampen the enthusiasm of the delegates to participate and play an active role. In addition to gaining experience participating in national events, delegates can also explore deeper insights, and can develop further interests to participate in a forum and dare to give opinions in public.



ALSA FORUM 2021: LAOS

On August 6th-8th 2021, ALSA International held the ALSA Forum, which is the highest forum in ALSA International. This year, ALSA Forum was hosted by ALSA National Chapter Laos. In view of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the event was carried out in a hybrid way in Vientiane through Zoom Cloud Meetings. ALSA Forum 2021 Laos that went with the theme “Moving Forward to be One” has brought together up to 150 (one hundred and fifty) participants from various National Chapters. Raising the theme “Illegal Migration”, ALSA Forum 2021 Laos consists of Panel Discussion featuring competent speakers who are experts in the field. The next agenda being held to discuss the topic further was the Table Discussion. Table Discussion is a means for delegates to exchange ideas and knowledge about the theme contained in the chamber according to the country of origin they represent. In this activity, the delegates were also asked to provide a universal resolution. In addition to academic activities, the delegation also carried out non-academic activities such as the Mock Governing Council Meeting ("GCM") and the General Assembly which discussed the performance of the ALSA International Board for the 2020/2021 management year and conducted the selection of the ALSA International Board for the next management.

Throughout the implementation of ALSA Forum 2021 Laos, the delegates certainly got deeper and broader knowledge regarding “Illegal Migration” along with its derivative problems such as marriage fraud, illegal adoption, and migration of sex workers. At the same time, another experience gained was the expansion of connections and discussing opportunities with ALSA members from various National Chapters. With the holding of the ALSA Forum 2021 Laos activities, the delegates are expected to gain deeper legal knowledge and wider ALSA experience in order to continue the regeneration of ALSA, especially in the international and national scope.

ALSA Legal Assistance #4

Is in collaboration with Harvardy, Marieta & Mauren Attorneys at Law

The Exception to The Prohibition of Abortion Under Indonesian Positive Law

Mario Jon Jordi & Michelle Angela Santoso

Question:

Can abortion be done legally because of medical indications that can harm the mother or fetus (for example, headless fetus, and so on)?

Answer:

Thanks ANP for the question!

Abortion or in Latin called *Abortus Provocatus* is the termination or expulsion of the results of pregnancy from the uterus prematurely.[1] The term abortion according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is an abortion. Abortion is a crime that is generally regulated in the Criminal Code (“KUHP”), namely Article 346 of the Criminal Code which states:[2]

“A woman who intentionally aborts or terminates her pregnancy or orders another person to do so shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of four years.”

In this case, the Criminal Code as a *lex generalist* rule clearly states that the act of abortion is something that is prohibited, so it can be threatened with Article 346 of the Criminal Code.[3] In Article 346 of the Criminal Code, there are 3 (three) prohibited acts, namely:

1. Abort the womb
2. Stub out the womb
3. Ordering other people to abort the womb

As for what is meant by the act of aborting the womb, namely doing an act of coercion with any means and method to cause the fetus or baby to come out prematurely.[4] The actions prohibited in Article 346 of the Criminal Code as mentioned in point a have a different meaning from point b because the act of abortion as mentioned in point a does not question the condition of the baby after the forced birth, whether it will be with a life that is still alive or not. alive (dead). Whereas in point b, what is meant by turning off the womb is a good deed with any means or method that results in the death of the baby or fetus in the womb, to kill here means eliminating the life that is in the womb. [5] The element of intentionality in the act can be found in the condition of the baby or fetus has died in the womb in the womb. That is, that the woman wants to do these actions against her womb, and she wills and knows that her actions or the actions of others will result in the death of the womb.[6]

In addition to women who carry out abortions against themselves, they can be threatened with criminal sanctions, other parties can also be threatened with criminal sanctions in connection with the abortion, namely as regulated in Article 347 of the Criminal Code and Article 348 of the Criminal Code, each of which states :

Article 347 of the Criminal Code:

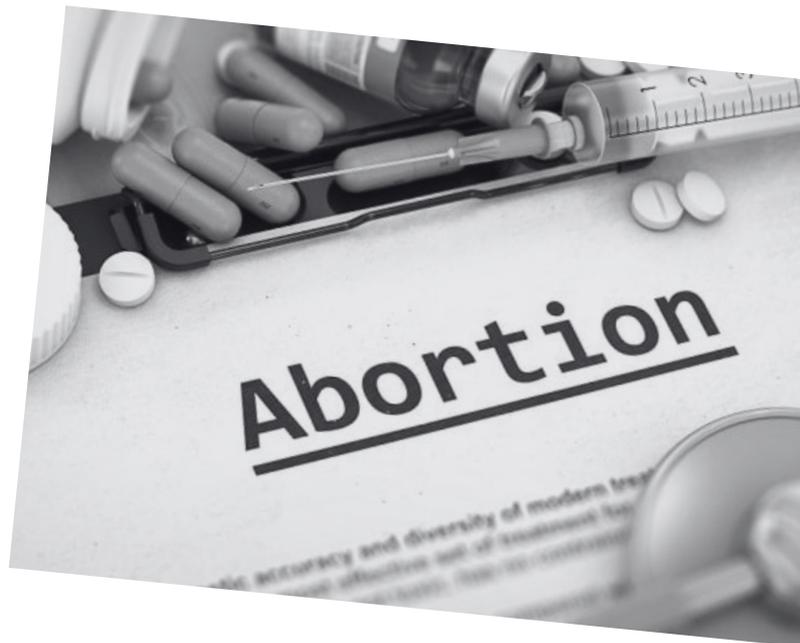
“(1) Whoever intentionally aborts or terminates the womb of a woman without her consent, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of twelve years.

(2) If the act results in the death of the woman, she shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years.”

Article 348 of the Criminal Code:

“(1) Whoever intentionally aborts or terminates the womb of a woman without her consent, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of five years and six months.

(2) If the act results in the death of the woman, she shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of seven years.”



Furthermore, there is a basis for criminal aggravation if the abortion is carried out by a doctor, midwife, or pharmacist, as regulated in Article 349 of the Criminal Code which states:

"If a doctor, midwife or pharmacist helps commit a crime under Article 346, or commits or assists commit one of the crimes described in Articles 347 and 348, the punishment specified in that article may be increased by one third and the right to exercise a livelihood in which the crime was committed may be revoked.”

Exceptions to the Prohibition of Abortion According to the Provisions in the Health Law

Abortion is a prohibited act, which is *lex specialis* regulated in Article 75 paragraph (1) of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health ("Health Law").^[7] However, medical indications that can harm the mother or fetus, such as the questions asked by ANP, can be included in the exception of Article 75 paragraph (1) of the Health Law if the medical indication is classified as an emergency medical indication. Provisions for exceptions to the prohibition of abortion are regulated in Article 75 paragraph (2) of the Health Law which states:^[8]

"(2). The prohibition as referred to in paragraph (1) may be excluded based on:

- 1. an indication of a medical emergency detected at an early age in pregnancy, whether it threatens the life of the mother and/or fetus, who suffers from severe genetic disease and/or congenital defects, or which cannot be repaired making it difficult for the baby to live outside the womb; or pregnancy due to rape which can cause psychological trauma for rape victims."*

Furthermore, Article 75 paragraph (3) Health Act provides that acts referred to in paragraph (2) may only be made after a counseling and/or advisory pre-action and end with counseling after the actions performed by the counselor competent authorities.

[9] This means that for someone who has been indicated to have experienced a medical emergency or experienced a pregnancy due to rape which is an unintentional reason and is beyond the control/control of that person, the Health Law allows abortion to be carried out as long as the person has received pre-action counseling and/or advice, and post-action from the counselor.

Based on the explanation of Article 75 paragraph (3) of the Health Law, those who can become counselors are doctors, psychologists, community leaders, religious leaders, and anyone who has an interest and has skills for it, who already has a certificate as a counselor through education and training. This confirms that the act of abortion is a medical practice that must be carried out carefully by counselors who have been accredited professionals in their fields.

It should be noted that Article 76 of the Health Law stipulates that abortion can only be performed:

1. before the age of 6 (six) weeks of pregnancy, calculated from the first day of the last menstruation, except in the case of a medical emergency;
2. by Health workers who have the skills and authority who have certificates determined by the minister;
3. with the consent of the pregnant woman concerned;
4. with the husband's permission, except for rape victims; and
5. health service providers who meet the requirements set by the minister.

Criminal Threats for Perpetrators of Illegal Abortion Under the Health Act

In *a contrario*, abortion that is not following the provisions of Article 75 paragraph (2) of the Health Law can be interpreted as an illegal abortion. The criminal threat for perpetrators who carry out illegal abortions is regulated in Article 194 of the Health Law which reads:[10]

“Anyone who intentionally performs an abortion not following the provisions as referred to in Article 75 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 years. ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion Rupiah).”

Article 194 of the Health Law can ensnare doctors and/or health workers who intentionally perform illegal abortions, as well as women who intentionally do so.[11] Therefore, doctors and/or health workers with women who intentionally perform abortions illegally or contrary to applicable positive law can be charged with criminal sanctions as contained in the article *a quo*.

Conclusion

In *lex generalis*, Articles 346, 347, 348, and 349 of the Criminal Code regulate general provisions regarding the prohibition of abortion, while *lex specialis*, abortion is regulated in the Health Law. Based on the legal principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali*, the provisions for the exclusion of abortion in Article 75 paragraph (2) of the Health Law may override the provisions on the prohibition of abortion which are regulated in general (*lex generalis*) in the Criminal Code.

Therefore, based on the results of the analysis above, the author answers questions from ANP that abortions caused by medical indications that harm the mother or fetus can be allowed as regulated in Article 75 paragraph (2) of the Health Law which regulates the provisions for exceptions to the prohibition on abortion, that is, if there is an emergency medical indication and/or that the pregnancy is the result of rape.

Thus the results of our analysis may be useful.



***The answer to this ALSA Legal Assistance question does not have permanent and binding legal force, and cannot be used as evidence in court. ALSA Legal Assistance and ALSA LC UGM cannot be sued or prosecuted for any statements, errors, inaccuracies, or deficiencies in any content submitted on the ALSA Legal Assistance page.**

For a further legal opinion, it is advisable to contact a professional who has expertise in the field*

- [1] Kusmayanto, SCJ., *Abortion Controversy*, Jakarta, PT. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, 2002, p. 203.
- [2] Article 346 of the Criminal Code
- [3] Charles Situmorang, “Abortion Provisions for Rape Victims” ([http://www.Hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/ulasan/lt5a152c3faed27/unjuk-aborsi-bagi-korban-pemeriksaan/https:](http://www.Hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/ulasan/lt5a152c3faed27/unjuk-aborsi-bagi-korban-pemeriksaan/)) Accessed on July 17, 2021, at 22:30)
- [4] Srykurnia Andalagi, “Abortion Actions with Medical Indications Due to Pregnancy Due to Rape” *Lex Crimen*, Vol. IV No. 8, October 2015, p. 97.
- [5] Adami Chazawi. *Crimes Against Body and Life*. King Grafindo Persada. Jakarta 2001, p. 115-116.
- [6] *Ibid*, p. 118.
- [7] Article 75 paragraph (1) of the Health Law
- [8] Article 75 paragraph (2) of the Health Law
- [9] Article 75 paragraph (3) of the Health Law
- [10] Article 194 of the Health Law
- [11] Diana Kusumasari, “Threats Crime Against Illegal Abortion Actors” (<http://www.Hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/ulasan/cl840/penerapan-law-pidana-dalam-aborsi-illegalhttps:>), Accessed on July 18, 2021, at 23:00).

Our Mental Health Matters: Rights to Access Mental Health Services Through Sejiwa

Have you ever felt anxious during the pandemic because of the excessive amount of online activities we have to do? The feelings of anxiety that we felt are normal. Anxiety not only experienced by certain people like us, everyone could develop anxiety during pandemic. Many people lose their jobs, thousands of businesses go bankrupt, online learning that requires some people to stay at home and limit their activities and other impacts of the pandemic that in no way would make us not feel anxious.

The finale result of a survey from PDSKJI (Association of Indonesian Mental Medicine Specialist) website that was held on after 5 months (April - August) during pandemic, which has been accessed by 4010 respondents in all provinces, identify 65% people develop anxiety, 62% developed depression, and 75% developed trauma because of the pandemic. In contrast with the test result from the IFLS (Indonesian Family Life Survey), the rate of depression level (the year for the highest depression rate), which was 15%-24% in the age range 24-59 years. This indicates that the urgency for mental health during this pandemic must be concerned.

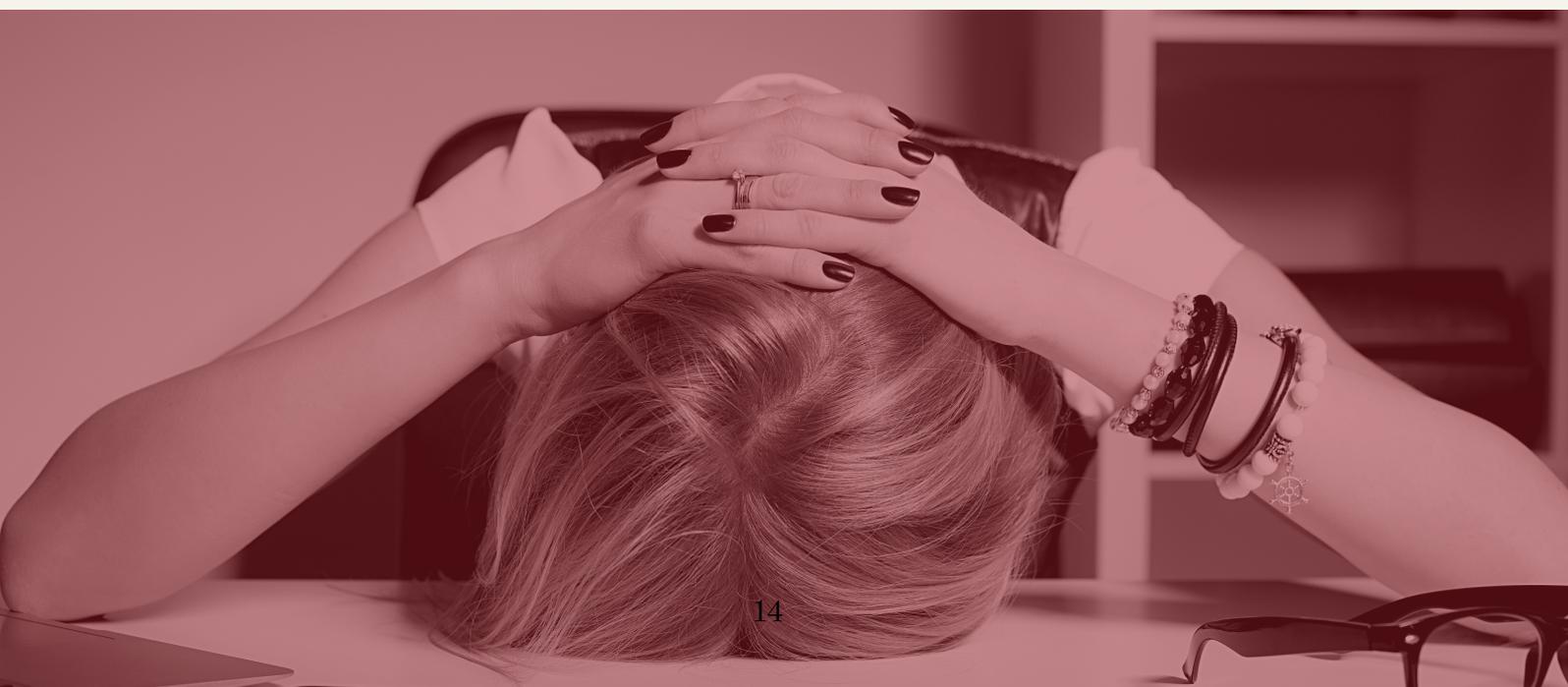


This issue then raised many questions, who is accountable for mental health conditions during the pandemic? and will people acquire protection and their rights from the authorities in this situation. Well, based on the article 28H paragraph (1) of our 1945 Constitution,

“Every person is entitled to live prosperous physically and spiritually, to have a place to living environment as well as be entitled to obtain health care”

The provisions in this article clearly emphasize that the state must ensure that its citizen are physically and mentally healthy as one of the human rights of the Indonesian citizen.

Law number 18 of 2014 regarding mental health Article 1 categorize and define the subject of people such as, People With Psychiatric Problems (ODMK) that is identified as people who have physical mental social growth and development problems and or the lack of quality of life which makes the possibility of experiencing mental disorders, and People With Mental Health Disorders (ODGJ) that is identified as people who experience disorder in their thought behavior and emotion occurs within the symptoms and/or significant behavior changes and can cause suffering an obstacle in carrying out people's function as humans.



Article 68 and 69 further regulated regarding the rights of pain from both ODMK and ODGJ related to mental health services such as:

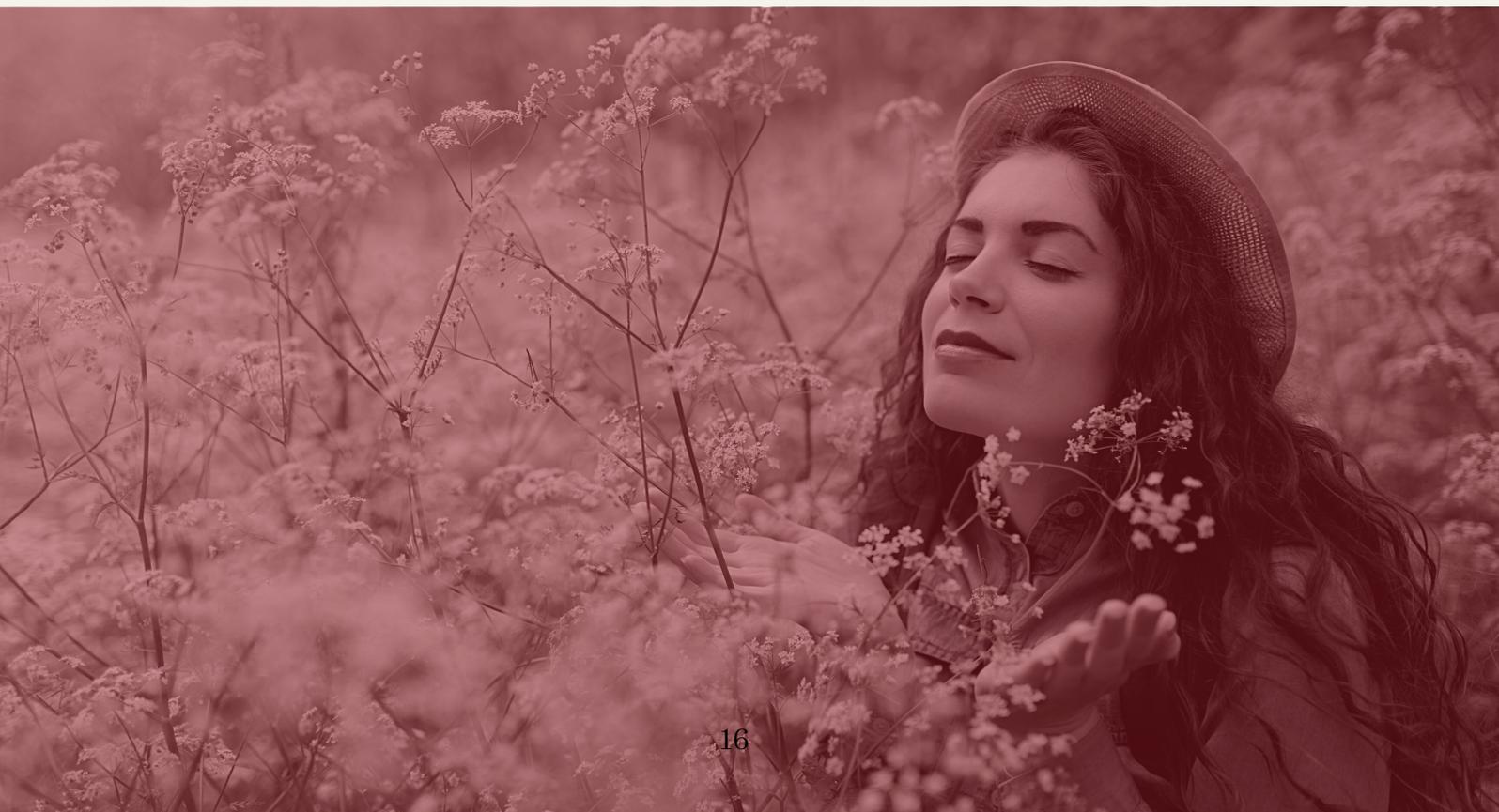
1. Acquired Mental Health Services by Mental Health Service standards and very accessible Health Service facility
2. Obtain honest and complete information about mental health data including actions that have been or will be receive for mental health workers with competence in the field of Mental Health

In the article for paragraph 1, these rights are manifested in mental health effort as additionally presisted in paragraph 2 mental health in efforts must be carried out by the government, regional government and/or the community. Then it is continue in Article 5 in paragraphs (1) and (2) that mental have carried out an integrated comprehensive and sustainable way in the human life cycle.

Because of this regulation, it is the responsibility of the government to hold a mental health effort throughout the citizens especially those who have mental problems. Therefore, the government of Indonesia coordinated with the psychologist members of HIMPSI. Held, a one-on-one counseling service through a telephone based system, called SEJIWA. SEJIWA provides call center services for individuals with mental health problems. SEJIWA surfaces can be accessed by call center 119 extended 8, and the call will be revered to 522 psychologists all around Indonesia.



As a society, evidently our right to achieve Mental Health Services is regulated in such a way as to be guaranteed by the government to obtain good mental health. SEJIWA is a form of government protection for the mental health of its citizens which keeps us aware that our mental health is important and valid so let's be more aware of our mental health and generate better mental health conditions and environments through SEJIWA.





KATA.LOGUE

GARAGE SALE



ALSA Color Pop

~~90k~~
80k



ALSA Adventure

~~120k~~
100k



ALSA is King

~~90k~~
80k

order your ALSA Tee through :



**E-TALKS #5:
Transversing
the Cyber
World:
Challenges of
Security,
Inadequacy
of Existing
Laws and
Rectification**



SCAN ME

Our world has entered the digital era. Technology is all around us and our knowledge is expanded rapidly and vastly through the internet with little to no human intervention. And thus, a new threat emerges, namely cybercrime.

Cybercrime is a crime that involves a computer and a network, in which the computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or target, to harm someone's security and financial health. Knowing that Indonesia has been in a rather tough position with regards to cybersecurity, discussing this matter can help shed some light on what can be done for improvement. This can also raise the citizens' awareness and understanding on how they can protect themselves from cyberattacks.

However many questions were raised amongst people such as what motivated these data leaks? How do cybercriminal organizations usually operate? And what are the government's attempts to combat these cybercrimes matters?

To answer those questions, English Development of ALSA LC UGM proudly presents a podcast titled: E-TALKS #5: Transversing the Cyber World: Challenges of Security, Inadequacy of Existing Laws and Rectification.

With 2 special speakers, Anton Setiyawan from the National Cyber and Crypto Agency and Dr. Josua Sitompul from the Legal Division of Indonesia Cyber Law Community. And led by our moderator Queeney Susanto from English Development 2020.

Indonesia has suffered an endless amount of cyberattacks for 12 Years from data hacking and how the newest data leak by BPJS accident back in May caused hundred and seventy-nine million Indonesian citizen data to be stolen and what is the motive behind it? Quoted from Pak Anton, Money is a common motivation for cybercrime, not only in Indonesia but also for the world. The purpose of this cybercriminal mainly is to sell this data to illegal forums, besides that also for political, personal, espionage and others. As stated by Pak Anton, "No system is safe", it means no system anywhere in this world is guaranteed to be 100% safe. Hackers are always looking for and exploiting the vulnerabilities to be used as an entry point into an electronic system.

How does it operate?

These cybercrimes are mainly conducted by cybercriminals organizations. Just like other organizations, they also have a leader and members with certain roles to carry out their duties like a hacker, programmer, social engineering expert, and others to combine their resources to commit the cybercrime.

How the government deals with this issue?

The main focus of this regulation is still on electronic systems and transactions, while in reality the protection of used data even in the context of the digital economy is not limited to transactions. The rights to confidentiality and data security is also a must. Is this regulation (UU ITE) enough to protect us from cybercrimes? To answer that question, as quoted by Dr Josua, we should put that in the context of governing cyberspace. Cyberspace is considered as an extension of a state territory. Cyberspace is regarded as land, sea, or national space. Does international law apply in cyberspace? Many said, international laws are applicable in cyberspace. But, are the existing rules could be applied in cyberspace as they are? There is still no consensus about it.

Every state has their own interest to protect their cyberspace. In that context, UU ITE tried to build an approach that is comfortable for Indonesia. This regulation tries to build a bottom up and multi-stakeholder approach in building a nation's cyber security strategy. This approach emphasizes the active participation of stakeholders to share roles and responsibilities.

However this raises questions. First, whether the Government Regulation No. 71 Year 2019 Regarding Implementation of Electronic System and Transaction (UU ITE) Enough to Protect Us From The Cybercrimes? And Second, regarding RUU KKS and PDP, Could This Regulation Provide Extra Security?

Quoted from Dr. Joshua Sitompul, in that context the act and also the government regulation are enough in establishing a basic of governance of the electronic system operation in Indonesia. But this basic must be supported by other regulations and policies. If we see the national cyber security guide, there are five aspects that a state should take as a consideration; the legal (law and regulation), the technical and procedures measurement with standard operating procedures or ISO, organizational structures, capacity building, and international corporation. All of them should be put in a package.

The KKS and PDP bills become the legal for dealing with cyberattacks and cybercrimes. The PDP bill tries to harmonize the existing law and regulations, even emphasizing data protection of personal data as the protection of the constitutional rights of Indonesian people. Personal data is the key to start the electronic transaction. So, Indonesia must have a strong personal data protection regime that deals with the laws and also the practice. It could be challenging to actualize the ideal practice that is mentioned by the PDP bill. But, The PDP bill prescribes the principle of processing the personal data, emphasizes more legal basis of accessing the personal data, and also prescribes the rights of data subject. Criminals who use technology to commit criminal acts will face the consequences. Quoted from Mr. Anton, ratification of the KKS Bill is a wise decision with the advancement of technology,

such as the internet. But as we know there are many criminals who use the technology to commit crimes. So as the result, the KKS bill would eventually become the legal shelter for dealing with cybercrimes and cyber attacks, particularly in the field of security and defense. We need a law to address Indonesia's cyber issue with KKS Bill ratification.

Besides that, we have Badan Siber dan Sandi Negara (BSSN) responsible in securing the space under the presidential regulation. BSSN has a responsibility to carry out government's datas in the field of cyber security and crypto. In order to mitigate the cyber attacks, BSSN has a national security operational center that monitors the Indonesian network, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. If any anomaly is discovered, the immediate treatment is initiated and reported to be submitted to the parties for further action. BSSN also had the Penilaian Mandiri Keamanan Informasi (PAMAN KAMI) index, a practical solution for small and medium enterprises, to secure their business information. PAMAN KAMI is expected to be a foundation for developing strategies and tactics for preventing and mitigating the cyber attacks. BSSN also had Computer's Security Incident Response Team, in the charge of preventing, receiving, reviewing, and responding to cyber security incident reports and activities.

What Can We Do to Protect Us From The Cyberattacks?

As Dr. Joshua said, We should think about the data that we have and how precious the data was. Also, We should think about the activities that we do on the daily basis. If we have sensitive data, we must apply the security according to the sensitivity of the data. Probably we need VPN and antivirus, and we must ensure to choose the good one for the good protection. For practical matters, we shouldn't open a link or document that we are not familiar with, it could contain malware or viruses. And we shouldn't visit websites that are potentially dangerous.

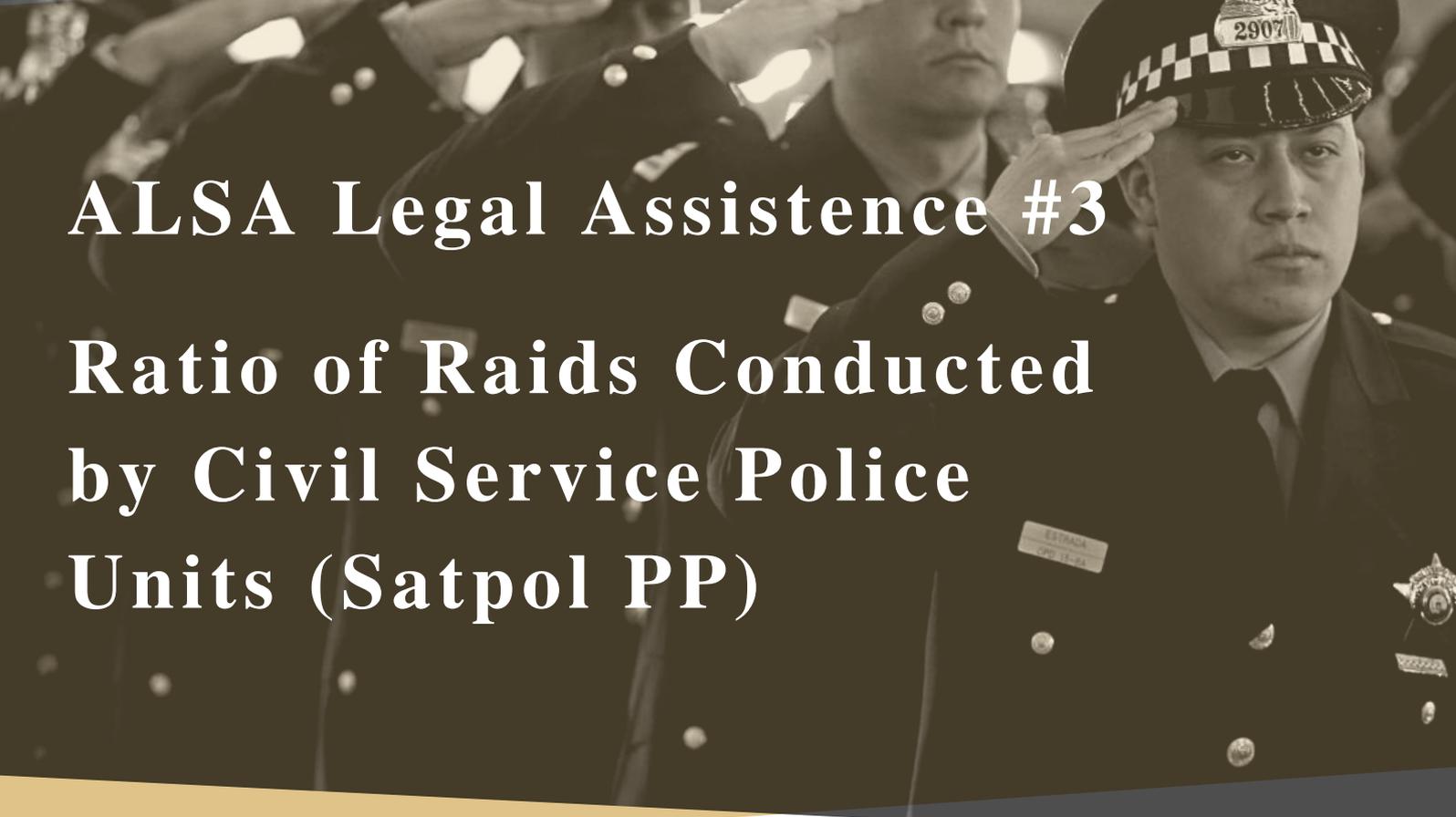
In Case, We Do Experience Cyberattacks, What Should We Do?

If someone experiences and becomes a victim of cyber attack, they can notify BSSN by phone or email with attached evidence, such as photo, screenshot, file, and others. The victim can contact BSSN by phone on 021-78833610 or by email, bantuan70@bssn.go.id.

"Cybersecurity is not something to buy, it is something to do. So let's move forward and begin with ourselves" - Mr. Anton.

Quoted from the closing statement from the moderator, we all can agree that cybercrime is an act that we should be aware of. Because, it can be very swift. We may not realize it and the next thing we know that our data is stolen or our computers hacked. We must implement these measures to protect us from cyber attacks. Right now, the government is currently doing everything they can do to ensure we are safe from cyber attacks.





ALSA Legal Assistance #3

Ratio of Raids Conducted by Civil Service Police Units (Satpol PP)

Questions:

1. a. Is there a legal basis for the raids carried out by Satpol PP on public privacy? Example: hotel room raids.
- b. What should be the regulation for such action?
2. Did the actions of Satpol PP violate or violate the right to privacy of the 1945 Constitution?
3. One of the action ratios of the Satpol PP is to enforce public order and enforce regional regulations.
 - a. What is the phrase public order, das sollen or in theory? Is there a clear definition?
 - b. What if the local regulation regulates things that indirectly violate the law and the constitution?

Thank you “DP” for the question!

The following are the results of our analysis and discussion of your question.

Related with the question given by "DP" there are important points that can be taken, namely the legal regulation of raids by Satpol PP and its relation to the right to privacy and public order.

Before we discuss more deeply about Satpol PP, we need to know the meaning of what is meant by Satpol PP itself. The Civil Service Police Unit is part of the regional apparatus in enforcing regional regulations and administering public order and public peace.[1] The existence of Satpol PP is in every province and district/city and is there to assist the activities of the Regional Head in the implementation of public order and public peace.[2]

First, regarding the legal basis and position as well as the rights and obligations of the Satpol PP. Regulations regarding Satpol PP are regulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as amended by Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government ("UU Pemda") Article 255 which in paragraph (1) reads "police units of the civil service was established to enforce the legislation and Perkada, organizing public order and tranquility, as well as organizing public protection" in paragraph (2) the same article described the authority of municipal police as follows:

undertake action **enforcement non-justice** against community members, apparatus, or legal entities that violate local regulations and/or local regulations;

take action against community members, apparatus, or legal entities that disturb public order and public peace;

carry out **investigative actions** against community members, apparatus, or legal entities suspected of **violating Regional Regulations and/or Regional Regulations;** and

take administrative action against community members, apparatus, or legal entities that violate regional regulations and/or local regulations.

In its derivative regulation, namely Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Civil Service Police Units ("PP 16/2018") Article 7 explains the authority of Satpol PP is the same as that described in the Act above. Further regulations regarding the limits of Satpol PP's authority can also be seen in the Regional Regulations of each region. If we look at the example of the Regulation of the Governor of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 221 of 2009 concerning Instructions for the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2007 concerning Public Order Chapter II concerning the Guidance, Control and Supervision of Public Order in Article 2 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) it is determined that Satpol PP is the implementer of fostering, controlling, and supervising public order and is the main person in charge of these efforts.

Violations of social order are also one of the objects of prosecution for the implementation of public order. Based on the details above, we can conclude that the Satpol PP's authority does not cover raids, but is only limited to carrying out non-judicial controls which are Satpol PP actions to restore public order and public peace against violations of Regional Regulations in a manner and provision in accordance with the law and regulations. not until the judicial process and investigative actions which are Satpol PP actions that do not use coercive measures in order to find data and information.

about alleged violations of Regional Regulations, including recording, documenting or recording events/conditions, and asking for information.[3] Therefore, the raids by the SatpolPP cannot be declared legally based if there are no acts that have been violated in the local regional regulations. There was also an opinion from the Chairperson of YLBHI, Asfinawati regarding the raids in which she explained that raids in hotel rooms should not be carried out and violate the law, because Article 284 of the Criminal Code only ensnares those who are married and commit adultery with people who are not husbands. his wife, so that the article cannot be applied to unmarried couples.[4]

Second, regarding the right to privacy, in the 1945 Constitution, the right to privacy is not explicitly written, but it is implicitly contained in Article 28G paragraph (1) which reads "Everyone has the right to protection of personal self, family, honor, dignity and property under authority, and has the right to a sense of security and protection from the threat of fear to do or not do something which is a human right." [5] In accordance with the 1945 Constitution, the right to privacy is also regulated in Article 17 of the ICCPR which basically means that no one can be disturbed. his personal dealings with similar matters are found in the Constitutional Court Decision Number 50/PUU-VII/2018 which translates it from English to Indonesian.[6] In the context of raids, we need to first see who actually has the right to carry out raids.

The third part of the Criminal Procedure Code concerning Searches explains in detail that searches can be carried out by police investigators for investigation purposes. Here we can see that only police investigators have the right to search a person's private space for investigation purposes. Article 33 of the Criminal Procedure Code also explains that in order to carry out the search, it is necessary to fulfill several conditions that can be accounted for and can be sanctioned if violated. If we relate it to the actions of the Satpol PP, then there is no legal basis for the Satpol PP to conduct raids in the public's private space. If it is proven to have violated the Regional Regulations, the Satpol PP also cannot carry out raids just like that, it is necessary to be accompanied by police investigators to investigate whether the action has fulfilled the elements of an immoral act offense.

Third, regarding public order as has been mentioned several times before. Broadly speaking, public order is not only limited to the existing positive law, but also includes the values, habits, and legal principles that develop in society.[7] However, there is no clear definition of the word 'public order', so we can still refer to the law made by the judges through their decisions.[8] In Government Regulation No. 6 of 2010 concerning the Civil Service Police Unit, public order is coupled with public peace and is defined as a dynamic condition that allows the Government, Regional Government, and the community to carry out their activities in a peaceful, orderly and orderly manner.[9] Judging from the applicable provisions, we can conclude that the government defines public order as a condition concerning the sustainability of government and how government activities can take place properly.

Answering the last question from "DP", what if the Regional Regulation contradicts the Law above? Legislation has been hierarchically regulated in Law Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation Article 7 paragraph (1).[10]

So when there is a Regional Regulation regarding Satpol PP that contradicts the above regulations, the regulation will be null and void.[11] For example, in May 2016, there were four Malang Regional Regulations which were canceled because they regulate the authority of the Malang Regency Government to carry out several activities that are contrary to the Regional Government Law. [12] So, it is possible that if a Regional Regulation concerning Satpol PP is found whose contents are proven to be contrary to the 1945 Constitution, MPR Decrees, Laws/Regulations in Lieu of Law, and Government Regulations, it will be canceled.

Thus we can conclude that based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government Article 255 and Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 Article 7 that the authority of Satpol PP does not cover raids and raids carried out by Satpol PP have no legal basis. Raids can only be carried out by police investigators for investigation purposes only and in their implementation there are also provisions that must be met. Public order is not explained in detail in Indonesian laws and regulations and is still a gray matter and therefore, the notion of public order can be deduced from the judges' decisions, which if concluded in general terms are a provision based on positive law which also includes the values and principles of law and general justice that develop in society.[13] The laws and regulations that are formed are appropriate not to conflict with the regulations above and when they conflict, the regulations will be null and void by law.

Thus the results of our analysis and discussion, may be useful!

ns, the regulation will be null and void.[11] For example, in May 2016, there were four Malang Regional Regulations which were canceled because they regulate the authority of the Malang Regency Government to carry out several activities that are contrary to the Regional Government Law.[12] So, it is possible that if a Regional Regulation concerning Satpol PP is found whose contents are proven to be contrary to the 1945 Constitution, MPR Decrees, Laws/Regulations in Lieu of Law, and Government Regulations, it will be canceled.

***The answers to these ALSA Legal Assistance questions do not have permanent and binding legal force, and cannot be used as evidence in court. ALSA Legal Assistance and ALSA LC UGM cannot be sued or prosecuted for any statements, errors, inaccuracies, or deficiencies in any content submitted on the ALSA Legal Assistance page.**

For further legal opinion, it is recommended to contact a professional who has expertise in the field*

[1] Government Regulation No. 6 of 2010 concerning Civil Service Police Unit, Article 1 paragraph (8).

[2] Ibid., Article 2 paragraph (1).

[3] Explanation of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 255 paragraph (2) letters a and c. [4] Permata, Adinda, "Since when being alone in a hotel room is a state affair?", <https://asumsi.co/post/sejak-apan-berduaan-di-kamar-hotel-jadi-urusan-negara>, accessed on May 24, 2021.

[5] Dramanda, Wicaksana, "Does the Right to Privacy Include Human Rights?", <https://www.Hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/review/lt4f5f850ec2388/apakah-hak-top-privasi-including-ham/> accessed on April 8, 2021.

[6] Article 17 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

[7] Harahap, M. Yahya, 2005, Civil Procedure Law, Sinar Graphic, Jakarta.

[8] Pangaribuan, Luhut, "The definition of 'public order' is still confusing", <https://www.Hukumonline.com/berita/baca/hol998/definisi-keertiban-umum-masih-simpang-siur?page=all> accessed on 9 April 2021

[9] Government Regulation No. 6 of 2010 concerning Civil Service Police Units Praja, Article 1 paragraph (10).

[10] Law Number 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation, Article 7 paragraph (1).

[11] Arsil, "Hierarchy of Legislation", <https://www.Hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/ulasan/cl1304/hierarki-peraturan-perundangundang/>, accessed on April 9, 2021.

[12] Purmono, Abdi, "Four Malang Regency Regulation Canceled", <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/781492/4-peraturan-area-kabupaten-malang-dibatalkan/full&view=ok>, accessed on April 9, 2021.

[13] M. Yahya Harahap in the legalonline.com discussion with the theme "Problematics of Executing Decisions Foreign Arbitration in Indonesia", on Wednesday, March 31, 2010.

[13] M. Yahya Harahap in the legalonline.com discussion with the theme "Problematics of Executing Decisions Foreign Arbitration in Indonesia", on Wednesday, March 31, 2010.

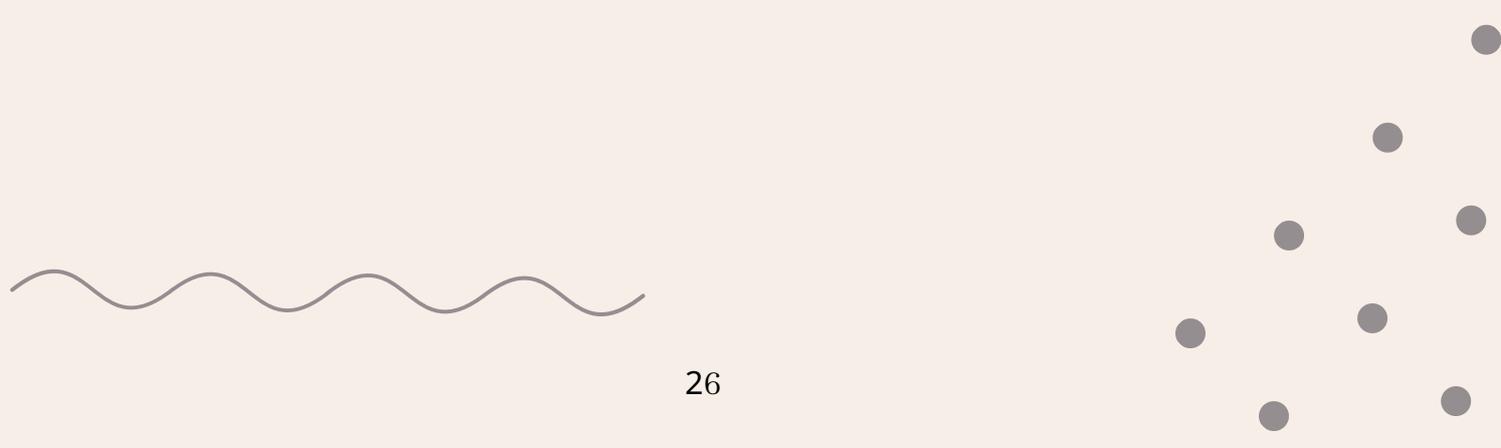


top

io

o

viral



Short Film 'All Too Well' by Taylor Swift, based on her love story with Jake Gyllenhaal?

After gaining success from her previous re-record album, 'Fearless (Taylor's Version)', she is now back with a new record from one of her hit albums, RED, with the release of a short film with the title 'All Too Well, short film' from one of her masterpieces in the album with the same title. This short film is directed by Taylor herself and also stars Sadie Sink and Dylan O' Brien. However, Taylor Swift was also famous for pouring his love story into his works. The film 'All Too Well' has received a lot of exposure from the public and fans, because the song has many lyrics that satirize her

her ex-lover, Jake Gyllenhaal. However, quoting from a source, Jake Gyllenhaal doesn't care about it at all, even though his name became trending on the same day as the release of the short film 'All Too Well' and the album 'RED (Taylor's Version)'

The thrill of watching a Halloween Drive-Thru-style horror film in Jakarta

JKTgo is back with its latest breakthrough. The sensation of watching a horror movie in a car, with the title Halloween 'Terowongan Casablanca' Drive-Thru. Different from haunted houses in general, Halloween Drive-Thru visitors are given a different experience entering the haunted house which is located in the parking zone mall of Indonesia, Kelapa Gading, Jakarta, by private vehicle. In addition to adding to the mystical impression, visitors are also given a special radio channel to play while entering the Halloween Drive-Thru area. Are you still dare to try?



Re-enactment of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) level 3 before of Christmas and New Year

Learning from the surge in Covid cases that occurred last year to early this year, the Government will again impose PPKM level 3 during the Christmas and New Year holidays. This rule is implemented from December 24 to January 2, 2022.



The concert that took the lives of 10, netizens cancelled Travis Scott?

Successfully holding his AstroWorld Concert in various major cities in America, Travis Scott again held his concert in Houston, USA. As many as 50,000 fans of this American rapper filled NRG Park in the city of Houston, USA. The concert initially went well but things got messy when Travis started performing on stage. People began to scream for help yet Travis Scott still continued his performance. Approximately, 8 people reportedly died in the accident and many got injured. People were assuming that Travis Scott is the one who's responsible for this accident and they started to cancel him on the internet.

5.

The ratification of the regulation of the ministry of education number 30 in 2021. Is this a new hope for the academic community?

Sexual violence can occur anywhere and anytime, including in an education environment like campuses. Quoted from The minister of education, culture and high education, Nadiem Makarim, this matter is like an iceberg. Many cases of sexual violence covered up because they are considered to tarnish the good name of the campus, this is clearly very detrimental to the victim. The ratification of the Minister of Education, Culture, and High Education 30 of 2021 regarding the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) in Higher Education can be a great hope for the academic community in the campus environment.

Tracing the practice of polygamy training by Narasi tv team get into the society nerves

6.

Tracing the practice of polygamy training conducted by the narasi tv team has attracted a lot of attention from the public. This 22-minute video features the story of Kiai Hafidid who claims to be a polygamist mentor and provides paid training on polygamy. Kiai Hafidid himself has 4 wives and admits that he has been married for 6 times, one of which is his own student whom he married when his student was 16 years old. This video can be accessed on the official youtube channel belonging to narration tv.

7. The uncertainty of the Sexual Violence case at KPI



MS, a victim of sexual violence that occurred at the Indonesian broadcasting commission, has yet to find justice for himself. After his open letter went viral on the internet, MS was summoned by his superiors for the controlling matters. It didn't stop there, even though he had been deactivated, MS still had to fill out work absences online twice a day, and was still burdened with several work from KPI. MS claimed to have reported it to the authorities but the report was ignored, and until now he has not received clarity on his report.

8. Nirina Zubir sued her former household member for the land mafia case

Indonesian artist Nirina Zubir sued her former household assistant for fraud and falsification of letters by her former household assistant and one of the notaries. For this crime committed by her former household assistant, Nirina Zubir's family received a loss of up to 17 billion. Her former household assistant is suspected of falsifying land documents owned by Nirina Zubir's family with her husband and a notary partner.



9.

Marvel fans are again surprised by the appearance of a new superhero in The Eternals

The arrival of a new superhero in the film The Eternals has succeeded in making Marvel Cinematic Universe fans excited. This film, starring Gemma Chan, Angelina Jolie, and many other top artists, tells the story of Ajak, Sersi, Ikaris, Kingo, Sprite, Phastos, Makkari, Druig, Gilgamesh, and Thena sent by the Celestial Arishem to Earth on their starship, the Domo, to exterminate the invasive Deviants. The film will simultaneously be shown in Indonesian cinemas starting on November 10, 2021.



The collaboration of three musicians from Indonesia successfully closed the Head In The cloud stage

Niki Zefanya, Rich Brian and newcomer rapper Warren Hue successfully closed the 2021 Head Head in the Cloud stage. The three musicians from Indonesia performed their collaboration song, California. The concert, which was held by the music label 88 Rising, was attended by many well-known musicians such as Joji, Eaj, DPR Live, DPR Ian, Seori, Bibi, Stephanie Poetri and many other artists.

10.





UNIVERSITAS
GADJAH MADA



FISIPOPOL UGM
KMS
Rekayasa Mahasiswa Sosiologi



HIMIESPA
Himpunan Mahasiswa Ilmu Ekonomi FEB UGM



Policy Paper

ALSA Care and Legal Coaching Clinic 2021

Yogyakarta Berkeadilan Bagi Pekerja Perempuan: Aktualisasi Perlindungan Hak Pekerja Perempuan di Sektor Informal

bit.ly/PolicyPaperCLCCUGM2021



**To Inspire and To Aspire,
ALSA, Always be One!**