



The Relationship Between Civic Movements and Social Movements in Social Change: A Systematic Literature Review

Muhammad Julianto^{1*}, Sunarso².

^{1,2} Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Corresponding e-mai: muhammadjulianto.2024@student.uny.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Civic Movement; Social Change; Social Movement	This study examines the relationship between Civic Movements and Social Movements in the context of social change across different countries. Although these movements share several characteristics, their conceptual distinctions, areas of overlap, and roles in social change remain insufficiently synthesized. This study employed a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to provide an integrated understanding of both movements. Relevant studies were identified through the Scopus database using the keywords "Civic Movement" and "Social Movement" in the title, abstract, and keywords fields. The search covered publications from 2000 to 2026 and was limited to journal articles within the Social Sciences subject area. Following the screening and eligibility process based on relevance to the research focus, 12 articles were included in the final analysis. The findings indicate that Civic Movements primarily emphasize civil rights, citizen participation, and engagement in governance, whereas Social Movements are more broadly associated with collective mobilization and efforts to challenge social norms and conditions. The synthesis also reveals areas of overlap in civic participation, advocacy, and collective action, although their characteristics vary across social and political contexts. This review contributes to clarifying the distinctions and intersections between Civic and Social Movements and their roles in processes of social change.
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INTRODUCTION

The roles of civic movements and social movements in contemporary social change have gained increasing prominence in public discourse, particularly in response to dissatisfaction with government policies and persistent social inequalities (Manulu, 2016). Although previous studies have examined civic movements and social movements extensively, much of the literature has treated them as distinct forms of collective action. Consequently, further empirical investigation is needed into the mechanisms through which civic and social movements interact, complement one another, and collectively respond to complex societal challenges. This study addresses this gap by examining the potential for collaboration between civic movements and social movements in promoting more effective and sustainable processes of social change.

Previous studies have examined civic movements and social movements from various perspectives, including civic participation, collective action, advocacy, and political or social change. However, these two forms of movement are often examined separately, leaving limited systematic understanding of their conceptual relationships, differences, areas of overlap, and mechanisms of social change across different contexts. This study addresses this gap by systematically synthesizing the existing literature to provide an integrated comparison of civic and social movements. Accordingly, this SLR addresses the following research question: How do civic movements and social movements differ, overlap, and interact in contributing to social change across different social and political contexts?

This research aims to combine a broad perspective by exploring movements in developing countries that haven't been studied much, taking into account the diversity of social, cultural, and political contexts. It focuses on how these movements adapt and innovate in facing challenges, as well as the active role of the community in making changes and decisions. This research will also discuss the movement's contribution to a fairer and more sustainable social order, especially in the context of the challenges of globalization and urbanization (Santoso, 2023).

By raising issues of social injustice, human rights, and environmental protection, this research is expected to show how Civic Movement and Social Movement can support each other to achieve common goals. Collaboration is certainly key in creating more effective strategies to tackle complex and interconnected issues (Bila Aziza, 2019). So this research will not only contribute to enriching the existing literature, but also offer a more holistic approach to understanding civil and social movements in the modern era.

Contemporary social changes bring up various issues, like social injustice, human rights, environmental protection, globalization, and urbanization. These conditions demand active community involvement through Civic Movements and Social Movements as a way for citizens to voice public interests and push for social change (Manulu, 2016). Both movements have complementary roles, but the complexity of social issues requires people to not only understand the issues, but also organize actions, do advocacy, build communication, and develop collaborative networks (Witarti & Armandha, 2018).

Despite growing scholarly attention to civic and social movements, the relationship between these two concepts remains insufficiently synthesized in the existing literature. Previous studies have examined civic participation, collective action, advocacy, and social change across different contexts, but their findings are often discussed separately. This fragmentation makes it difficult to identify how civic and social movements differ, where they overlap, and through which mechanisms they contribute to social change. Therefore, a systematic synthesis of the existing literature is needed to clarify their conceptual relationship, identify recurring patterns across studies, and highlight gaps for future research.

METHOD

This study employed a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach (Singh, 2017) to examine the relationship between civic movements and social movements and their contribution to social change. The review followed a structured protocol consisting of: (1) formulating the research questions; (2) searching the Scopus database using the terms "Civic Movement" and "Social Movement" in the title, abstract, and keywords fields; (3) applying predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria based on document type, subject area, publication period, and relevance to the research topic; (4) screening the titles and abstracts, followed by an assessment of eligible articles; (5) appraising the relevance and methodological quality of the selected studies; (6) extracting data on authorship, publication year, research context, objectives, methods, and key findings; and (7) coding and synthesizing the extracted evidence thematically to identify similarities, differences, relationships, and patterns across studies. The screening and coding decisions were reviewed systematically to maintain consistency throughout the selection and synthesis process. This protocol resulted in a final dataset of 12 articles used for the analysis.

To ensure transparency and consistency in the methodological quality appraisal, the selected studies were assessed using a structured methodological quality checklist adapted to the characteristics of the studies included in the review. The appraisal considered five criteria: (1) clarity of the research objectives and research questions; (2) appropriateness and transparency of the research design and methods; (3) adequacy and clarity of the data collection procedures; (4) appropriateness of the data analysis procedures; and (5) clarity and consistency of the reported findings and their alignment with the research objectives. Each criterion was assessed as "Yes," "Partially," or "No." Studies meeting the majority of the criteria were considered to have adequate methodological quality for inclusion in the synthesis, while studies with substantial methodological limitations were examined critically when interpreting their findings. The checklist was applied

consistently to all selected articles to improve the transparency, consistency, and reproducibility of the review process.

The literature search was conducted using the Scopus database because of its broad coverage of peer-reviewed international publications (Busro et al., 2021). The search covered the title, abstract, and keywords fields using the terms "Civic Movement" and "Social Movement." To ensure that the review reflected recent developments in the field, the publication period was extended from 2000 to 2026, with the final search updated in 2026. The search was limited to journal articles, and all retrieved records were subsequently screened according to the predefined eligibility criteria.

For reproducibility, the Scopus search strategy was conducted using the TITLE-ABS-KEY field with the term "Civic Movement" and a publication period of 2000–2026. The initial search yielded 141 records. The results were subsequently refined using the Scopus filters for source type (journal), document type (article), subject area (Social Sciences), language (English), and publication stage (final), resulting in 62 records. A further relevance screening was conducted based on the keywords "Civic Movement" and "Social Movement," reducing the dataset to 17 articles. Finally, the titles and abstracts of these articles were evaluated according to the predefined eligibility criteria, resulting in 12 articles for in-depth analysis.

The initial Scopus search identified 141 records. After limiting the results to the Social Sciences subject area, 62 records remained. Further screening based on the relevance of the keywords "Civic Movement" and "Social Movement" reduced the dataset to 17 articles. The titles and abstracts of these articles were then assessed according to the eligibility criteria, resulting in a final sample of 12 articles for in-depth analysis. Five articles were excluded because they did not directly address the focus of the review. The complete selection process (141 → 62 → 17 → 12), including the reasons for exclusion, is presented in the PRISMA-style flow diagram in Figure 1. The final dataset of 12 articles was consistently used for all subsequent analyses.

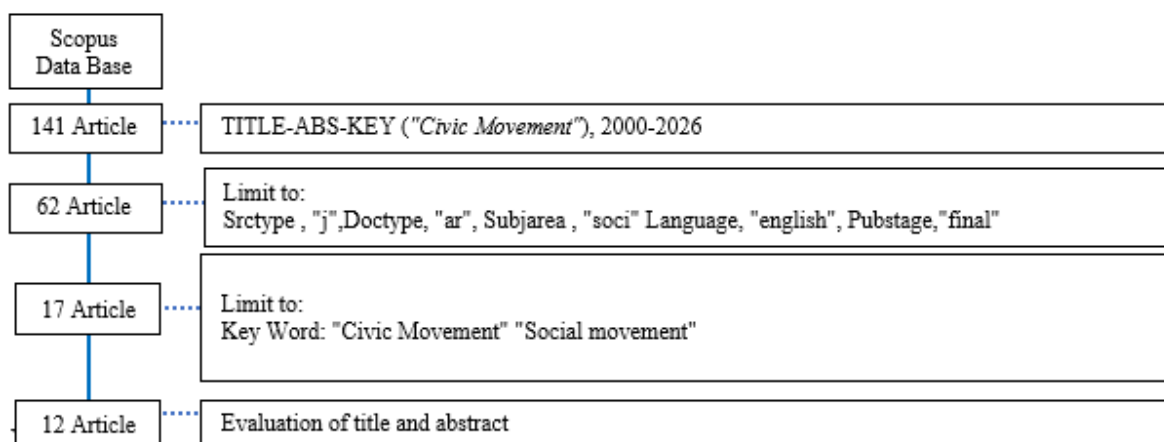


Figure 1. The process of identifying relevant articles

Although the search period was extended through 2026, none of the studies published during 2021–2026 met the predefined eligibility criteria for inclusion in the final synthesis. The 12 studies included in the final dataset were published between 2000 and 2019, with the most recent eligible studies published in 2019. The absence of studies from 2021–2026 therefore reflects the outcome of the screening and eligibility assessment rather than a restriction of the search period. Records published during 2021–2026 that did not sufficiently address the specific focus of the review were excluded during the screening process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A descriptive analysis was conducted using the final sample of 12 articles that met the eligibility criteria and were included in the SLR. As shown in Figure 2, the publication trend on "Civic Movement" and "Social Movement" fluctuated across the study period, with relatively higher publication activity in 2010, 2015 and 2019. The descriptive results presented in Figure 2 were

calculated based on the same final dataset of 12 articles to ensure consistency across the abstract, tables, figures, and analysis.

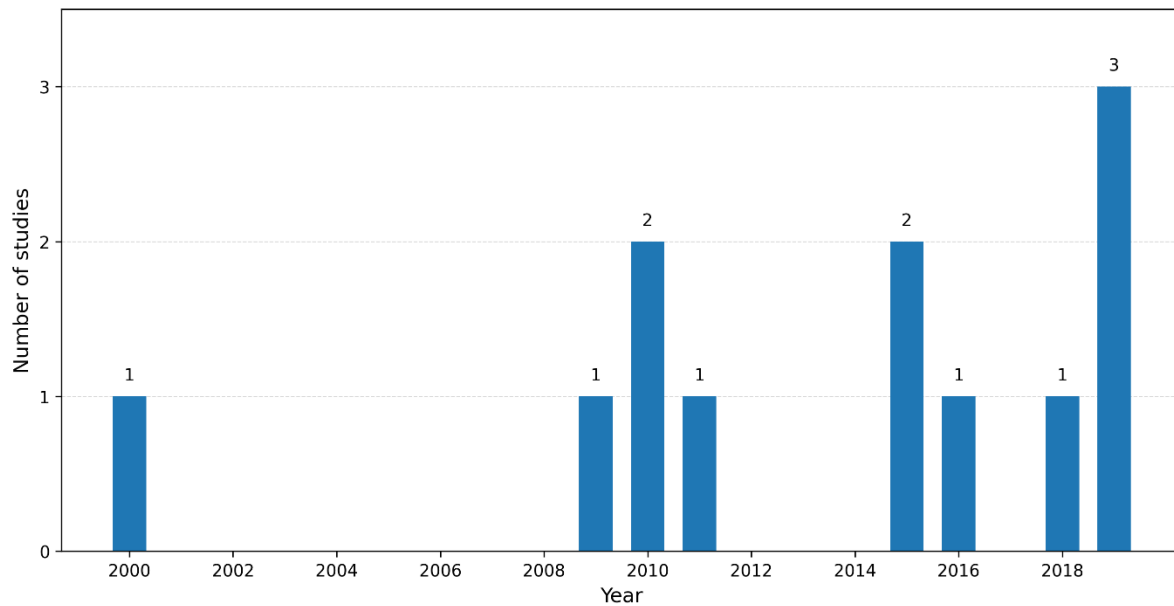


Figure 2. Number of Articles Published

Civic movements and social movements are distinct but interconnected forms of collective action. Across the reviewed studies, civic movements primarily emphasize citizen participation, civil rights, transparency, and engagement with governance, whereas social movements tend to involve broader collective efforts to challenge social, cultural, political, or economic conditions (Diani, 2017). Despite these differences, both converge in mobilizing citizens, articulating shared concerns, and creating opportunities for social change.

Table 1. Article Findings Characteristics

No	Author	Title	Year	Result
1	Aktar C.	<i>Resources And Shortcomings Of Pluralism In Today's Turkey: Gezi Park Protests In The Light Of Pluralism</i>	2015	The Gezi Park protests in Turkey reflected citizens' dissatisfaction with the government's non-inclusive policies, highlighting the need to protect public spaces and the environment amid rapid urbanization and the lack of pluralism in Turkey.
2	Kasanda A.	<i>The African Youth Civic Movements and the Struggle for Peace: The Case of Balai Citoyen and Filimbi</i>	2019	African youth movements like Balai Citoyen and Filimbi promote democracy and social justice by challenging post-colonial governments and neoliberal policies through non-violent actions focused on sustainable peacebuilding and raising awareness of youth rights.
3	Bouissou J.M.	<i>Ambiguous Revival: A Study Of Some 'New Civic Movements' In Japan</i>	2000	New civil movements in Japan, like Life Clubs and Green Coop, focus on citizens getting involved in local politics to challenge the dominance of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). They've managed to push for local referendums, demand transparency, and revive traditional community culture, even

				though they face challenges like male dominance and lack of technology.
4	Stoyanova V.	<i>Civil Society And Party Politics In Bulgaria After 2013: A Gramscian Look</i>	2018	The protest mobilization in Bulgaria in 2013 reflected a 'war of position' to shape a new social order and consensus, showing competition between social groups in defining problems and solutions, with civil society no longer being homogeneous in the context of liberal institutional arrangements more than two decades after 1989.
5	Conforti Y.	<i>East And West In Jewish Nationalism: Conflicting Types In The Zionist Vision?</i>	2010	Ahad Ha'am's vision of establishing a spiritual center in Palestine aimed to strengthen the Jewish community, reflected in Lewinsky's narrative that portrays Jerusalem as a center of Hebrew culture and higher education, unlike Herzl's diplomatic approach which focused more on international consensus for Jewish settlement in Palestine.
6	Fioramonti L.; Fiori A.	<i>Civil Society After Democracy: The Evolution Of Civic Activism In South Africa And Korea</i>	2010	South Korea and South Africa are seeing a rise in distrust toward public institutions, sparking grassroots contests and rights awareness, with public service protests in South Africa and 'candlelight' protests in Korea. Civil movements in Korea focus on socio-economic rights and accountability, while in South Africa they demand social justice and effective public services.
7	Achwan R.; Ganie-Rochman M.	<i>Civic Organisations And Governance Reform In Indonesian Cities</i>	2009	Civil organizations in Padang, Bandung, and Yogyakarta face challenges in governance reform after decentralization, including accountability issues and a lack of effective networks with problems of budget misuse in Padang, opposition to BIGS in Bandung, and debates over the Sultan's role and accountability in Yogyakarta.
8	Takahashi S.	<i>Memories Of Struggles: Translocal Lives In Okinawan Anti-Base Activism</i>	2019	Grassroots civil activism in Japan has recently been marked by increased citizen participation, including young people and office workers who were previously considered 'apolitical,' in demonstrations related to urgent social issues like nuclear energy, harassment, and constitutional changes emerging from concerns about social justice.
9	Rueedi F.	<i>The Politics Of Difference And The Forging Of A Political 'Community': Discourses And Practices</i>	2015	The political scene in Vaal during apartheid was marked by the role of the Vaal Civic Association (VCA), which represented oppressed residents by

		<i>Of The Charterist Civic Movement In The Vaal Triangle, South Africa, 1980-84</i>		raising issues of poverty and poor facilities, calling for election boycotts, and getting involved in protests in the 1980s and anti-apartheid activities through the United Democratic Front (UDF), all amid a local council that was corrupt and inexperienced, which pushed for the formation of civic associations.
10	del Pozo Andrés M.M.; Romero T.R.	<i>Exploring New Concepts Of Popular Education: Politics, Religion And Citizenship In The Suburban Schools Of Madrid, 1940-1975</i>	2011	Education in the outskirts of Madrid during the Franco regime reflected the government's effort to 'regenerate' the area, with contradictions in the regime's approach, the role of civil movements in fighting for home ownership and education, and the challenges for the Catholic Church in re-evangelizing communities amid socio-political issues.
11	Dundua S.; Karaia T.	<i>The "No To Khudoni Hydro Power Plant!" Social Movement In Georgia</i>	2019	The article "No to Khudoni Hydro Power Plant!" talks about a social movement opposing the construction of the Khudoni HPP in Georgia, driven by local residents' worries about economic exploitation and the loss of cultural heritage, even though project supporters claim it will bring energy security and jobs, with the project's future still waiting on a government decision.
12	Spilkova J.; Vagner J.	<i>The Loss Of Land Devoted To Allotment Gardening: The Context Of The Contrasting Pressures Of Urban Planning, Public And Private Interests In Prague, Czechia</i>	2016	Allotment gardens in Prague declined drastically over 17 years due to urbanization, with only 45% active in 2014, so this study emphasizes the importance of community involvement and political advocacy, as well as the success of public-access garden models that are vital for ecosystems and community development.

The evidence also suggests that their relationship varies across political and sociocultural contexts: in some settings, civic participation supports broader social mobilization, while in others, restrictive political conditions limit their interaction and influence. These variations indicate that social change is shaped not only by collective action but also by institutional opportunities, public participation, networks, and contextual conditions. Theoretically, these findings highlight the interconnected nature of civic engagement and collective action, while practically, they suggest the importance of creating inclusive spaces for citizen participation and dialogue.

The Civic Movement in the context of Gezi Park in Turkey reflects dissatisfaction with government policies that are seen as not inclusive, especially regarding the protection of public spaces and the environment. These protests not only highlight environmental issues but also reveal discontent with the lack of pluralism amid rapid urbanization (Aktar, 2015). It means that a civic movement serves as a platform for citizens to voice common interests and demand improvements in public governance, which shows that a Civic Movement can trigger collective awareness of broader issues.

Meanwhile, youth movements in Africa like Balai Citoyen and Filimbi show how Social Movements can organize opposition to postcolonial governments and neoliberal policies through

non-violent action (Kasanda, 2019). Having a focus on democracy and social justice and trying to raise awareness about youth rights. It means not just acting as a response to unfair policies but also creating space for young people to actively participate in the political process, reflecting the dynamics of interaction between Civic Movement and Social Movement.

New civil movements in Japan, like Life Clubs and Green Coop, show how civic movements play a role in challenging the political dominance of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) by encouraging citizen participation in local politics. Even when faced with challenges like male dominance and lack of technology, these movements have managed to revive community culture and push for transparency in decision-making (Bouissou, 2000). This highlights the importance of the community's role in the Civic Movement and how citizens' involvement in local politics can affect larger social dynamics.

The protest mobilization in Bulgaria in 2013 reflected a more complex Social Movement dynamic, with the emergence of competition between social groups in defining problems and solutions. The increasingly heterogeneous civil society showed that the Civic Movement was no longer homogeneous and reflected a diversity of interests and aspirations (Stoyanova, 2018). This emphasizes the need for awareness of pluralism in social movements, which can help shape new social orders and consensus in the post-liberal era.

A deeper historical context can be seen in Ahad Ha'am's vision to establish a spiritual center in Palestine aimed at strengthening the Jewish community through education and culture (Conforti, 2010). In contrast to Herzl's approach, which focused more on international consensus, Social Movements not only concentrate on political action but also on creating a collective identity and preserving cultural heritage, which can be seen as an effort to redefine public space in a broader context.

In South Korea and South Africa, growing distrust in public institutions has definitely sparked broader social movements. Public service protests in South Africa and candlelight protests in South Korea are demanding accountability and social justice (Fioramonti & Fiori, 2010). This movement shows how a Social Movement can be organized in response to the failure of public institutions to meet the basic needs of society, and strengthens awareness of civil and social rights.

Next, in Indonesia, the challenges faced by civil organizations in Padang, Bandung, and Yogyakarta in post-decentralization governance reform reflect how the Civic Movement has to adapt to a changing context (Achwan & Ganie-Rochman, 2009). In Padang, issues of budget misuse and lack of accountability show that even though there's progress in decentralization, structural challenges still exist. In Bandung, opposition to BIGS shows how the Civic Movement can act as a way to push back against policies seen as harmful to the community. Yogyakarta, with debates over the Sultan's role, shows just how complex the interaction between tradition and modernity is in civil movements.

Civil activism in Japan, marked by citizen participation, especially among young people and office workers, reflects a shift in the Civic Movement where individuals who were previously considered 'apolitical' are starting to get involved in pressing social issues (Takahashi, 2019). This shows that the Civic Movement not only involves already organized individuals, but also manages to attract the attention of a wider group in society to actively participate in social struggles.

A deeper historical context can be seen in the political dynamics of Vaal during apartheid in South Africa, where the Vaal Civic Association (VCA) played an important role in fighting for the rights of oppressed people. By raising issues of poverty and poor facilities, the VCA showed how a Civic Movement can serve as a voice for those who are marginalized (Rueedi, 2015). Protests that took place in the 1980s reflected the desire for a better life and dissatisfaction with the local government, highlighting how civil movements can drive broader social change.

Education in the outskirts of Madrid during the Franco regime reflected the challenges faced by civil and social movements in fighting for community rights. The government's efforts to 'regenerate' areas through an education model that fit the social context showed just how complex the interaction between power and society was (del Pozo Andrés & Romero, 2011). Here, civil movements and neighborhood associations play an important role in fighting for home ownership and education, highlighting the importance of advocacy and community involvement in the social change process.

The social movement in Georgia opposing the construction of the Khudoni Hydropower Plant reflects how social movements can persist even when facing political changes (Dundua & Karaia, 2019). The collective action of residents who are worried about economic exploitation and the loss of cultural heritage shows that even though there are arguments supporting the project, the community's voice still matters in decision-making. This highlights how Civic Movements and Social Movements can interact in raising awareness about local and global issues.

Finally, the allotment gardens in Prague, which have seen a significant decline due to urbanization, highlight the importance of political advocacy and community involvement in protecting public spaces. The success of gardeners in proposing a public access garden model reflects how a Civic Movement can serve as a tool to protect urban ecosystems and strengthen communities (Spilková & Vágner, 2016). Thus, both Civic Movement and Social Movement contribute to the larger social dynamics, creating space for dialogue, participation, and lasting change.

Across the reviewed studies, a consistent pattern can be identified in which civic and social movements emerge from shared concerns experienced by communities and develop through forms of collective participation. Studies conducted in Turkey, Indonesia, Japan, South Africa, Georgia, and other contexts indicate that local concerns can become a basis for collective organization, public advocacy, and broader mobilization. This pattern indicates that civic engagement can provide a social foundation for broader collective action.

At the same time, the reviewed studies reveal differences in the forms and directions of mobilization. Some movements are primarily oriented toward governance, political participation, and community interests, while others develop around environmental issues, political rights, identity, and social justice. These differences indicate that the relationship between civic and social movements is not uniform or linear. The issues being contested, institutional responses, political opportunities, and sociocultural conditions influence how civic participation develops into broader collective mobilization.

Taken together, the findings suggest that the relationship between civic movements and social movements can be understood through a connected process involving the articulation of shared concerns, collective participation, organizational or social networks, broader mobilization, and advocacy or resistance toward existing social conditions. Through this process, civic action can extend beyond immediate community interests and contribute to wider social change. However, this transition is not automatic, because its development and outcomes depend on the capacity of movement actors to build collective commitment and networks, as well as the institutional, political, and social context in which movements operate.

These two types of movements complement each other and show that achieving social justice and protecting civil rights requires close cooperation between individuals, communities, and institutions. Awareness of rights and the need for accountability in governance is becoming increasingly important in the era of globalization, where new challenges arise and affect social dynamics worldwide.

CONCLUSIONS

Civic movements and social movements represent distinct but interconnected forms of collective engagement in addressing civic and social issues. Based on the studies reviewed in this systematic literature review, civic movements are primarily associated with citizen participation, civic engagement, and involvement in public decision-making, whereas social movements tend to emphasize collective mobilization, advocacy, and efforts to challenge or reshape existing social norms and practices. The reviewed literature also indicates that these movements may intersect in creating spaces for public participation, articulating collective concerns, and increasing awareness of social and civic issues. However, the evidence identified in this review does not support broad claims regarding their effectiveness or their direct contribution to achieving a fairer and more sustainable social order. This review contributes to the literature by synthesizing existing research on civic and social movements and clarifying their respective characteristics, areas of intersection, and roles in facilitating citizen participation and collective action. The findings suggest that the relationship between civic and social movements is context-dependent and influenced by political, social, and

institutional conditions. Therefore, their contribution to social change should be understood as a dynamic process rather than as a predetermined outcome.

Several limitations should be acknowledged. The review relied on a single database, included a relatively small number of eligible studies, and was restricted by the temporal cutoff established in the review protocol. These limitations may have excluded relevant studies and reduced the breadth and generalizability of the synthesis. Future systematic reviews should incorporate multiple academic databases, expand the publication period and number of included studies, and conduct more comparative analyses across different geographical, political, and sociocultural contexts. Such approaches may provide a more comprehensive understanding of how civic and social movements operate and interact under different societal conditions.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

MJ designed this study, planned the research, collected and analyzed data, drafted the manuscript, contributed to the research methodology, validated the findings, and critically reviewed and revised the manuscript. S contributed to developing the study concept, validated data interpretations, and critically reviewed and revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

AI DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The author used ChatGPT (OpenAI) just as a tool to help polish the language, check grammar, edit the manuscript, and improve the clarity and readability of the academic writing. All AI-assisted outputs have been critically reviewed, verified, and substantially revised by the author. The author takes full responsibility for the originality, accuracy, interpretation, and integrity of the content presented in this manuscript.

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