

# Hermeneutics of The Novel "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" In The Perspective of The Corporate Strategy for Mineral Downstreaming Program

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**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study is how to interpret a writing using Jurgen Habermas' critical hermeneutic analysis, so that readers are able to trace the facts behind a manuscript, even from a fictional narrative of a novel, because there is always a meaning behind a text. This study uses qualitative methods of analytical descriptive phenomenology with secondary data. The analytical variables in this critical hermeneutics method are (1) Artifactual, that is, what is written in the novel; (2) Authentic, is facts and phenomena that occur in the real world; (3) Objectivity, namely opinions and information from experts; (4) Subjectivity, which is the opinion or thought of the researcher; (5) Existence, which is taken from Martin Heidegger's Dasein of Hermeneutic theory, is the conformity with the facts. The result of this study is that the 13 mining problems told in the narrative of the novel "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" (Keep Being Stupid Don't Be Smart) have similarities with the reality that occurs in Indonesia. This research produces a concept of Investigative Literacy, which is a combination of literary works with journalistic products that are analyzed with critical hermeneutic methods will produce literacy skills that encourage readers to search for facts from a manuscript or story.

**Keywords:** critical hermeneutics, corporate strategy, mineral downstream, fiction novel

## INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia is a country with very abundant natural resources that prosper this nation. The function of a state based on the Constitution 45 article 33 paragraph (3) The earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest possible prosperity of the people. However, it should be known

and understood that based on the 3rd amendment there is paragraph (4) The national economy is held based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and economic unity. The phenomenon that is happening today is that there are so many facts that

contradict the provisions of the Constitution 45 article 33 paragraph (4).

Based on these provisions, it is very clear and clear that Indonesia's natural resources are to prosper the people and the Government should prioritize the principles of togetherness, fairness, independence, and environmental insight in implementation. It is ironic if the Downstream program under the pretext of investment that often intersects with agrarian problems and environmental damage always causes conflicts and tends to harm the people (indigenous peoples). Investments that are always in the name of the prosperity of the people, it is not uncommon for policies taken to deprive people of their rights. There were at least 692 agrarian conflicts that occurred from January 2023 to August 2023, as reported by (Suyarandika, 2023). Conflict handling that does not consider a humanist approach always triggers bloody conflicts, considering that Indonesia consists of 1,340 ethnic groups, where each ethnic group has different norms, ethical values and social values.

If examined more deeply, the astonishing fact conveyed by Saan Mustafa, deputy chairman of Commission II of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia said that land ownership in Indonesia is 68% controlled by 1% of large business groups and corporations, as reported by the official website of (Redaksi, 2022). Efforts to maintain a balance between exploration and people's welfare as well as environmental preservation must continue to be carried out because if these natural resources are seized by authoritarian regimes that are pro-

oligarchic and capitalist, destruction and destruction will occur. Who is downstream for? This question disturbs the common sense of the nation considering that the downstream of minerals should be dominated by state-owned enterprises but in fact dominated by foreign corporations, in this case China or local corporations affiliated with China. Special Staff of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources for the Acceleration of Mineral and Coal Governance Irwandy Arif stated that as many as 90% of nickel downstream factories in Indonesia collaborate with China, as reported by (Muliawati, 2023).

There are various means to voice protests related to the implementation of government in energy and natural resource management such as NGOs or environmental NGOs, mass media, social media, short films or documentaries including print media in the form of scientific books, research journals and others. The struggle carried out by NGO activists or environmental NGOs in an effort to protect the environment is not an easy thing, steep roads and strong high walls sometimes hinder efforts to uphold justice for environmental conservation.

Criticism of natural resource management policies was conveyed by Haris Azhar and Fatia through a podcast, which resulted in a report of defamation allegations filed by the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan related to a podcast entitled "There is Lord Luhut Behind the Economic-Ops Intan Jaya Military Relations!! General BIN also exists!!", but luckily Haris Azhar and Fatia were acquitted by the East Jakarta District Court, because it was not proven. From various political events that occurred

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during 2023, it resulted in a decrease in the score of Indonesia's democratic performance at 6.53 points or ranked 56 on a scale of 1-200. Indonesia's Democracy score decreased by 2 points compared to 2022 by 6.71 points. With a score of 6.53 points, Indonesia, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), is included in the category of flawed democracies, as reported by the (Subarkah, 2024).

The phenomenon in this study is when various methods and media are used to criticize public policies, one of which is through print media in the form of fiction novels, but on the other hand, the democracy index in Indonesia is declining and efforts to silence and criminalize parties criticize government policies that are not pro-people. The researcher elaborates on the fictional narrative presented in the novel entitled "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" by Tere Liye which then correlates with the existing phenomena, facts and data from various reliable sources related to corporate strategies engaged in mining downstream programs under the pretext of national investment or called the National Strategic Program (PSN). This novel by Tere Liye, which was published on February 1, 2024 or 2 weeks before the 2024 elections, is a medium for conveying information in the form of a fictional novel using hermeneutic, critical phenomenological communication language with a satirical tone, which is a unique but still informative and argumentative way and able to open up readers' insights related to public policy.

Based on data from PISA (Program for International Student Assessment), Indonesia ranks in the bottom 11 out of 81 countries recorded in 2022 related to

literacy levels. This is a concern for this nation, considering that the Government has launched a Golden Indonesia 2045, but policies related to education have not been able to boost the nation's literacy level. With the emergence of fiction novels that have political educational content, it is hoped that it will be able to increase the reading interest of the nation's next generation of young people to be more intelligent and concerned about public policy. Quoting a sentence from Bertolt Brecht, who is a poet from Germany, once said: "The worst blindness is political blindness. He does not hear, does not speak and does not participate in political events. He did not know that the cost of living, the price of peanuts, the price of fish, the price of flour, the cost of rent, the price of shoes and medicine, all depended on political decisions.

This research takes the object of analysis from a fictional novel to attract the reading interest of the younger generation and academics as well as students or students to open up insight into the world of politics which is packaged in a fictional narrative and presented in an interesting way to follow and arouse curiosity about the facts that actually occur in the social life of the community which may have escaped the attention of the millennial generation and Generation Z who are always considered by the frenzy The busy world of entertainment and various less educational content on social media. Therefore, it is important for the young generation and the educated to take a role in the development of this nation by encouraging the creation of "Good Government" because good government must be filled by people

who have integrity and intellect supported by morals and ethics in running a clean and socially just government for all Indonesian people.

This research is based on the elaboration of fictional narratives related to the corporate strategy of mineral downstream (mining) by correlating with events, facts and data that occurred in the Republic of Indonesia. The fictional narrative outlined in the novel "Teruslah Bodoh jangan Pintar" provides a fairly comprehensive narrative illustration of what happens behind investment projects in the form of mineral downstream. The phenomenon that occurred in Indonesia is related to the mineral downstream policy which began in 2020 which was then followed by the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2021 concerning the Investment Acceleration Task Force. The Task Force is chaired by the Minister of Investment and the Head of the Capital Stabilization Coordinating Board (BKPM) with the deputy chairman being the Deputy Attorney General and the Deputy Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Wakapolri). The composition of this Task Force shows us that economic affairs involve the Judiciary element represented by the Deputy Attorney General and the State Apparatus represented by the Deputy Chief of Police. On the other hand, there are several high-ranking officials who own mining corporations, one of which is PT Meta Mineral Pradana. Reporting from the (Redaksi., 2024), citing a report by the Mining Advocacy Network (Jatam), the corporation holds two nickel Mining Business Permits (IUP) in North Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi with an area of 470 hectares and 165.5 hectares,

respectively. These shareholders include PT Rifa Capital with 10% and PT Bersama Papua Unggul with 90%. These two corporations belong to Bahlil Lahadalia who is still active as the Minister of Investment and Head of BKPM as well as active in the Land Use Planning and Investment Planning Task Force.

Public trust is disturbed when the Executive as a policy implementer turns out to have a business in the same scope, thus creating a potential conflict of interest. In line with that, the government encourages people to buy electric vehicles, one of which is electric motorcycles (two-wheeled). Electrum, is a joint venture of PT TBS Energi Utama Tbk. (TOBA) and PT GoTo Gojek Tokopedia Tbk. (GOTO). PT TBS Energi Utama Tbk which is owned by Luhut Binsar Panjaitan's nephew (Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment), namely Pandu Sjahrir who is the CEO of Electrum, then PT GOTO in which there is Nadiem Anwar Makarim, one of the owners who is also still active as the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Mendikbud ristek). Electric motorcycles that will use Nickel Manganese Cobalt (MNC) material are industries that are boosted in the Downstream program. From the description above, it shows that this country's high-ranking officials have transformed into oligarchs who have economic interests in carrying out government policies as assistants to the President, this is shown by the emergence of a subsidy policy for every purchase of electric motorcycles of 10 million per unit based on the Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) No.13 of 2023 concerning amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Energy and

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Mineral Resources No.3 of 2023 concerning General Guidelines Government Assistance in the Program to Convert Motorcycles with Combustion Motor Drives into Battery-Based Electric Motorcycles, reported by web page (Hardiantoro, A & Nur Afifah, 2024). As we know that subsidies are assistance from the government taken from the state budget and of course this will burden the state's finances which will eventually be charged on tax revenues.

All of the above phenomena are illustrated in the novel ""Teruslah Bodoh jangan Pintar"" which is the object of this study to be analyzed and compared with the facts that occur in the field. The downstream mining and minerals, which has always been heralded by the Joko Widodo regime and will be promoted by president-elect Prabowo Subianto, has actually carried out many corrupt practices by SOE officials and brokers who collaborate with affiliated private companies to corrupt the flow of funds from illegal tin mining. and all these business practices were carried out as if they escaped government supervision with the revelation of the PT Timah corruption case which allegedly cost the state 300 T and one of the perpetrators was Harvey Moeis as President Commissioner of the coal company PT Multi Harapan Utama as the husband of artist Sandra Dewi. Harvey who owns shares in various coal companies such as PT Refined Bangka Tin, PT Sariwiguna Bina Sentosa, PT Stanindo Inti Perkasa, CV Venus Inti Perkasa, and PT Tinindo Internusa. In accordance with the results of research by the Journal International The Policy on Tin Mining in Bangka in 2019, it proves that it is true that there has been a domination of tin mining by

a group of businessmen and government officials who have actually robbed the earth's wealth that should be able to prosper the people. The corrupt practices that have been carried out during the period 2015 – 2022 show how greedy the businessmen and officials involved in this practice are not caring about the damage to the environment and community welfare as well as losses from state revenue.

This country rich in mining products is not really fully managed for the welfare of the nation, citing the statement of former KPK chairman Abraham Samad that each Indonesian citizen can earn Rp. 20 million per month if the corruption gap in the mining sector can be overcome. Abraham assessed that this statement referred to an analysis conducted by the KPK 10 years ago. Furthermore, "The analysis is like this, it's not just corruption, but there is a total loss. So there must be state revenue obtained from the mining sector so that it is lost. So, if mining governance is optimized, corruption loopholes are closed, other irregularities are closed, then state revenue from the mining sector, if we calculate, can pay people, ASN, and Police Rp. 20 million," as reported by the (Ernes, 2023). The corruption in tin mining carried out by PT Timah Tbk. It's proves that Abraham Samad's statement is proven. If the Indonesian people are concerned about government policies related to the world of mining, then the supervision process in the practice of illegal mining can be optimized from various irregularities that can harm state finances, losses to the community and environmental damage as well as disturbances in the health of the surrounding community

due to pollution and pollution caused by it.

Various cases of environmental damage that cause casualties are explained in the novel "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" in detail and argumentatively so as to provide a logical illustration for the reader in understanding the situation presented in the novel's narrative. The argumentative descriptive narrative in this novel will be dissected with a critical hermeneutic study method to explore the problematic narrative of the mining world and what moral messages the author wants to convey to his readers so that what is implicitly written in the novel has relevance to facts and reality that must be observed as a social phenomenon and needs to be addressed wisely. Because government policies related to the governance of the mining and mineral world cannot be underestimated, this needs to be given special attention so that the nation has political awareness.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative method of analytical descriptive phenomenology with secondary data from government policies and news from various media by referring to a case study from the novel "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" (Keep Being Stupid, Don't Be Smart) by Tere Liye as an analysis test, and is equipped with views and arguments from various sources.

This study analyzes the corporate strategy of downstream minerals (especially nickel) in the novel version of "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" by Tere Liye, by focusing on the strategy scheme narrated in the novel by referring to facts, data and phenomena that occur in

the field by referring to Government policies. The researcher will carry out novel narrative hermeneutics in his analysis techniques. The points researched in this study are based on the corporate strategy presented in the novel version of "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" regarding (1) Large ponds that were excavated from mining were not reclaimed, resulting in casualties due to drowning; (2) Silence of citizens, activists, and journalists; (3) Mining projects are an issue that the Presidential Candidate sells during the election; (4) Campaign funds from mining companies to election participants; (5) Mining activities that cause environmental pollution and disease for local residents; (6) Violence against residents who protest mining, experience persecution and cause casualties; (7) The environmental assessment process in the preparation of the EIA does not involve community representatives; (8) Conflicts over the acquisition of mining land; (9) Illegal mining projects are backed by officials; (10) The use of Chinese foreign workers (TKA); (11) Officials in charge of mining as well as mining business actors, so that conflicts of interest arise; (12) Environmental awards to mining companies that have caused environmental damage; (13) The government's fiscal policy is considered detrimental to state revenue, such as a 20-year tax holiday and a 0% royalty.

From the various problems above, the researcher refers to the corporate strategy theory of Collis and Montgomery (2005) in (Wibowo, 2020) defines corporate strategy as a way for corporations to create value through the configuration and coordination of activities in various markets. There are

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three keys to that definition: creating value, configuration and coordination. If it is associated with the story of this novel, then the value strategy is seen from how the Company does: (1) imagery towards the community; (2).configuration, which is how the Company develops an operational strategy by optimizing all resources owned by the Company; (3) Coordination, which is how mining companies coordinate and coalition with various parties, including the government.

This research also refers to Jurgen Habermas's concept of critical hermeneutics, which is the merger between objectivity and subjectivity, between the scientist and the philosophical, between the authentic and the articulate. Habermas' contribution theory as a paradigm that emphasizes dialogue in using consensus to seek truth, (Malihah, 2023). According to Martin Heidegger in (Littlejohn, 2017) it is said that the reality of something is not known by careful analysis or reduction, but by natural experiences created by the use of language in everyday life. Martin Heidegger further says that something real is what is experienced through the use of language in context: "Words and language are not packages in which everything is put in for the good of those who write and speak. However, in words and language, everything is there." This philosophy is known as *the Hermeneutic of Dasein* which means the interpretation of existence. From the reference to the theoretical concept, this research aims to increase the ability of public awareness and concern about the impact caused by the mineral

downstream program, so that with high literacy skills, the community's analytical power towards government policies becomes more objective, rational and able to activate common sense in determining attitudes. From the narrative of the novel and the conceptual model used in this study, the researcher uses Habermas' Critical Hermeneutic Theory.

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

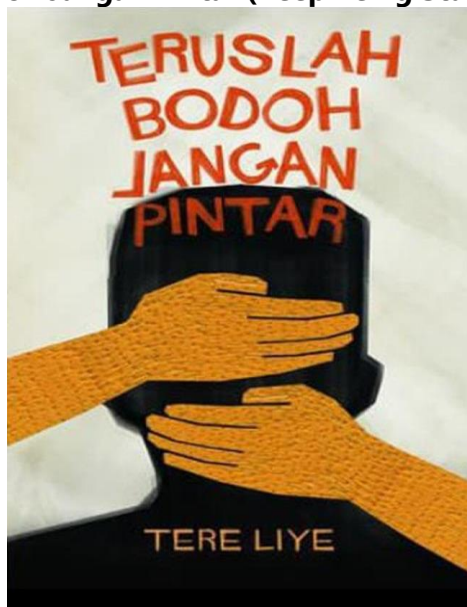
The object of this research is a novel by Tere Liye which was published in early February 2024 with the sarcastic title " Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar ", the novel is a fictional novel that tells the problems of the mining world with all kinds of conflicts between entrepreneurs, rulers, environmental activists and citizens, which is presented with an argumentative narrative with additional dramatization, but does not reduce the substance of the context of the problems raised in this novel.

Writer Tere Liye has the real name Darwis who was born on May 21, 1979, is the son of a farmer who has the profession of an accountant. Tere Liye debuted by writing a novel titled Hapalan Sholat Delisa in 2005 which was later adopted into a movie. Until 2024 Tere Liye has published more than 50 books and novels. Some of his famous novels such as Moonlight Sinking in Your Face, About You, My Father (not) Liar, The Land of Bedebah, Rain, are very famous among novel enthusiasts in Indonesia.

With a myriad of literary works, Tere Liye has been awarded as the best writer in the IKAPI Award in 2016, and 2 of her novels entitled Rindu and About You won the award as the best Islamic

Book of Adult Fiction in the Islamic Book Award in 2017.

**Figure 1**  
**Novel Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar (Keep Being Stupid, Don't Be Smart)**



This 373-page novel describes in great detail the problems of chaos that spark a high curiosity for readers, is the story of this novel really fictional? For readers, this novel can provide a fairly comprehensive illustration related to government policies that regulate the mining sector.

### **Research Results**

The analysis process in this study uses a critical hermeneutic method to 13 problems presented in the novel *Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar*. The researcher conducted a research description using the concept of Habermas Critical Hermeneutics, which is the analysis of the meaning of a manuscript by combining objectivity and subjectivity, between the scientist and the philosophical, between the authentic and the articulate. However, in this study, 5 analysis variables were taken, namely:

1. Articulative, that is, what is said or written by the author in the novel, is

in the form of the narration of the story and the dialogue of the characters, which is hereinafter called: "written in the novel".

2. Authentic, i.e. the actual state or facts and phenomena that occur in the real world, which is hereinafter called: "facts and phenomena."
3. Objectivity, i.e. impartiality and not assumptions (researchers), but opinions or statements from experts, such as environmental activists, observers, and public officials on the issues analyzed in this study, as well as opinions from sources who have participated in interviews in this study, hereinafter referred to: "Expert information."
4. Subjectivity, which is the view or opinion of the researcher on the message conveyed in the novel with facts and phenomena that occur in Indonesia, so that it becomes material for drawing conclusions, which is



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further called: "the opinion of the researcher."

5. Existence, is the conclusion of a series of analytical variables that are used as hypotheses of each object of research problems, which is further called: "Conformity with facts,"

From the results of Habermas's critical hermeneutic analysis, the researcher completes the results of the analysis with the Hermeneutic Theory of Existence of Dasein (Heidegger) as a conclusion of each object of analysis, whether the text studied has a correspondence with facts and phenomena? Or it doesn't have a fit.

The following are the results of the research:

1. Story 1: A large pond that was excavated from a mining excavation that was not reclaimed, claimed lives due to drowning.
  - a. Written in the novel:  
*"And you, Ahmad, how many times do you have to tell me, don't swim in this former mine pool! Dangerous! You should have prevented your friends instead of playing water ball."*  
(p. 18).  
Badrun's body was finally found. Brought by residents to his house. Cold, stiff. The skin is wrinkled. After being submerged overnight among the mud at the bottom of the pond.  
(p. 23)

### **Facts and phenomena :**

Former mining pits in Kalimantan have claimed many lives. Based on a 2021 report, 40 people died due to the existence of holes, including in the area of the candidate for the National Capital City (IKN). The data of 40 people recorded in the report belongs to the East Kalimantan Mining Advocacy

Network (Jatam). From 2011 to 2021, former mining pits in East Kalimantan have claimed lives 40 times, as reported by the (Redaksi., 2022).

Referring to Law No. 4 of 2009, mining companies are required to carry out all reclamation and post-mining activities as well as deposit reclamation and post-mining guarantee funds. However, through the revision of Law No. 4 of 2009 to Law No. 3 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, article 96 letter (b) which reads: *In the application of good mining engineering principles, IUP or IUPK holders are obliged to carry out: (b) management and monitoring of the Mining environment, including Reclamation and/or Post-Mining activities.*

### **Expert testimony.**

Reporting from (Redaksi., 2021), the Coordinator of WALHI Riau-Riau Islands, Rico Kurniawan, argued that "the government's slow attitude to address this problem can be considered as neglect of the environment damaged by bauxite, land sand and granite mining in a number of areas in the Riau Islands." He further stated that "The condition of the former mine, if not reclaimed, will endanger the environment and safety around the mine pit."

### **Researcher's opinion :**

News related to the case of the death of 40 people due to drowning in a former mining pond, has never been a *headline* in the mass media, national TV or online media. So that this case is not in the spotlight of the community. Based on data from Jatam, the case of residents drowning in puddles or ponds that have been excavated since 2011, should be a

consideration and evaluation of the implementation of the Mineral and Mineral Law that has existed since 2009. However, what happened was the weakening of the enforcement of the rules by revising the Mineral and Mineral Law, thus pampering mining entrepreneurs and investors from their obligation to reclaim former mines which ultimately cost dozens of lives, dominated by children.

#### **Conformity with facts.**

Referring to the narrative text written in the novel and the facts that occurred in the mining world in Indonesia, there is the same problem or conformity with the facts, namely the large excavation of the former mining was left abandoned so that it became a large pond and swallowed many victims.

2. Story 2: The act of silencing villagers and journalists by the authorities against the mining case.

#### **Written in the novel**

The second story: The act of silencing villagers and journalists by the authorities against the mining case

Major Bacok pasted the papers on the forehead of the Hamlet Head. "Are you pretending to be stupid or really stupid, heh? You talked to reporters? Major Bacok exclaimed, "Read this! This reporter wrote the testimony of residents about the incident two years ago. Not enough, the money that the mine owner gave you, heh? How much did you get paid by that journalist?"

"Useless.. Mr. Kadus! You can tell a thousand journalists, please. But we check all magazines and newspapers before they are published. The editor-in-chief is obliged to notify us if there is such a writing. This article will never be published. One phone call from the head

office will make him stop printing. CONFESS! You're the one who told the story, heh?" (p.33)

#### **Facts and phenomena**

Reporting from the (Nugroho, 2023). WALHI East Java said that the limestone mining demonstration that resulted in three Bojonegoro residents becoming defendants was a form of silencing. The defendants were charged with the rubber article of Law No. 3 of 2020 concerning Mineral and Mineral Resources article 162. The three Sumuragung residents are Akhmad Imron (40), Isbandi (35) and Parno (39). They were reported by PT Wira Bumi Sejati (WBS) to the Police for obstructing mining activities. Director of WALHI East Java, Wahyu Eka Setyawan said, PT WBS used rubber article 162 to police three residents of Sumuragung Village. "In it, they were accused of obstructing mining activities, so they were policed," he said, Saturday (9/9/2023).

#### **Expert testimony.**

Reflecting on the case of Daniel, who is an environmental activist in Karimunjawa, who was charged with the ITE Law. Daniel's legal advisor from the Iluni UI Advocacy Team, Julius Hebrani, emphasized that freedom of opinion and fighting for the right to a clean and healthy environment are rights that must be respected and guaranteed by the 45th Constitution and its amendments. He further said that "the silencing of Daniel's brother is a violation of the civil rights of Indonesian citizens." as reported by the online news page (Nurrahman, 2024)

"Good people there have to say that it is true that it must be changed, but in practice in the business environment, I think it is just *lips service*. Because yes. On the other hand, what we criticize is

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not a really neutral person, I mean like this, when we criticize someone, there must be a neutral person who is a judge in the sense here... government, because this is our aspiration that entrepreneurs should be like this, yes. Because the government is also there, the conflict of interest is like,"

This was conveyed by Yudha in an interview session in commenting on information disclosure and the right of citizens to know the correct information according to the facts is a necessity.

A different opinion was expressed by the Ninda, who represents the readers of the novel from the Millennial generation, saying:

"So when I see the media in Indonesia as if this media has been sold, it has been sold, it means that journalism is a profession where like me who works as a translator should act neutrally and on the principle of innocence, we listen to two sides. However, in realistic conditions."

### **Researcher's Opinion**

The narrative conveyed from the novel about the efforts made by the company through the Mineral and Mineral Law which stipulates that the act of obstructing mining activities is considered an illegal activity that can be criminalized by Law No. 3 of 2020 concerning Mineral and Mineral Resources article 162 which reads:

*Any person who obstructs or interferes with the activities of the Mining Business of IUP, IUPK, IPR or SIPB holders who have met the conditions as referred to in article 136 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp 100,000,000.00 (a million rupiah).*

This article is clearly used as a tool for mining to silence the voices of the people, especially residents who receive adverse impacts from mining activities. The revised articles actually benefit businessmen and oppress their own people who fight for justice.

If we pay attention, the portion of news or airing for mining cases is very small or even rarely raised as a *headline*, the result is the concern and awareness of the Indonesian people related to mining policy with all existing problems, very minimal and even tend not to know about it. Public literacy is still low and the level of education is insufficient, as well as efforts to socialize the rules and policies that are enacted are not understood or even known by the lower people, this is what makes the people always victims of government policies.

### **Conformity with facts.**

From the description of the analysis in the 2nd story, the researcher concluded that the story of silencing citizens, activists and journalists against mining cases, in fact did occur in Indonesia, so that the fictional narrative in the novel is in accordance with facts and phenomena and the events are real.

3. Story 3: Mining projects are an issue that the presidential candidate sold during the presidential election under the pretext of increasing the economy and investment.

### **Written in the Novel**

Story 3: Mining projects are an issue that the presidential candidate sold during the presidential election under the pretext of increasing the economy and investment.

The host asked the presidential candidate:

Host : "About the concession of a

giant project owned by PT Semesta Minerals & Mining,"

Presidential Candidates : "Oh, about that." The presidential candidate smiled.

Host : "According to the latest data, the mine project will took 40,000 hectares of land, replace 25,000 residents in 30 villages, 2 sub-districts..."

Presidential Candidates : "Not eviction, but relocation. Shift." Candidate The president interrupted, still smiling.

Host : "What is your attitude if elected president? Will it continue or cancel?"

Presidential Candidates : "Of course everything must be discussed carefully. First we need the project. So that the economy of the population rises. New jobs. The area has been left behind for decades. Thankfully, it turns out that there is a large mine content. Treasure. Whether it continues or not, it needs to be discussed first." (pp. 62-63)

### **Facts and phenomena**

Reporting from the (Redaksi, 2023), Prospective Presidential Candidate (Bacapres) Prabowo Subianto at that time, emphasized that he would continue the downstream program if elected as president of the Republic of Indonesia. Prabowo reminded Indonesia that it has extraordinary natural resources such as nickel and capture fisheries. This wealth must be capital. "This is the capital that we must use but the problem is that so far the Indonesian people have not been good at maintaining and managing this wealth," he added.

In line with Prabowo Subianto's attitude, Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka at this time is diligent in echoing Nickel Downstream as the flagship program of candidate pair Number 02. As reported by the Antara

page on the (Hamida, 2024). In the second Vice Presidential debate, Gibran mentioned the word downstream 12 times. At most at the closing of the debate 5 times. It is known that of the three Vice Presidential Candidates, Gibran is indeed the one who excels and wants to continue the downstream program previously carried out by President Jokowi.

### **Expert testimony**

Reporting from the (Intan, 2024), Based on a Climate Right International (CRI) report released on January 17, one of the largest nickel industries currently operated by PT Indonesia Nikel Weda Bay Industrial Park (IWIP) has caused deforestation, human rights violations and environmental pollution. CRI researcher Krista Shennum said that nickel mining activities in the Halmahera area caused considerable environmental damage. 5,331 hectares of tropical forest, he said, have been cleared within Halmahera's nickel mining concession. It is further said that the community has lost their traditional livelihood as fishermen and farmers. Local residents, he said, also lost access to clean water that they can usually get easily in the rivers near where they live. The water of rivers and seas is currently heavily polluted by waste from the activities of this giant nickel industry.

### **Researcher opinion**

Environmental issues are often the subject of discussion and debate between candidate pairs in election contests, including the 2024 Presidential Election. However, in the 2024 Presidential Election, candidate no.02, which incidentally is supported by the active President Joko Widodo, will certainly support ongoing government programs, including the mineral

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downstream program, especially nickel, becoming a polemic among the community, especially for people affected in mining areas.

What he is ahead of is the Novel version of the Presidential Candidate and the 2024 Presidential Election version no. 02, both of which argue that mining must continue to be improved to improve the country's economy and people's welfare. However, the fact is that the management of mineral natural resources managed by SOEs alone is a corruption event with a very fantastic value, I said the Tin case with a state loss value of 300 T and Antam's gold corruption of 109 tons.

If we compare the argument of candidate pair no.02 with the report from CRI, then the condition is very contradictory to what is happening on the ground, that with the existence of the nickel downstream industry, it does not necessarily prosper the people, but even makes the people who lose their livelihoods and the environmental damage suffered by them.

### **Conformity with facts.**

Of all the variables analyzed in this 3rd story, it shows that the mining program is an issue that is sold during the campaign period as a flagship program to attract the interest of voters to support them.

### **CONCLUSION**

The conclusions obtained by the researcher based on the outline of the research results and discussions that have been elaborated based on the narrative of the novel Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar, are as follows Interpretation of the content of the

narrative of the novel " Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar " by Tere Liye with a critical hermeneutic method then combined with journalistic products as information or comparative data, to take a hypothesis, that the fictional narrative in the novel "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" is a picture From the facts that occur in the real world, the 13 mining problems raised from the novel narrative in this study use the Habermas critical hermeneutic analysis method, namely by using 4 elements of analysis, namely articulative, authentic, objective and subjective. The first conclusion is obtained that the novel "Teruslah Bodoh Jangan Pintar" is able to provide a perspective on the facts and phenomena that occur in Indonesia regarding the mineral downstream program, by proving that the 3 mining problems in the novel version have similar facts and phenomena.

From the 3 problems that were wetted in the research results, the researcher summarized them into 4 major problems with the following solutions:

(1). Government policies related to the management of mineral resources do not pay attention to the impact of damage to the environment and the lives of the surrounding communities. Solution: (a) Judicial Review of the Mineral and Mineral Law and other derivative regulations; (b) Optimization of the functions of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

(2). The application and implementation of regulations on the management of mineral resources that

are conditional on the conflict of interest of officials. Solution: (a) Restriction of dual positions; (b) Place professionals at the ministerial level and other ministerial-level positions.

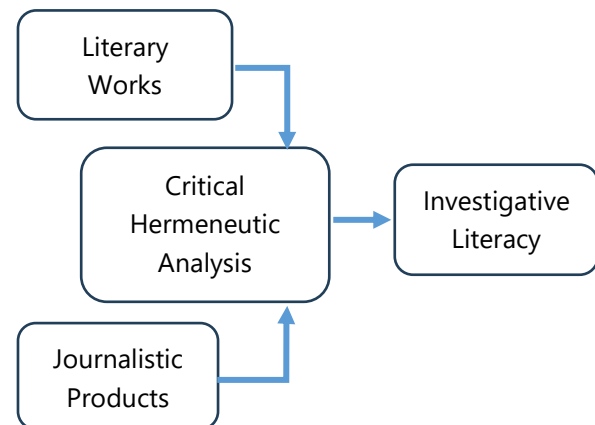
(3). The awareness and concern of the Indonesian people is still low towards government policies in the mineral downstream program. Solution: (a) Legal guarantees for press and journalistic freedom; (b) Improve the nation's literacy with access to cheap education.

(4). State losses incurred due to the exploitation of mineral resources through the downstream of minerals dominated by foreign corporations by ignoring the principle of social justice for all Indonesian people. Solution: (a) Mining expertise education facilities, so that mineral resources can be managed independently; (b) Optimization of SOEs that manage minerals and other mineral resources.

Critical Hermeneutics has implications for public awareness of the impact of the mineral downstream program. From the results of interviews with readers of the novel, it was revealed that this novel was able to arouse reading interest and curiosity about public policies regarding the mining sector by searching for information in online media that was considered valid.

This method is considered to be able to increase readers' literacy more strongly in searching for facts and phenomena, from the results of this study, the researcher made it into a literacy concept as follows:

Concept of Investigative Literacy:



Investigative literacy is the process of understanding a literary work combined with journalistic products using critical hermeneutics methods that include articulation, authenticity, objectivity and subjectivity elements, it will teach literacy skills that are not just understanding the meaning of a writing, but have a strong drive to search for the facts behind the writing.

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