ABSTRACT

Latin American studies is expanding toward a promising course. Variety of issues has been developed and currently influencing the progress of academic biosphere. One of the most prominent issue that has been developed is about global social movement.

Social movements in Latin America, are not only becoming an instrument to articulate interests of the people, but also a salient pressure group that have the capability to produce revolution. One of the most recent case was the post-coup movement in Honduras.

In 2009, Honduras experienced one of Latin American politics most 'outdated' characteristic : a coup d'etat. The President at that time, Jose Manuel Zelaya Rosales, was ousted an being replaced by the Chairman of National Congress, Roberto Micheletti, by the help from the military. Allegedly, it was Zelaya's shift to the left and his proposal on performing a referendum, that jeopardized Honduras. This phenomenon impact the rise of a new social movement called Frente Nacional de Resistencia Popular (FNRP).

FNRP emerged a week after the coup. Labours, teachers, women, 'banana' workers, up to LGBT activists, assembled themselves and showed their discontent towards the interim government. Protests and land occupation can be seen throughout the country. But it seemed like a movement itself was not enough.

FNRP decided to institutionalized itself and becoming a political party. A mass-based new political party called Libertad y Refundacion (Libre) that trying to 'disrupt' the biparty system in Honduras.