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Appointment of Strategies Positions in State Companies: Sociological Perspectives of Knowledge of the Surabaya Millennial Generation

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Abstract

Job promotion is not an oddity in the world of social institutions, especially bureaucracy and companies. However, the appointment of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) as Pertamina's Chief Commissioner reaped a lot of social responses, some agreed and some disagreed or pros and cons. Despite this, the government still promoted Ahok in that position. pros and cons not only among community leaders, but also millennial generation. From research that uses qualitative content analysis methods for essays written by millennial generation, there are three responses, namely neutral responses, accepting and rejecting responses to Ahok's appointment as Pertamina's Chief Commissioner. The neutral is based on the assumption that Ahok has the capacity, the neutral considers that it is the authority of the government and that refuses based on Ahok's knowledge ethically and religiously does not deserve to be appointed leader.

Key Word: Ahok, Millennial, Promotion, Social Respond

INTRODUCTION

Lately, the talk about the millennial generation occupies a leading position, both from the dimension of information technology mastery, the use of social media, the tendency of their religious, economic, social and even cultural behavior. Talking about the millennial generation is important related to how Indonesia will look in the future, because they are the ones who will replace the role of the current generation, both those who are leaders and non-leaders. Everything illustrates how strategic they will be in the future. There are even some people who state that the fate of the Indonesian nation in the future is very much determined by the current millennial generation. Among those who have received a lot of attention from various surveys are the Muslim millennial generation and the Indonesian Muslim middle class.

The writings of Yohannes Enggar Harususilo (2020) in Kompas.com are interesting to observe. He wrote about "*Survei: Bangun Tidur Generasi Milenial Langsung Pegang HP, Kamu?*" Information technology (IT) for the millennial generation has its pros and cons. Through IT, access to information will be faster, including when accessing violence, radicalism and hoaxes. As many as 94.4% of the millennial generation is connected to the internet. Then came the anecdote: "clothes, food and plugs." Access to information is so important, 45% of the millennial generation (millennial generation aged 20-27) access the internet for 4-6 hours, while the senior millennial generation is 13.4% and the junior generation is 6.5%. Then there are 9.6% of the junior millennial generation who access the internet for 11 hours, while seniors as much as 5%. This data can be interpreted that the millennial generation is already addicted or dependent on the internet. As many as 79% are known to open their phones 1 (one) minute after waking up.

The millennial generation is also considered more extravagant. Based on the writing of Fika Nurul Ulya (2020), "*Survei: Generasi Milenial Lebih Boros Ketimbang Generasi Lain*" that based on the Go Banking Rates survey, reported by CNBC (21/3/2019), millennials compared to generation X are more wasteful in buying clothes and food. They tend to shop to buy coffee, clothes, accessories, concert tickets, and online modes of transportation. In fact, according to Lynda Hasibuan (2020), CBNC Indonesia, in "*Survey: Milenial Bisa Habiskan Rp11 Juta/Bulan Demi Lifestyle*" stated that the expenses that are considered routine by millennials when researched turn out to be extraordinarily high expenses. The millennial lifestyle in the form of traveling,

and vacations that are often an option, then hanging out while having coffee turns out to be very expensive.

Based on the CSIS survey (Kompas, 2021), it was described that those who answered could accept leaders of different religions were for 17-29 years old (millennial generation) as much as 38.8% and over 30 years old (non-millennial generation) as much as 39.4% while those who could not accept 17-29 years old (millennial generation) 53.7% and 30 years and older (non-millennial generation) 58.1%. Then regarding the attitude about the desire to replace Pancasila with other ideologies, the picture of agreement from the age of 17-29 years (millennial generation) as much as 9.5% and the age of 30 years and above (non-millennial generation) 11.8%. Then those who disagree for the age of 17-29 years (millennial generation) 90.5% and those aged 30 years and above (non-millennial generation) 85.4% (Kompas, 2021).

This percentage figure is certainly interesting to observe, because of the millennial generation which is certainly expected to be the best Indonesian generation in the future, it turns out that there are already those who want to make a choice of leaders who are in accordance with their religion and reject leaders who are not the same as their religion. With a percentage of 53.7%, it means that a fairly high number or even most of our young people cannot accept leaders who have different beliefs. This means that if they are Muslims, they cannot accept leaders of other religions

In the midst of the strengthening of religious sentiments, the disapproval of non-Muslims to become leaders, the tendency for leaders of the nation and society at all levels or levels of life to be cleaner and more authoritative, and the strengthening of sentiment on race and ethnicity, the government appointed Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) to become the President Commissioner of PT. Pertamina, on November 25, 2019. As is known, Ahok is a controversial figure and his appointment as an official is also controversial. These pros and cons can be known from offline and online media. Of course, among the factors that caused it was that Ahok had been convicted in a blasphemy case, his attitude and actions were considered "arrogant." In addition, there is also a view that there are still many qualified people who can become the president commissioner of PT. Pertamina.

The millennial generation has been considered a generation that has high intensity on social media, so various news about Ahok's appointment or position is certainly not out of his attention. Through this study, it is sought to describe the views of millennials who are Muslims

about the appointment of the position in question using the sociological approach of Karl Mannheim's knowledge.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative content analysis research method on the thoughts of the millennial generation through written works, which have been designed for the purpose of this research. There are as many as 30 essays written by millennials that are used as research targets. The essay or paper has never been published and is indeed made within the framework of research with a research theme. The steps in this study are: 1) Collecting essays related to the research theme, 2) Analyzing the content of essays to understand which ones are relevant and which are not. 3) Find words or terms that are related to concepts or theories about mutation, rotation or promotion of positions. 4) Compile the typology of millennial generation thinking in accordance with the research theme.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Sociology of Knowledge Karl Mannheim

Karl Mannheim was born in Hungary precisely in the city of Budapest, in 1893. His father was Hungarian and his mother was German. He lived from 1893 to 1947. Mannheim was the inventor of the term Sociology of Knowledge before this concept became popular in the hands of Peter L. Berger. As a sociologist, Mannheim was heavily influenced by Karl Marx, and Emanuel Kant, while in terms of phenomenology it was influenced by Max Scheler, and its framework was heavily influenced by Max Weber. Although Mannheim was not a sociologist of conflict like Marx, neo-Marxian or Georg Lukacs, their influence was enormous, especially when Mannheim formulated ideology (Mannheim, 1944, 1945, 1950; 1953).

Initially Mannheim was interested in the world of philosophy, but instead became a figure in sociology thanks to his outstanding works in this field and among his works was Ideology and Utopia (1936), which became a book that introduced the concept of the sociology of knowledge. In his book, it is explained that the definition of sociology of knowledge is "one of the youngest branches of sociology, as a theory this branch seeks to analyze the relationship between knowledge and existence, as sociological histories research, this branch seeks to trace the forms taken by that relationship in human intellectual development" (Soekanto, 1985; Ritzer and Goodman, 2004).

The sociology of knowledge seeks to study the background of thought and understanding along with theories produced by social scientists (sociology) and humanities (cultural sciences). In order for theory not to become a utopia, sociologists should write about facts or realities that come from the surrounding world. Sociology is not a theory of "contemplation" or "contemplation" but a theory that has a very clear basis of empirical reality. In addition, a theory produced by its experts must be more in tune with the objective reality of society and distance itself from the subjective reality of the originator of the theory (Purwanto, 2022; Mannheim, 1940; 1957).

So, the sociology of knowledge is a field of social science that investigates the relationship between human knowledge and its existence. Through the field of sociology of knowledge, it will be possible to know how human knowledge relates to what happens to him, both related to social, political, economic and even cultural problems. Here there is a context in which a person's knowledge is based in understanding his life, and where that context occurs to him (Mannheim, 1936; 1945; Nugroho, 2011).

Of course there are many propositions written by Mannheim, but only three propositions are written here, namely: first, human beings act determined by the social environment in which they are situated. Social, economic, political, cultural and even religious boundaries determine human actions. Second, there is a relationship between human thought or knowledge and its existence in social life. Human thinking has a relationship with how the existence of his social life, both social structures, social roles, and social interactions involve him. Third, the social, political and cultural background determines the sociological thinking produced by theorists. Empirical reality should be the basis for theorists in producing their social theories and not their social interests (Remmling 1967; 1971; Demeter, 2012; Imdad, 2015).

The Millennial Generation and Its Challenges

In this study, there are several concepts studied, namely: religiosity or religious consequences, challenges of the millennial generation, non-Muslim leadership and rotation, and promotion of positions. These concepts are more emphasized in the millennial generation which is the focus of the research:

a. Challenges of Artificial Intelligence and Cyber War

The government and the community must be aware of the influence of this information media, because if we are negligent, it will be very expensive to buy. Do not let non-vigilance be the cause of the destruction of this country. There are several challenges for young people, the millennial generation, in today's industry 4.0 era, where human life continues to change in rhythm with the change from generation X to generation Y or the digital generation or the cyber generation.

These challenges are related to artificial intelligence, for example. With robots that are increasingly intelligent, humans will be faced with technological innovations in robots made by them. For example, there will be a lot of workers who will be replaced by robots in the future. For example, in the world of football, the matchmaking can be explained clearly about everything that the players do. So, once the match is over, then everything related to the match can be presented. Football journalists will be competing with this technology. Intelligent robots that can do jobs in the industrial field will also be a challenge for the workforce. In the future, more and more company owners will hire them, because they will not protest, they will be more thorough and careful and can be told to work tirelessly. In fact, a "smart house" has been found, a house where everything is controlled by information technology. All home appliances and furniture use the sophistication of information technology (Anggraini, 2020).

First, this is the era of cyber war or media wars. For the baby boom generation, this challenge is really extraordinary. They don't understand how the social media world works with its mechanisms. The era of cyber war is marked by various things that are more negative, such as hoaxes, disinformation, hate speech, character assassination, and so on. See how ideas, ideas and actions are fought in social media. People can be famous in an instant and destroyed in an instant. People can be targeted to be favored and can also be destroyed through social media. What a great fight. So, whoever controls social media will rule this world. Fight after fight for "power" in social media is extraordinary. In this context, the millennial generation must have a set of knowledge on how to fight hoaxes, for example in the era of cyber war. Don't get dissolved in it, but instead become an agent who continues to develop media literacy. Some time ago,

Second, in the midst of the turmoil due to negative social media, there are several strategies to counteract it with 4 (four) B's, namely: 1) Building Positive Criticism, and negative criticism must be avoided. Nowadays there is a group of people who tend to commit hoaxes in the form of slander against other groups, even clerics. Students must build positive criticism

skills, namely social media based on social media ethics and morality. Whatever content to be posted must be checked first and carefully considered regarding the condition of fit or expose. Consider it carefully so that we do not get caught up in negative criticism that endangers the unity and integrity of the nation. 2) Build honesty. Never politicize social media. Do not let the wrong be declared true and the right be declared wrong. 3) Building Morality in the media. Morality is the basis for communication and collaboration and social media is the instrument. If ethics are not used in communication and collaboration, social damage will occur. 4) Building religiosity to be the basis for social media. Trying to implement religious understanding into right actions (Syam, 2018).

b. Religious Diversity of Indonesian Society

Indonesia is known for its religious society. For the Indonesian people, religion is a guideline in carrying out actions. According to the Alvara Research Center on Indonesia Moslem Report (2019), as many as 80.2% stated that religion is very important. And from this survey, it is also known that in tune with increasing age, the greater the opportunity to become religious. The research also states that there are 99.6% of Muslims who perform prayers well, while those who do not pray as much as 0.4%. Alvara Research also stated that 4 out of 10 Indonesians routinely pray, while the rest do it but not routinely five (5) times a day.

Another thing that was found is that the older millennial generation tends to actively practice the 5 (five) time prayer compared to the younger millennial generation, generation Z or younger millennials. Furthermore, this data also illustrates the tendency to pray in congregation, sometimes in congregation or those who pray alone and even do not pray at all. Older generation X (40.6%) stated that they often pray, compared to younger generation X with percentages of 35%, 34% and 33.9%, who often pray 5 (five) times. Those who stated that they always pray 5 (five) times and sometimes congregation are as young as generation X (32.6%), the young millennial generation (30.5%), the older millennial generation (30.8%).

The data reported by Alvara (2019) is certainly interesting when viewed from the growing religious diversity of Indonesian society, especially in carrying out mandatory prayers. However, of course, there are still intriguing questions to ask? Is the result of this research an urban phenomenon and urban youth, or does it also include the millennial generation who are more senior in the countryside or in urban suburbs, or furthermore, is this a phenomenon of

young people who are technologically literate or does it also include those who have not been reached by information technology, especially social media or smart phones?

Based on the results of this survey, it is interesting that most of the Muslim middle class is close to the NU organization by 59.7%, Muhammadiyah by 11.8% and there are as many as 26.5% who are not tied to religious organizations. It could be their closeness due to the family factor, or with the teachings of *wasathiyah* Islam developed by NU and also their association with NU figures. This survey provides an interesting indication that the Muslim middle class turns out to have a closeness to NU, which in the past was labeled as a traditional and rural-faced organization (Ali, 2017).

This data also explains that those who are closely related to NU and Muhammadiyah with a percentage of 73.5%, it can be explained that the face of Islam developed is Islam wasathiyah, because NU and Muhammadiyah are the pillars of Islam wasathiyah. So the Islam he is engaged in is Islam with the face of Indonesian Islam and not Islam with a more pure Middle Eastern face. If further developed, there are as many as 26.5% who are not close to any Islamic organization, of course, it can be associated with those who have a general education background and then have never been involved in a religious organization either during their studies or afterwards. Then, they learn Islam from various sources of information, such as the internet, television, and others. They are not tied to clerics and religious organizations but have a good commitment to Islam (Ali, 2017).

Based on religious information sources, it was obtained from TV (68.4%), recitation events close to home (54%), broadcast messenger accounts (17%), articles on social media (14.1%) and articles on the internet (13.9%). If we look closely at this data, then the largest source of Islamic information is obtained from television media. This means that TV turns out to be an important medium for a person's Islamic process. They delve into the teachings of Islam not from scholars through the process of direct learning, for example learning from kiai or ulama – of course due to the limited time factor – but obtained through indirect sources. Television is a medium of religious learning (Ali, 2017).

c. Promotion of Positions

Promotion can be interpreted as a change in the position of the position from a low position to a higher position, which is based on measurable achievements and performance based on relevant assessments, and in addition is also given broader authority in accordance

with the main tasks and functions relevant to the goals of the company, bureaucracy or other institutions. Based on this definition, it can be emphasized that every promotion of a position is ensured to be a vertical position transfer based on good achievement and performance, in addition to being based on Human Resources (HR) development assessment or based on Research and Development, and will assume a broader range of duties and functions in accordance with the vision, mission and goals of the institution where the person concerned is promoted (Sabar et al, 2017).

There are many definitions of position promotion, but it can be stated that promotion has an important meaning for the company, because promotion means the stability of the company and the morale of employees will be more guaranteed. Promotion will always be followed by a task, a higher responsibility than the position previously occupied. In general, promotions are also followed by increased income and other facilities. However, this promotion itself actually has value because it is proof of recognition, among others for its achievements (Santoso & Riyadi, 2012; Hakim & Cahyani, 2014).

Views of Political and Religious Leaders on Ahok's Appointment

This research will also present the views of figures, both pro and con of the appointment of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok), the former Governor of DKI Jakarta, who reaped pros and cons. There are several figures who are pro-Ahok. For example, Sandiaga Uno explained how Ahok as a mining graduate has a suitability as a state-owned enterprise official. He stated that Ahok has strength in the mining sector according to his background. He also prayed that SOEs could provide more benefits in accordance with Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution (Kompas.com, 2019).

Second, the former Chairman of the Central Executive (PP) of Muhammadiyah, Buya Syafii Maarif. He considered that Ahok was suitable to be a SOE leader because of his experience. In addition, he added that Ahok is a hardworking person and has learned many lessons after becoming a prisoner. Ahok, who once served as the Governor of DKI Jakarta, was certainly considered decent, because he was considered quite successful in leading his city at that time.

Third, political observer and researcher from LIPI, Lucky Sandra, stated that Ahok's placement as a SOE official was the right thing. He also added that he hopes that Ahok will not only be a display, but work with dedication. For him, many powerful mafias and corruption

problems must be eradicated. Lucky Sandra also added that she hopes that the government will think about the right and strategic position so that Ahok can work more freely (BBC News, 2019).

Fourth, the Executive Director of Energy Watch, Mamit Setiawan, welcomed the news that Ahok is planned to become a state-owned enterprise. Mamit Setiawan feels that Ahok is able to become one of the top officials among SOEs, as reflected in his experience leading DKI Jakarta. He felt that there were significant changes in the bureaucratic, managerial, and transparency pathways when Ahok became governor. In addition, Ahok also has a background as a mining entrepreneur who is considered to be able to increase capacity and capabilities in the energy sector. Nevertheless, Mamit asked that Ahok would later be able to control his attitude and emotions if he had actually occupied a position in SOEs. The reason is, even a little noise can make SOEs unproductive.

Fifth, Former Minister of SOEs, Dahlan Iskan commented on the excitement of the news that Basuki Tjahaja Purnama became one of the top SOE officials. This was revealed by Dahlan Iskan through his official website Disway.id (2019) that he supports Ahok to become the Boss of SOEs if he does achieve. If Ahok is indeed successful, whatever the background of the former Governor of DKI Jakarta is not a problem.

In addition to some of the pros above, there are also several figures who are actually against the plan. For example, Fadli Zon assessed, the appointment of Ahok, who had been convicted of blasphemy cases, was not because of his achievements or abilities, but because of the factor of friendship with Jokowi. He added that they should look for professional people who are experts in the field of petroleum. He even questioned what his ties were at Pertamina.

Furthermore, former Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs Rizal Ramli also issued a statement on the election of Ahok as the Komut of PT Pertamina. According to him, Ahok's entry as an official of a state-owned company will only add new problems. Rizal assessed that Ahok's appointment would only add unnecessary controversy. Rizal's disapproval was due to Ahok's track record that was not smooth in his career. He suggested that the appointment of SOE bosses can be from the private sector who are more competent than Ahok.

The Millennial Generation's Views on Ahok's Appointment

As is known, the millennial generation is the generation that is most familiar with social media. Therefore, his views on a phenomenon can also in many ways be influenced by his reading of social media. The following are the views of the millennial generation, which are categorized into three types, namely neutral views, accepting and rejecting Ahok's leadership at PT Pertamina.

a. The first typology, Ahok's neutral response to become a leader.

Rina Yuliati "*Antara Ahok dan Pertamina*" stated that "there are indeed pros and cons to the election of Ahok as President Commissioner of Pertamina, there are many who defend the reasons for Ahok's election as commissioner. as stated by Erick Thohir about the election of Ahok because in Pertamina there is a need for a breakthrough figure so that everything is in accordance with the targets that need to be achieved, for example reducing oil and gas imports. Sometimes people only see bad things from someone and tend to be suspicious or negatively prejudiced. The community needs to give SOEs the opportunity to work and realize their targets or goals and see what and how the results are.

Siti Nur Asia "*Bos Pertamina Ala Mantan Narapidana Penista Agama*" Indonesian citizens actually want the best for their country. As can be seen lately, corruption is increasingly flourishing and it is also not a controversy that is made to deceive the small people, nor is it the government officials whose jobs sleep during meetings, eat blind salaries, and are not the expected thieves of people's money. But what is expected and the simple ideals of Indonesian citizens are the counterbalance of the people's representatives who are really the recipients of aspirations, the angels of helping the common people and not the enemies of the Indonesian people. Even though there are a series of cases that have befallen Ahok, but basically he is the one who has the spirit of the people, pros the state of the small community, why not? It is better to be ugly at the beginning and build a palace of goodness in the government. Rather than a good image built in the beginning but in the end steal the common people's money for what? Let's be wise people in life.

b. The second typology is the response to accept Ahok as a leader.

Husainatul wrote: "*Mantan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Kembali Menjadi Sorotan Dunia Maya.*" Every human being has the opportunity to improve himself; Pak Ahok also has the right to have the opportunity proposed by the minister of SOEs, Erick Tohir. So don't look at it from the dark past, it could be that in the future Pak Ahok's performance will be even better because the

opportunity that comes a second time can make the person more able to appreciate what has been obtained. With a second chance, someone will be more careful in running the existing opportunity. So the most important thing for Mr. Ahok at this time is to let him carry out his new job, hopefully bringing maximum results for the benefit of the people.

Nita Zarotul Nisa, writing "*Respon Para Pejabat Ketika Ahok Jadi Komisaris Utama Pertamina*" stated that "with the pros and cons of the existence of this issue, the community and the existing officials should like it or not, they must accept it. Because after all, the election of Ahok to become President Commissioner has a reason behind it. Of course, President Jokowi before approving this, he also considered and already knew the abilities possessed by Ahok, even though Ahok had been behind bars, this did not prevent Ahok from being elected as a leader".

Witri Yukianti wrote: "*Ahok Comeback.*" Basuki Tjahaja Purnama visited the Ministry of SOEs on Monday, November 25, 2019 morning, to receive a decree to become President Commissioner of Pertamina. Ahok did not forget to ask for support from the community so that they can work optimally. Ahok was given the task of supervising PT Pertamina. Ahok is ready to cooperate with the community and is ready to receive various reports from the public. "I hope for the prayers of the community, as well as information support from the community, because my function is supervision," said Ahok.

"*Ahok Komisaris Utama Pertamina? Mafia Migas Apa Kabar?*" This is the writing of Rivandy Syahbana. He stated that: Who would have guessed that Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok would be one of the bosses of state-owned companies. Of course, this is a serious problem for Kadrun and dirty businessmen who have been raising the mafia flag in this state-owned enterprise. Ahok's temperamental appointment will definitely make them dizzy seven times. Mr. Jokowi's chess game is indeed "terrible" and deadly. He didn't say much, but once he stepped the opponent could cry blood. Mr. Jokowi's move to place Erick Thohir and Ahok in SOEs is the right thing to silence parasites under the guise of religion. At first, the opponent was made busy with the issues that were circulating that Ahok would become vice president, then become a minister and even now he is an important player in SOEs. It turned out that Ahok was immediately placed in the most deadly center for the oil and gas mafia which for decades has been used as a place to enter logistics and a nest for breeding.

Novi Nurul H., wrote: "*Ahok Sebagai Pendobrak Untuk BUMN Bersih Korupsi?*" Judging from the existing track record, so far it has been proven to be successful. However, after Ahok was

famously exposed to blasphemy cases, it was complete that there were positive and negative sides. Because ethically someone who has had problems is not worthy of being trusted anymore. However, this blasphemy case is in a different context, because at that time it was influenced by campaigns, political opponents and others. From the explanation above, of course Ahok deserves to be trusted to improve SOEs. Seeing the results of his very good and clean policies from the KPK but balanced with a blasphemy case that made him languish in prison. So what we can do now is to monitor the performance of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama aka Ahok and hope for real results. Especially to eradicate corruption in SOEs which has been exploding.

"Jadikan Ahok Sebagai Senjata Untuk Melawan Mafia," is the title of Leni Aqidatul Baqiyah's writing. It was stated that "there are pro-contra statements in the public, there is even an Indonesian researcher who argues that Ahok, whose notabene is an executor, is more suitable to be the president director, because the main task of the commissioner is not to operate but to supervise the board of directors and evaluate the work program. Although the existence of this rebuttal is not a reason to change President Jokowi's decision to continue to inaugurate Ahok as President Commissioner of Pertamina. Because there is an assumption that "Ahok's name can scare the oil and gas mafia" in the sense that President Jokowi used Ahok as a weapon to fight the oil and gas mafia.

Fatimah Zahro Amika wrote: *"Isu Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) Akan Bergabung dengan Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN)."* There was a lot of controversy over the appointment of Ahok as SOE commissioner, but SOE minister Erick Thohir was so confident that he wanted to give him a commissioner's decree. Ahok will serve as President Commissioner of Pertamina, replacing Tanri Abeng at the end of November. The duties and obligations of the president commissioner are to supervise the policies of the board of directors in carrying out the management of the company, including the implementation of the company's long-term plan and so on. There are so many duties and obligations of a chief commissioner. Can Ahok or Basuki Tjahaja Purnama become a responsible person with high integrity to build and make SOEs better than before? This is what is asked a lot and what is the pros and cons, but hopefully in the future it will be even better when Ahok actually leads a Pertamina company. Amen."

c. Third Typology: Response to Refusal of Ahok as Leader

Suciyan Imaz Ramadhani wrote "*Ahok Bos BUMN*" stated that "In my opinion, this is not fair to a Basuki Tjahaja Purnama who had made a noise or created an uncomfortable atmosphere and made Indonesian citizens uneasy. With his actions that made him languish in prison for approximately 2 years for a blasphemy case. This is still a trauma in itself and must still be attached to yesterday's incident. With Ahok in prison, at least the community can breathe a sigh of relief about the punishment or consequences that are suitable for him, but for me this is still lacking, at least people who blaspheme religion must be able to be sanctioned as severely as possible without special facilities. But I believe that while Ahok was in prison, Ahok was automatically given different facilities and services provided by the officer. Because does an Ahok already have a name or position in Indonesia so that this is sometimes underestimated by the perpetrator of tolerance. Why should Ahok be the commissioner of PT Pertamina? Actually, there are still many in Indonesia who are more capable and have more experience in this field, it's just that Indonesia still lacks enthusiasm and reward for those who have a skill they have or the lack of job opportunities for others, so they only give opportunities to the scope groups they know. This is the funny thing about Indonesia, a former convict with a blasphemy case who has just been released from custody, suddenly given a good position and position in dealing with economic problems in Indonesia."

Ferina Choirunnisa wrote "*Ahok Bangkit*": stated that "In my opinion, people who have a gloomy track record should not be made leaders because they are afraid of causing bad things for Indonesia in the future and besides that can also be a lesson in the future. In addition, it can also be a lesson for all to be careful in choosing leaders so as not to make other problems.

Maylani Anggun Cahyaning Putri wrote: "*Riuh Pertamina, Menggema di Kancah Dunia*." He wrote that "Highlighting various problems related to the domestic bureaucracy, it feels that the more deeply investigated, the more full of controversy, the problems that are piling up have not resulted in solutions, new problems that disturb the mind have emerged. The latest topic that is currently being intensively published by media crews and has been able to arouse turmoil which is certainly getting more fiery. Someone who is no stranger to the ears of Indonesian citizens is Basuki Tjahaja Purnama who is familiar with Ahok's greeting as the former Governor of DKI Jakarta. Now appointed as the president commissioner of Pertamina as has been reported by various media, that on Monday, November 25, 2019, Ahok will receive a decree and officially serve as president commissioner of Pertamina 2019 will receive a decree and officially serve as a commissioner."

Ulfa Husna Sa'idah " *Ahok: Prestasi Dan Duri*." However, Ahok also had to swallow many challenges, obstacles as well as rejection of him. Often Ahok is considered a thorn that wherever he is, there are always parties who want to get rid of him. It is not a taboo thing that in the world of politics (party) there will always be a party who falls. This situation peaked when Ahok stumbled upon a blasphemy case because his chatter was considered to hurt the meaning of the Quran Surah Al Maidah verse 51 which caused him to be imprisoned for 2 years. These differences of opinion are certainly very commonplace and are the right for anyone to judge an issue. However, the polemic of achievements and thorns inherent in Ahok's figure will be answered as time goes by. What kind of breakthroughs will be presented by Ahok through his new position as President Commissioner at Pertamina.

"*Ahok! Dari Narapidana Jadi Komisaris Utama*." This is what Muchammad wrote. Polemics increasingly emerged during the Governor's tenure, as if he did not stop and continued to fight against bureaucracy and dirty politics, he evened out the existing non-legal sources of income of officials with the system he created. Petaka appeared in 2017 over a blasphemy case that ensnared him in court. The judge's verdict fell on May 9, 2017 with a sentence of 2 years in prison, the lion of the capital city was officially asleep. The impact on the people no longer feels justice and security. 2019 is the umpteenth political year for Erick Thohir to serve as Minister of SOEs, Ahok was officially appointed as President Commissioner of Pertamina, the rumors circulating are becoming increasingly exciting, cleaning up SOEs and the role of the system against the oil and gas mafia are topics that are watched out for by the country's foreign exchange thieves. Now Ahok's throne is back but not as a politician but as the King of the Pertamina Jungle of our country. We wait for anyone who will be pounced to death.

"*Mantan Napi Menjadi Komisaris Utama PT. Pertamina*" (Ahok) in his writing, Elya Wahyu Ningrum stated that Commissioners are a group of people who are selected or appointed to supervise the activities of a company or organization. Like the current news that Basuki Tjahaja Purnama aka Ahok officially became the President Commissioner of PT Pertamina from the Ministry of SOEs. Previously, Ahok was the governor of DKI Jakarta in 2014-2017. After that, Ahok was sentenced to 2 years in prison for the blasphemy case. In the official video of the Jakarta Provincial Government via YouTube, Ahok asked residents not to worry about the policies taken by his government if he is not re-elected. However, he inserted surah Al Maidah verse 51 so that the news became controversial and considered that Ahok had committed blasphemy. After 2 years in prison, Ahok was finally released.

The Millennial Generation's Views in the Perspective of the Sociology of Knowledge

As expressed in the theoretical perspective section of this paper, the analysis knife is the sociology of knowledge of Karl Mannheim, with its three propositions. Based on this proposition, it appears that an individual's knowledge is greatly influenced by social, political and religious backgrounds. If analyzed, the social environment is social media with various existences, interests and variants of content. Almost all of the millennial writings in this study provide an idea that the world of social media turns out to be very large in intervention on millennials' knowledge.

If you pay attention to the titles or themes of millennials' writing, how to give an overview of these themes is influenced by news on social media. If you look at some of the titles, for example: "*Mantan Napi Menjadi Komisaris Utama PT Pertamina*", "*Jadikan Ahok Sebagai Senjata Untuk Melawan Mafia*", "*Bos Pertamina Ala Mantan Narapidana Penista Agama*" and so on, how it gives an idea that millennials are very familiar with social media, or the internet. This reinforces the conception that the lives of millennials are filled with the world of gadgets. Even waking up the first thing that is sought after is a cellphone and not others (Prabowo & Rohana, 2016; Maulana, 2018).

For those who accept Ahok as a leader, then in his view that Ahok is a professional person. Ahok has experience in the bureaucratic world as a one-term governor in Jakarta and also other bureaucratic experience. Ahok is known as a hard, disciplined and firm leader although he sometimes tends to use harsh language.

For those who are neutral, their views are influenced by the social reality that positions in the government are highly dependent on their leaders or superiors. If his boss (Minister) and furthermore the President wants someone to occupy a certain position, in this case Ahok to become the President Commissioner of Pertamina, then of course Ahok is legitimate to be the leader of the SOE. Of course, experience and professionalism are the measure. There are political dimensions, interests and urgent needs that can be used as justification or legitimacy.

For those who refuse, the reason is religious. In the view of these millennial children, it is inappropriate and unethical for Ahok to be appointed to the position of President Commissioner of Pertamina, which is a strategic SOE for the people of Indonesia. Ahok for him has moral and legal defects that are very fatal to religious beliefs. Appointing Ahok as a leader is the same as tarnishing religious life which is very thick with ethics and values. The

millennials' view of Ahok's appointment as the head of a strategic SOE certainly hurts the feelings of Muslims and is a real ridiculousness of the government. For him, it is not appropriate for Ahok to occupy the position.

CONCLUSION

The millennial generation has its own paradox. On the one hand, it is considered a generation that has a tendency to be extravagant, likes to have fun and usually spends a lot of money for the sake of appearance, but on the other hand it is also a generation that is more religious, respects ethics and acts more religious. The millennial generation is a generation that is very aware of the urgency of information technology and uses it for the sake of self-existence and also social media. They face quite fundamental challenges in the future, namely the increasingly strengthening of the artificial intelligence era and hoaxes that continue to grow in influence. Ahok's appointment as the head of SOEs (Pertamina) triggered quite basic pros and cons, both among community leaders and the millennial generation. The controversy can be read through social media, which today is a reference for the millennial generation. The knowledge of the millennial generation is in many ways determined by the social, political and religious environment that manifests in social media and also news through other mass media. There are three typologies of millennials' understanding of Ahok's appointment as Pertamina's leader, namely a neutral response, a receptive response, and a rejection response. The neutral ones are based on the assumption that Ahok has the capacity, the neutral consider that it is the authority of the government and those who refuse based on Ahok's ethical and religious knowledge are not worthy of being appointed as leaders.

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