FAKULTAS ILMU SOSIAL DAN ILMU POLITIK
UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL INDONESIA CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES 2021

PROCEEDINGS

MIGRATION, GENTRIFICATION, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES: A GLOBAL SOUTH PERSPECTIVE

IICIS
2ND INTERNATIONAL INDONESIA CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES 2021

2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

October 26-27, 2021,
Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Organized by

Faculty of Social Science and Political Science,
Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Edited by

Arizka Warganegara
Intan Fitri Meutia
Gita Paramita Djausal
Dodi Faedulloh
Devi Yulianti

ATLANTIS PRESS

Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research
(Volume 606)
(ISSN 2352-5398)

The proceedings series *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research* aims to publish proceedings from conferences on the theories and methods in fields of social sciences, education and humanities.

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www.atlantis-press.com

Online ISBN: 978-94-6239-477-3

Published by Atlantis Press SARL, Paris, France.

2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

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Preface

It is our great honor and pleasure to organize the 2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS) 2021. This event was held on Tuesday-Wednesday, 26-27 October 2021 by the Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik (FISIP), University of Lampung, Indonesia.

This conference aims to bring together multi-disciplinary groups of scientists and scholars from several countries and exchange ideas relating to emerging global issues, particularly the issues related to migration, gentrification, and environmental challenges. Recognizing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis has led us to significant changes to share our research at IICIS conferences. We were delighted to invite a number of scholars in the field from several countries and enable discussions at this conference.

I would like to express our best gratitude to keynote speakers from various countries who provided a high-level discussion and knowledge on the current debate on migration, gentrification, and environmental challenges. I would also like to convey my thanks to keynote speakers for their insightful and outstanding presentation: Prof. Karomani (Universitas Lampung), Dr. Paul Waley (University of Leeds, UK), Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ari Darmastuti (Universitas Lampung), Prof. Shimada Yuzuru (Nagoya University, Japan), Dr. Yudha Mediawan (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat, Republik Indonesia), Prof. Mohd. Kamarulnizam Abdullah (Universiti Utara Malaysia), Johanna Alkan Olsson,.Ph.D (Lund University, Sweden) and Asst. Prof Grochawat Lowatcharin,. Ph.D. (Khon Kaen University, Thailand).

This volume consists of conference papers that were presented at the IICIS 2021 last October. The volume comprises 46 conference papers written by scholars from more than five different nationalities. As the chairman of the conference, I am so grateful for the great contribution provided by scientific committee members, editors, reviewers, writers and technical staff for their support in publishing this volume and especially, for the writers who showed their patience and eagerness in completing the revisions.

Regards,

Chairman of the 2nd IICIS 2021

Dra. Ida Nurhaida, M.Si

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2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Navigating the Dark Side of Digital Space

Study Case on the Phenomenon of Digital Fear of Missing Out (Fomo) in Twitter of K-Pop Fans in Bandar Lampung

Cindyta Adevia Ananda[1,] Andi Windah[2*]

[1,2] Communication Department, Universitas Lampung
[*]Corresponding author. Email: andiwindah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Korean culture has continuously entered Indonesia since the 2000s. K-Pop fans (Korean music fans are called) are increasingly rampant in Indonesia and closely related to the stereotype of fanaticism. Teenagers are categorized as the biggest consumers of K-Pop commodities. This is made easier by the development of existing media and technology, for example through social media such as Twitter. The digital space offered by Twitter provides an opportunity for Indonesian K-Pop fans to access various entertainment related to Korea. Digital space with high accessibility and fast interactivity has the opportunity to create the phenomenon of fear of missing out (FoMO), the desire to continue to connect with what other people are doing so that it causes excessive fear or worry of missing out, for K-Pop fans. This study aims to determine the effect of digital space on the Twitter social media platform on K-Pop fanaticism, especially in discussing the phenomenon of FoMO. The results show that the digital space, especially Twitter, has a low influence on the FoMO phenomenon. The magnitude of the influence of Twitter is 34.8%, it can be concluded that the influence of digital space on K-Pop fanaticism belongs to the moderate level of correlation.

Keywords: *Digital space, Twitter, FOMO, K-Pop*

1. INTRODUCTION

K-Pop which is an acronym for Korean Pop or Korean Popular Music is a type of popular music from the country of ginseng, South Korea. This K-Pop invasion is often referred to as *hallyu* or the Korean wave. K-Pop itself grows and develops to form a subculture that has successfully spread its wings throughout the world. In its development, K-Pop is more centered on idol groups than solo singers. As a group, each idol group portrays the image they build for the group, but what makes idol groups more attractive is the diversity that exists within the group.

Each member has their own charm, both in dancing, singing, performance, and others. According to Sella Ayu Pertiwi's [1] research revealed that K-Pop fans collect a lot of their idol's *knick-knacks* such as posters, albums, magazines, photo-books, and various other productions. K-Pop fans will also make an effort to watch their idol's concerts and even keep a snippet of the idol's concert ticket as a token for them. The tendency of K-Pop fans to like their idols excessively can make themselves into fanatical fans.

Hometsberger, et al [2] define fanaticism as an extraordinary devotion to an object. The dedication consists of passion, intimacy and extraordinary dedication that reaches above average levels. From research conducted by Eliani, Yuniardi, & Masturah [3], a high level of fanaticism encourages social media behavior of K-Pop idol supporters such as producing, consuming, and discussing information with other fans. So if you don't do that, you will always feel unsatisfied as a fan.

K-Pop fans have a negative stereotype that is excessive fanaticism. These stereotypes identify K-Pop fans who are willing to do anything to prove their love for the idol. Frequently, they are referred to as people who have mental disorders. Jenkins [3] mentions that fan is short for fanatic. In his explanation, the term changes to a negative connotation of enthusiastic madness. The term changed again to over-enthusiasm and misguided. There is also a stereotype that fans are emotionally unstable, unable to adjust to the social world, and dangerously out of tune with real life. Therefore, die-hard fans tend to prefer life in cyberspace which is considered more fun than real life. According to Nuralin [4], Magetian states that the proximity of fans to media content can lead to fanaticism in these fans. Many fanatical fans experience anxiety if they don't open their social media accounts for just one day for fear of missing the latest or real-time information from their idols.

So far, Twitter has become the social media most frequently used by K-Pop fans in finding the most up-to-date information because of its real-time nature. According to the Korea Herald, there were 6.1 billion tweets talking about K-Pop throughout 2019 and Indonesia was in third place (http://m.koreaherald.com/amp/view.php?u=20200114000546). In addition, there are many large fan-bases between fandoms from different countries that are active 24 hours a day on Twitter. The official accounts of favorite idol groups as well as the official personal accounts of their idols are also available on Twitter. With the hours spent by fans using Twitter to access information about K-Pop, interacting with idols and fandom friends, looking for the latest photos of the idol from fan site, and doing not rule out the possibility that the growing anxiety and feelings of fear of being left behind occurs in a K-Pop fan [5].

The fear of losing precious moments is called FoMO (Fear of Missing Out) which is characterized by the desire of an individual to stay connected and know what other people are doing through social networks or the internet. One of the characteristics of the Fear of Missing Out phenomenon is the individual's fear of missing out on information because they feel they are not up to date. An individual who experiences FoMO symptoms will continue to be addicted in accessing the internet and social media [6]. In this case, FoMO's behavior is then assumed to be influenced by fanaticism in a K-Pop fan. The higher the level of fanaticism of a fan, the more often those fans will look for information on Twitter and experience a feeling of anxiety if they do not open Twitter regularly because of the lack of information. This condition raised the researchers curiosity about the influence of fanaticism of Indonesian K-Pop fans on Fear of Missing Out behavior on Twitter.

2. **LITERATURE REVIEW**

2.1. Fanaticism and K-Pop Fans

According to Fuschillo [7], fanaticism is a strong emotional commitment to a value package and occurs as an individual and or group process. These values are very different from the dominant culture and produce different kinds of things that seem impossible to coexist with other people's values, so that fanaticism breeds extremism, fundamentalism, and terrorism such as cult activities and others. Milgram defines a fanatic as someone who has extreme beliefs, feelings, and actions [8]. Milgram states that fanatics use belief systems as a crutch that prevents them from falling in self-esteem. Thorne & Bruner [9] defines fanaticism as the intensity level of fan involvement that varies from low intensity to the highest intensity, namely dilettante, dedicated, dedicated, and dysfunctional. In this context, Thorne and Bruner view fanaticism as a neutral term even though it has a negative connotation.

Fanaticism can also appear in the world of sports. Loyal supporters of sports, athletes, sports clubs, games, musicians, bands, actors, or other similar attractions are usually called fans. Fans can be loyal and loyal without being fanatical but a tendency towards fanaticism is sometimes found specifically among fans [10]. In this context, fanatics then have a close relationship with fans. Fans are stereotyped as emotionally unstable, unable to adjust to the social world, and out of tune with real life. Another stereotype of fans is a group of people who are obsessed with something. According to Jenson [11], fandom is usually associated with deviance while fans are closely related to fanaticism. There are two types of fan pathology mentioned by Jenson, namely individuals who have an obsession (usually male-dominated) and hysterical associations (usually female-dominated).

K-Pop has become a form of pop culture that is spread dynamically in the global pop market through social distribution networks. Korean popular culture, commonly known as *Hallyu* or the Korean Wave, has been recognized and widely accepted since the early 2000s by Asians and some global audiences. According to Jung & Shim [12], K-Pop is widely circulated through new media platforms such as fan blogs, user-generated content (UGC) websites, peer-to-peer file sharing sites, and social networking services (SNS). Otmagzin & Lyan [13] mentions that since around 2010, Korean popular music, or K-Pop has penetrated into the Middle East through a group of fans who are interested in Korean popular culture. Supported by the power of social media as a means of accessing and consuming cultural content, Korean films, and television series, recently K-Pop has carved a gap between a growing group of consumers, especially young women. Through virtual fandoms, fans share information, pictures, video clips, and gossip related to K-Pop. The number of *Hallyu* fans globally was 89.19 million as of December 2018 as reported by The Korea Foundation. This number increased by 22% from 2017 (73.12 million people). From 2016 to 2017, there was an increase in the number of Hallyu fans by 14 million people worldwide. The Korea Foundation then predicts that the number of fans will increase to 100 million people by 2020. As reported by The Jakarta Post (2019), that the significant increase in the number of fans is due to the increasing popularity of the BTS group.

2.2. Information Searching Through Twitter

Most modern individuals have been exposed to media. With the development of the era, the presence of the media is becoming more diverse and growing rapidly. The existence of new media makes it easier for individuals to communicate. Undeniably, the internet has influenced the way individuals communicate with other individuals. The internet provides a variety of information that has no limits and is able to meet human needs in communicating. Social media is a product of the emergence of new media. Through social media, users can search and share information and make friends with many people regardless of distance and time. Social media has functioned as a new medium of interaction that creates space for audiences to tell stories, share, and channel their ideas. As a result, audiences migrate virtual to find information or interact with other users in cyberspace.

According to Windah [14], new social media is an example of the development of media technology that has a big impact on today's life. Twitter is a social networking site for friends that free of charge, has provisions that can only attach messages of 140 characters called tweets, and allows its users to make many friends by registering themselves on the site. The spread of information on Twitter is very fast, where this site is able to display tens of thousands of tweets every second. The founders of the Twitter app are: Biz Stone, Evan Williams, and Jack Dorsey, in 2006.

2.3. Understanding Fear of Missing Out as New Internet Addiction Phenomenon

Fear of Missing Out or often referred to as FoMO comes from the Chinese language which means fear of losing others. Fear of Missing Out is a symptom of fear experienced by someone because they are left behind in information and unable to follow what is happening and what other people are doing on social media. This causes the audience to want to continue to connect with social media.

According to JWT Intelligence [15], there are several things that are included in the FoMO (fear of missing out) aspects, namely feelings of fear of losing the latest information on the internet, feelings of anxiety when not using the internet while other people use it, and feelings of insecurity. because left behind information scattered on the internet. There are several factors that influence the phenomenon of FoMO (Fear of Missing Out), the first is gender, personality traits, lack of face to face communication, and there is necessity factor.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The approach used in this research is a quantitative approach with an explanatory survey method. The explanatory survey method serves to see the causal relationship between two or more variables. Questions in this method can be extended not only to establish the presence of causal relationships but also to question why these relationships exist. In this study, the independent variable is Fanaticism of K-Pop fans on Twitter. Meanwhile, the dependent variable in this study is the Fear of Missing Out Phenomenon.

The population in this study are K-Pop fans. According to data from The Korea Foundation, in 2018 there were around 89.19 million fans of Korean culture worldwide (2018). This figure is the result of an increase of 22 percent from the 2017 figure, which is around 73.12 million fans. The largest number of K-Pop fans is in Asia and Oceania (70.59 million members in 457 fan clubs). According to the report, there are around 1,218,000 K-Pop fans in Indonesia, who were then act as the research population.

The sample taken for this research is K-Pop fans who use Twitter social media to access Kpop content. The research sample was taken from the number of *Hallyu* fans throughout Indonesia. However, due to huge amount of sample population, researchers took 100 respondents to represent the whole sample based on Slovin formula. The sample collection technique used in this study is a non-probability sampling technique. Researchers distributed questionnaires to K-Pop fan-base accounts on Twitter social media. The survey method is used to obtain data from a certain location that is natural (not artificial), but researchers use treatments when collecting data. The treatment is like distributing questionnaires, tests, and structured interviews. After that, the researcher used a Likert measurement scale in this study to measure the scale and determine the score. In addition, the researchers also conducted validity and reliability tests, and used data analysis techniques in the form of descriptive analysis, correlation analysis, and regression analysis.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of the questionnaires in this study was carried out for 3 days, from September 10, 2020 to September 12, 2020. This questionnaire was distributed to 100 K-Pop fans and selected according to the criteria set out in this study, which are K-Pop fans who actively use Twitter. as a medium to access K-Pop content, residing in Indonesia and with an age range of 13-39 years. The age of the respondents in this study is important to see the penetration of Twitter in social media users and K-Pop fans. Based on the results of the questionnaire, it was concluded that the majority of respondents were aged 20-22 years. The largest number were respondents from the age group of 20 years and 22 years, with the same amount of 13%. This number was followed by respondents aged 21 years with a total of 10%. The least number are respondents from the age group of 28 years and 29 years with a number of 1% each.

Gender is an important aspect in discussing fandom studies, especially K-Pop. From the data, it can be concluded that most of the research respondents are women with a total of 97 people (97%) and the remaining 3 people (3%) are men. Then it can be said that K-Pop fans in Indonesia are still dominated by women. However, it can also be said that K-Pop is not only consumed by women but also consumed by men even though their number is still a minority.

The length of time used by respondents to access K-Pop content on Twitter is one of important data to answer the research questions. The data will later be linked to the behavior of fear of missing out. Table 1 shows the distribution of data on the length of time used by respondents in accessing K-Pop on Twitter. From the data presented in Table 11, it can be seen that most of the respondents access Twitter for K-Pop needs for 4-6 hours, which is 32%. In second place are respondents who choose 10-12 hours with a total of 22 respondents. The least are respondents who choose more than 12 hours, namely 7 people (7%). When viewed from the distribution of respondents' answers, it can be seen that there are respondents who answer 10 hours or even 21 hours accessing K-Pop content on Twitter in a day. From this data, it can be said that some respondents gave up their time to do other activities in order to access information related to their idols on Twitter.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Length of Using Twitter to Access K-Pop Content

Duration	Frequent (by person)	Percentage (%)
1-3 hours	19	19
4-6 hours	32	32
7-9 hours	20	20
10-12 hours	22	22
More than 12 hours	7	7
Total	100	100

The characteristics of fanaticism of K-Pop fans on Twitter in this study are seen using the characteristics of fanaticism, namely internal involvement, external involvement, desire to acquire, and interaction. While the phenomenon of fear of missing out is seen using indicators of fear, anxiety, and left out. After analyzing the characteristics of the respondents, the researchers conducted variable analysis to find the tendency of respondents' answers. From the analysis of the independent variables or characteristics of fanaticism on Twitter, it was found that in the dimension of internal involvement in the time sacrifice indicator, respondents were strongly agree that accessing Twitter is the most dominant activity they do every day. By making accessing Twitter as dominant activity to do, respondents continue to receive a lot of information and the latest content from their favorite idols to the point that they often stay up or sleep late at night. However, in terms of fund sacrifice, respondents did not agree with the claim that they are more willing to spend money to buy quotas so that they can continue to be connected to Twitter than for other purposes. They also disagree with the statement that they voluntarily buy paid content from their favorite idols. Then for the sacrifice of relationships in real life, respondents indicated that they still often interact with family and friends even though they are active in cyberspace.

Doing fandom activities seems to really make respondents feel pleasure, whether it's inner or mental pleasure, which in this derive pleasure indicator respondents agree that they will feel more enthusiastic when doing fandom activities on Twitter. On the external involvement dimension or external involvement carried out by fans in accessing content on Twitter, almost all respondents strongly agree with the demonstration indicator statement with some fandom activities they do on Twitter such as making tweets, uploading photos and videos related to idols, re-tweeting tweets, leaving comments or quoting tweets, using Twitter features such as likes and bookmarks, to being involved in voting for their idols' polls. This indicates that respondents use Twitter to the fullest as a forum to carry out their activities as K-Pop fans. In the dimension of desire to acquire, in the dimension of acquiring or the desire that K-Pop fans want to get, some of them do have a desire to be notified by idols, because wanting to be notified makes respondents willing to learn Korean. to make interaction easier.

For the characteristics of the fans interaction dimension in the social interaction indicator, respondents agree that they have this characteristic where respondents stated that they often interact with other K-Pop fans besides using twitter to search for content related to idols. This interaction is based on a discussion about their respective idols and fandom. While on the personal meaning indicator, respondents stated that they often try to interact with their idols. Meanwhile, for the dependent variable analysis of the fear dimension, respondents admitted that they were afraid of being left behind by the latest information from their favorite idol. For fear of being left behind, this causes respondents to always open and check Twitter at any time and time while they can.

In accordance to the Uses and Effect Theory, it was proven that respondents in this research chose Twitter as their mass media to fulfill their needs in doing fandom activities. It can be seen that the respondents strongly agree with the statement that Twitter is the most dominant social media they access every day with a maximum range of 4-12 hours.

If viewed from the point of view of the uses and effects theory, it can be concluded that the respondents of K-Pop fans have need for media that tends to be large so that it causes fanaticism. The level of need for access to media and content owned by fanatical fans is different from the level of need for casual fans. Fanatical fans will always feel dissatisfied with the content they receive and always want to get more content consumption. Fans who have the characteristics of fanaticism tend to have the behavior to be the first to know in everything related to their idols, making them have to check their twitter account every morning after waking up so they don't miss hot news.

Another unique discussion arise in this research is even though there is an influence between the variables X and Y according to the hypothesis test, the final result states that the influence of the level of fanaticism affecting the phenomenon of fear of missing out is considered quite low. The cause of this low influence is probably from question indicators that mention mutual or virtual friends of fans on Twitter. Many respondents chose low answers resulting in a disapproval assessment of the question items in the fear of missing out phenomenon variables such as fear of losing mutual, fear of better mutual experiences, fear of mutual getting the opportunity to interact with idols, being left behind in mutual hype, not wanting to miss the moment with each other, and others. K-Pop fans tend to experience FoMO only to their idols, not fandom friends considering the high answer question for the FoMO phenomenon is when the question mentions their idol.

So basically, a fan who has the characteristics of fanaticism requires a high need for information and media content related to his idol and to fulfill this need, causing fans to continue to try to be active on Twitter social media so as not to miss any content. This has led to a tendency for fans to become addicted to social media which at the same time can lead to exposure to the phenomenon of fear of missing out in a K-Pop fan.

5. CONCLUSION

According to the results of research, it can be concluded that the degree of closeness or the level of relationship between the variable level of fanaticism of K-Pop fans on Twitter and the phenomenon of fear of missing out is in the category of moderate relationship. This can be seen from the calculation results of the correlation value between the variables of the level of fanaticism of K-Pop fans of 0.590 which is in the range 0.40 – 0.599 and means that it is in the category of moderate relationship. Meanwhile, the level of fanaticism of K-Pop fans on Twitter affects the phenomenon of fear of missing out, which is known to be low at 0.348 (34.8%). While the remaining 65.2% are other factors not examined in this study.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The researchers expresses their deepest gratitude to all parties who have contributed a lot in providing prayers, assistance and encouragement to the author, especially the Department of Communication Studies at Faculty of Social and Political Studies, Lampung University, and previous authors who helped provide information for this research.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Exploring Relative Deprivation Theory with Social Identity Theory to Inequalities: Issue of Migrants in Biak, Papua

Novieta H Sari[1,2*]

[1] Department of Human Geography, Newcastle University, UK
[2] Department of Communication Studies, Universitas Nasional, Indonesia
[*]Corresponding author. Email: N.H.Sari1@newcastle.ac.uk or novietahsari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
Facing emerging-economic market, that shifting local culture to urban culture and civilisation. For some regions, such as Biak, Papua where the indigenous people still highly uphold the concepts of kinship and tribal. The diversity of human mobility and environmental change have emerged to resistance and negativity views in the perception, judgment and behaviour indigenous people, which shown both in social interactions and discursive. This occurs due to the lack of capacity and equity to compete with migrants, specifically with Javanese migrants. In this regard, this paper explores Relative Deprivation Theory with Social Identity Theory, to understand and get an insight to how people respond to dramatic changes from subjective-objective circumstances, to understand collective socio-cultural phenomena regarding migrants and inequalities.

Keywords: *Migrant, Social Identity, Relative Deprivation Theory, Inequalities*

1. INTRODUCTION

Javanese migrant in Biak is starting during World War II when Japanese came to Biak in April 1942, and bring workers from Java, because of human resources and capacity reasonings, to build three airfields in Biak. Namely Kornasoren Airfield (Yebrurro), Kamiri Airfield and Namber Airfield, that to be used as a strategic base for Japanese Naval Forces in the Pacific. However, the number of Javanese migrants increased significantly, due to Indonesian government transmigration policy in the early 1980s, to reduce the overpopulation in Java [1]. A policy which due to its implementation, has largely taken the lands and jobs of Papuans, thus most of Papuans (Biaks) is referring as ‘Javanisation’. The transformation that has shifted and eroded the existence of Papuan in culture, politics and social, until today is still highly likely influence Biaks' perception and behaviour towards Indonesian government, that expressed through the issues, such as referendum, customary land re-claims [2]. In addition, the attitudes and neglection are also shown by defying anything that is not rooted in Papua or Biak are a Javanisation.

Today, Biak-Numfor Regency has 139,171 residents and 69.89% of its population are considered to be indigenous members of the Biak-Numfor ethnic group and making Biak-Numfor ethnically less heterogeneous than elsewhere [3]. Although some assimilation does occur in Biak, such as marriage, and social conflict between Javanese migrants and indigenous people is barely in Biak. However, social interactions between indigenous people and migrants are generally still limited, and there are still wide socio-cultural distinctions and challenges. The latter predominantly arise because the high influx of migrants has reduced the proportion of native people in many areas, such as land, job, space, and equity. This may be due to discernible differences in terms of knowledge and economic capacity between native people and migrants.

The Biak-Papuans worry that their livelihoods and cultural survival is under threat. This has resulted in resentment among locals and prompted demands for independence from Indonesia [3]. Furthermore, inward migration has also enhanced competition among Papuans themselves, resulting in communal and tribal sentiment and conflict. As Widjojo [4] argues that “Rivalry also occurred among the Papuans themselves, inter-tribal competition among the Papuans can be observed between coastal and mountain people, and among communities of smaller traditional groups” [my translation]; for example, between Biaks and the Nabire people, or Saireri and Lapago Tribes.

Biak culture adheres to a kinship system which still plays an important role in daily life and interactions. This system profoundly shapes the prevailing body of knowledge and its references in Biak culture often intersect with the question of gender in relation to equality, justice, and the right to a voice, notably in the socio-political relationships between heads of tribes, communities, and migrants. As a result, “the native people of Biak-Papua are trapped in disempowerment structurally and culturally” [3].

This is made worse because of the long history of oppression in Papua, particularly during the 32 years of President Soeharto's rule characterised by the inequitable use of authority, law, policy and physical force to suppress freedom and equality. Such treatment in Biak, even when covert, has caused Biaks to face crippling discrimination. While this may not have directly affected everyone in society, it has resulted in endemic poverty, low levels of education, injustice, inequality and underdevelopment structurally and culturally to date [5].

1.1. Biak: Sense of Place

According to the Biak Statistics Agency (2016), the Regency has one of Indonesia’s highest poverty rates and is considered to be amongst the fiscally weakest regions. As many as 27.44% of the population are defined as poor, which represents 37,530 residents of Biak living below the poverty line. The lack of development and welfare provision in Biak has long been associated with issues of inequality, injustice and human rights violations, particularly during the New Order period in 1966-1998, and levels of education are low amongst most of the population. This accompanies high unemployment rates in Biak, where over 50% of adults cannot secure sufficient employment to make a living [5].

In response to these issues, the Indonesian government granted special autonomy status to Papua, including Biak Regency, under Law No.21/2001, in an attempt to boost economic growth and development in the region. However, after two decades, this policy has still not overcome Papua (and Biak’s) problems, including persistently high rates of poverty. Its socio-political issues of inequality and injustice issues stem from the social and economic gap between native Melanesian inhabitants and inward migrants (see chapter 4). Furthermore, Papua Biak’s location at the eastern edge of Indonesia leaves it remote from the central government in Jakarta, thus leading to underdevelopment and a lack of infrastructure.

Although Papua Biak received Special Autonomy that makes this region accepted wider authorisation and more benefit than other regions, the result, especially in the economic growth in Papua Biak did not show any significant change than before. Poverty remains the main issues that occurred in Biak along with socio-political conflicts-injustice issues, -poverty ratio in Biak, Papua, compare to another province in Indonesia, the average poverty level in Indonesia’s province, is 10,9% [5].

In relation to the issues discussed above, Biaks in this case live in a lack of 'economic' security and relative deprivation compared to other provinces in Indonesia, and particularly Java. This is not only due to leadership issues, such as the Regent having consistently failed (e.g., Biak’s economic growth), but also relates with the cultural-political context in terms of how local people defined themselves in their social relations, practices and institutions, which inevitably influence native views to the presence of migrants.

Therefore, in order to explain people’s unexpected interpretations of their objective circumstances to social justice, the study needs to be explored to reveal the nature of relative deprivation (RDT) with social identity (SIT). To do this, the study draws out socio-cultural variables relating to dominant traits, migration, cultural value-systems that form social identity of Biaks. This includes Biak's historical trajectories from colonialism to date. The aim is to explore and understand relative deprivation that has emerged to resistance and negativity views in the perceptions, judgments and behaviour of indigenous people, regarding migrants and inequalities. That is shown in differential pattern of collective responses of group to social justice [6].

1.2. Relative Deprivation Theory (RDT)

Smith and Pettigrew [6] define RD as “a judgement that one or one’s ingroup is disadvantaged compared to a relevant referent, and that this judgement invokes feelings of anger, resentment, and entitlement (p.2)": referring to individuals and their reference groups. In this regard, there are four basic components that need to address to define individuals who experience RD. Namely, (1) first making a cognitive comparison, (2) then making a cognitive judgment that they or their ingroup was harmed, (3) feeling this loss as unfair, and finally (4) resenting this unfair and unjust loss. one of these four requirements is not met, the RD is not operating [6].

Related to the above, RD is a classic social psychological concept, used to catalyst wider social justice concerns, underlying psychological factors that are accounted to see relative deprivation as an outcome of social comparisons. It postulates subjective states that shape emotions, cognition, and behaviour. It links individual conditions to both interpersonal (Individual Relative Deprivation, IRD) and intergroup (In-Group Relative Deprivation, GRD) levels of analysis. It immerses with other social psychological processes, to challenges conventional wisdom about the importance of absolute deprivation. As Helsper [7] states “RDT is an evaluation of personal circumstances that depends on social and temporal contexts and are, therefore, relative (p. 223)”. In this turn, to draw out the ideas of contextuality regarding social inequalities between native and migrants juxtaposed to the level of satisfactory to the government, the paper looks through an individual's ability and drive to overcome disadvantages, which is inevitably subjective rather than objective [7].

To do so, the empirical research documents in this paper are described in a range from collective action, prejudice, and felt grievance to political conservatism, perceived well-being and satisfaction with the government and policies gathered from the view that compare between oneself as a unique person and a referent (i.e., IRD), whereas GRD is the product of comparisons between one’s ingroup and a referent. Also note the studies inevitably have the antecedents influenced by specific historical, cultural and experimental contexts (on some cases). Further away, basic of reaction in RD phenomenon is related to a sense of deservingness and entitlement in such as political beliefs, political protest, role of cultural, changes.

In this study, the focus is on specific social identity theory (SI) which closely relate to historical trajectory and cultural value systems in the place; the ways in which cultural shape RD reaction [6]. These include individualisation, and motivation constraints which lead to inequalities between social economic and cultural groups or deriving from individual micro individual level factors such as personality and skills ([8]; [7], p.224). In this way, we can argue that to locate the cause of inequalities within relative deprivation, as well as stopping short of reducing all deviant activity to individual volition and the negation of the social [9]. We need to allow for an appreciation of the ambiguities in people's reactions to different objective social position, as an approach.

In several studies of RD, the emotional difference that revealed and prevailed in turn predicts numerous political attitudes and sociocultural phenomena – from collective action, prejudice, felt grievances, to political conservatism, perceived well-being and satisfaction with the government [6]. For example, Brandt et al. [10] RD study regarding the political beliefs of New Zealand’s Maoris. The study shows that according to paradoxical evidence from members of disadvantaged groups, often support ideologies that undermine the group’s collective interest. It then shows how the treatment of ideology as an outcome (as opposed to an antecedent or control variable) can reveal ways in which these beliefs could change. As Webber [9] argues that “the fluidity of deviant activity and, as such, connects to the contemporary concerns of cultural and social psychology (p.104)”.

Grant et al. [11] also argues that in some classic RD social situations, such as race and class comparisons; skilled migrants and discrimination, both IRD and GRD are likely to be felt. Arguably, because both individuals or in-group are structurally caught in their reference groups, thus making them difficult to perceive circumstances and lead to grievances. Related to this, there is the critical role of angry resentment in the RD process that is likely compiled with social identity and collective efficacy, present a nuance understanding of political protests in past and future actions [11]. Interestingly, the extent to which this collective efficacy in the political protest actions, associated with their perceptions of their group’s status as illegitimate and/or stable, and their identification within larger society, -in this case: Indonesian society [6].

Smith and Pettigrew [6] also add that respondent that give responses to open-ended questions relate the comparisons choice in RD research, for example race and class as comparisons. In some extent, implying the original political transition receded into the past, informed to other people by comparisons, from different classes, ethnic backgrounds, and other countries. To show the extent to which both individual and group grievances are important or less important.

1.3. Social Identity: Migrants and Entitlements

Identity, in terms of both individual and social, is performative, fluid, and dynamic. It is passed down over time through communities and families and its formation is influenced by various factors, including history, memory, place, and social structure and values [12]. Identity is widely believed to result from levels of social cohesion, reproduction and processes involving so-called 'structuring structures' tied to place [13] ; [14]; [15].

Therefore, to develop a comprehensive understanding of social identity, according to Capozza & Brown [8], the assessment does not only explore cognitive behaviour and motivational processes within and between social groups. It also requires exploration to some degree of patterned behaviour and collective socio-cultural phenomena influenced by historical situations, in order to explain differential pattern (or varied array of phenomena) of collective responses of (inter)group that produce similar values and norms in perception, judgement and behaviour. That is, comparing responses from government agencies and indigenous people, regarding migrants and inequalities [6].

Some scholars argue that social identity can be used to describe (i) the self-structure of individuals, as they are defined by categorical memberships (Rosenberg & Gara, 1985; Reid & Deux, 1996); (ii) the character of intergroup relations [16]; or (iii) the relationship of the individual to the broader social structure (Breakwell, 1993) (cited in Deux, 2000, p.1). For this, social identity is assessed to acknowledge the forms of responses, where identities, intentions, claims, recognition, sovereignty, constitution, and paradigms collide and are implied predominantly for prospective gain, whether consciously or unconsciously ([17]; [18]; [19]). In this regard, the utterances that are constructed and displayed, as a meta-cultural attribute, are expressed to reflect who the person can and should be (identity), feeling (emotion), and how they can and should act (action), associated with their relating (social relations), and dwelling (living in place) ([20]; [21]).

To do so, data were collected from participants concerning their life experiences, historical events, and socio-cultural practices including systems, values and relationships that simultaneously produce social coherence and self-enhancement [8] The assessment is analysed to understand and interpret the meaning of the people's responds, -subjective-objective circumstances-, to capture social meanings that occur in its social ecology, such as the state, citizenship, social class, racial, ethnicity, gender or any other [22].

2. METHOD

Exploring relative deprivation theory (RDT) with social identity theory (SIT) is addressed as preference strategies to cope negativity views of in-group status position related to inequalities, because of human mobility [23]. For this purpose, the study examines historical situations in the place: Biak, Papua. Through SIT and RDT variables, the focus is to identify and explain differential pattern (or varied array of phenomena) of collective responses of (inter)group (i.e., how people respond to the (dramatic) changes in their objective circumstances), related to migrants and inequalities [6].

The study is based on empirical data collected through ethnographic observations and in-depth interviews with 20 participants conducted in 2018 and 2019 in Biak. The respondents varied from local government officials, village counsellors, community representatives to local people, both natives and migrants. The aim is to explore responses, in a sense of understanding socio-cultural phenomena, which inevitably bound up with the social context and norms of behaviour, their social identities that formed by modes of individualisation (i.e., reflectivity and perception); motivation; and social production (e.g., [24]; [25]; [26]).

The questions are not only of opinion or feeling, -perception and reflection-, but also aspirations, objectives, and future expectations from their subjective-objective circumstances, with open-ended questions, the extent of which individual and group complaints are informed through comparisons with others from different classes, ethnic backgrounds, and other countries (Smith and Pettigrew, 2015). That is described in Individual Relative Deprivation (IRD) and Group Relative Deprivation (GRD) forms, to understand how both forms of RD relate to a variety of outcomes, such as from collective actions, political conservatism to satisfaction with the government. Also, the analysis will take enquiry further to construct core arguments about the relations of relative deprivation theory (RDT) and Social Identity Theory (SIT) ([27]; [28]).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

My study is observing and interviewing a group of indigenous people who are structurally caught in a classic RD social situation. Because numerous migrants, Javanese in particular, who more knowledgeable and skilled in obtaining appropriate jobs in their chosen profession. Which many indigenous people encounter difficult in obtaining thus, they are likely to feel both IRD and GRD. There is anger and frustration about the perceived competition that many indigenous people perceive is highly unequal and difficult to deal with, because of the lack of knowledge and capacity, interestingly, was associated with (1) their perceptions of their group's status as illegitimate and/or stable and (2) their identification and perceptions of the group's position within the larger society, reflecting a nuanced understanding of political protest [6].

3. 1. Migrants, Policies and Biak's Social Justice

"[T]he reason why economic growth fails in Biak is because of the increase in migrants in Biak. They took our jobs and our land, and the indigenous people are increasingly marginalised" (Interview data, 2018)

Native respondent who perceived highly unequal and difficulty to compete with migrants, due to lack of skills and personality differences which lead to inequalities between social economics, and cultural group. Not surprisingly, it explains why people are driven to do political protests. In a brief, if we look historical trajectory how the escalation of migrants escalation in Biak occurred, partly because of the government policy on transmigration during the reign of Presiden Soeharto back in 1980s. That is, Soeharto's policy of mass transmigration to Papua, including to Biak, in an effort to reduce overpopulation on the island of Java in the early 1980s, had caused many Papuans losing their land and livelihoods. As most Papuans say, Javanisation (Jawanisasi) has eroded their existence culturally, politically, and socially (Interview data, 2018). Given that there were 337,761 Javanese households between 1980-1984, and 750,150 more between 1984-1989 allocated in Papua (including Biak) for the programme of transmigration, which inevitably imposed Javanese roots to be induced and changed the local people's life and interactions, namely the roles and positions as indigenous people in social, economic, cultural and political terms locally and regionally [2].

One of the indigenous respondents pointed out that "Some Biak areas, including Moibaken village in Yendidori district and Son Sepse village in East Biak District, were seized by the Soeharto government to implement transmigration policies in the early 80s ... houses were built, and plantation land was given to transmigrants from Java. But it didn't work then abandoned in the late 80s to early 90s, because the soil here is infertile (i.e. karst soils) ... " (Interviewed data, 2018). In addition, other actions which arguably also represent the grievance feeling and dissatisfaction of Biaks to the government, have also generated sentiment reactions toward both national Indonesian and local government. These include a re-claim to the customary lands, feelings of being marginalise due to socioeconomic disparities with 'Java' and migrants, to demands for Papuan independence.

Meanwhile, the narratives that have been inherited over time to believe that they lived better during the Dutch colonialism than when the Papuans were part of Indonesia is continuously provoked the Biaks. And that makes Biaks, who still have the legacy trauma because of human right issues tend to reject or neglect the plans and policies of the Indonesian government. For example, the special autonomy policy in 2001; the establishment of customary council in 2001, which they called a social engineering of the Indonesian government, because have the absence of a Papuan context or perspective and made socio-economic in Biak even worse (Interview data, 2018). Nevertheless, these conditions, conscious-unconsciously, has caused relative deprivation to Biak's people in well-being, security, and equality.

However, knowledge of Biak's felt to political conservatism, related to a sense of deservingness and entitlement in such as political beliefs, political protest, role of cultural and changes would not be complete without a sense of Biak's social structure and values. People in Papua generally, and Biak in particular, see culture and nature as essential components of their lives. This applies in their social-cultural systems too, including the leadership system, customary laws and social mores, which sometimes are difficult to reconcile with contemporary norms in development planning and to an extent have contributed to the lack of progress in Biak.

Socio-political identity in Biaks' perspectives, at some degree of political dogma, tends to make many Biaks to feel insecure and inequalities with other ethnics, social classes, cultures. As stated by this respondent: "[D]evelopment only happens in Java, not in Papua. This is because of the absence of a Papuan perspective in government development planning. And to do so, the government must involve Papuans [Biak's indigenous people] in its planning process, which they have not done … To develop Biak, we need to foreground nature as our medium, because for indigenous people nature is a crucial medium. Besides nature, we also need to apply a religious approach [from Christianity] in development planning: hence, the government and religion must be able to be integrated" (Interview data, 2018)

Biaks, in this case, still live in the past, and thus are highly likely to ignore ideas of development as they exhibit distrust and dissatisfaction with their lack of security and relative deprivation compared to other provinces in Indonesia, and particularly Java. This is not only because of leadership issues, such as the Regent having consistently failed to develop Biak social economics. But it also because Biak's historical background and trajectory that shaped Biaks 'social identity' today that need taking into considerations, in order to understand RD rection that occurred in Biak (e.g., [29]; [30]; [31]).

In this turn, I argue the causes of social inequalities are seen as either coming from macro level structural constraints which lead to inequalities between social and cultural groups or deriving from individual micro individual level factors such as personality and skills. The grievances at both the individual and group levels, which analysed from inter- and intra-group comparative processes, in accordance with the present situation in Biak, arguably and contested, have put Biak's people feel more aggrieved than migrants at the individual level, whereas migrant respondents feel more aggrieved at the group level (GRD).

Finally, as the original political transition receded into the past, class-based comparisons gained in importance and ethnicity-based comparisons became slightly less important. In contrast, draws upon Biaks' responses to open-ended questions about their comparison's choices, from value expectation, legitimacy and capabilities between these two groups, native and migrants. The analyses show the extent to which both individual and group grievances are informed by comparisons to other people from different classes, ethnic backgrounds, and other countries, is highly likely a major concern for respondents.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In order to understand the issue of migrants and inequalities through RDT and IST, we need to allow for an appreciation of the ambiguities in people's reactions to different objective social position, as an approach. It represents value expectation, legitimacy and capabilities involved the emotional differences that is in turn can be used to predicts numerous political attitudes and sociocultural phenomena–from collective action, prejudice, felt grievances, to political conservatism, perceived well-being and satisfaction with the government [6]. It then shows how the treatment of ideology as an outcome (as opposed to an antecedent or control variable) can reveal ways in which these beliefs could change. For example, the claims of political beliefs, in this case, regarding migration and inequalities in social justice.

The importance of the social justice, however, is not underemphasised since the impact of inequalities on both parties, people and government, can lead to more permanent social problems. Social justice is not necessarily the most important issue to understand. Consequently, some of the celebratory discussion of social justice emanating from within the school of global development neglect the pain, tragedy and resentment of inequalities. Inequalities and deviancy are secondary to the process that led to action, be that act 'political protests' (however that is defined), fatalism or indeed empowerment. In other words, what this article is arguing for is an attempt to transcend the often-narrow focus of social justice research and place inequalities and deviance within a broader social theory of practice. The reification of social justice/inequalities as the thing to be explained is a narrow focus indeed and excludes the wider contexts in which action takes places.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

The Impact of Migration on University Education
Comparative Analysis Between Croatia and Indonesia

Robert Mikac[1,*] Achmad Yudi Wahdyudin[2]

[1] *University of Zagreb, Faculty of Political Science*
[2] *Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia, Faculty of Arts and Education*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: robert.mikac@fpzg.hr*

ABSTRACT
Migration is a phenomenon that has global, regional, and local significance in many areas, such as: development, politics, social relations, labour, humanitarian issues, the legal framework, security, and education. Globally, the number of migrants is increasing from year to year, and migration reasons are often very different. They have always been generated by push and pull factors that have affected individuals, entire groups of peoples, states, regions, and international organizations. We can conclude that there is no part or segment of human activity that is not more or less affected by the phenomenon of migration. Therefore, this analysis aims to investigate through a binary case study of Croatia and Indonesia to explore to what extent the migration phenomenon is present at all universities in Croatia (total 12) and an equal number of universities from different parts of Indonesia. The final result we want to achieve is to compare and contrast the migration education provided by the universities from both countries.

Keywords: *Migration, university education, Croatia, Indonesia.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Human migrations have been a constant phenomenon, appearance, and process throughout history. They have sampled some of the most significant events in history and raise numerous questions about how to study, analyze, and frame them. Moreover, migration analysis is probably more important today than ever before because globally, the number of migrants increases yearly. Currently, the World Economic Forum estimates show that there are “272 million international migrants – 3.5% of the world’s population. While most people leave their home countries for work, millions have been driven away due to conflict, violence, and climate change” [1].

Accordingly, numerous disciplines of migration research have been developed: Migration and Human Rights [2]; Migration and Security [3], [4]; Globalization of migration [5]; Labor and Migration [6]; Law and Asylum [7]; Environment and Migration (natural disasters, climate change) [8], [9]. In addition to the above, there are many other disciplines for migration research since migration requires legal, economic, sociological, philosophical, developmental, political science, and security debate. Moreover, the issue of migration is a highly complex and multidimensional reality, so it needs to be analyzed from several different dimensions and discourses. Migration brings progress but also causes numerous challenges in the environments in which migrants come. Therefore, migration challenges need to be researched and taught about them at all different educations, especially at the university level.

In this research, we are interested in analyzing how much migration is represented at the level of university education in Croatia and Indonesia. Although Croatia and Indonesia are very different countries, they also have some similarities and commonalities. But the differences are bigger and more significant than the similarities that the two countries have. Because of that, it is our first reason why we have chosen these two countries to analyze them and set up a research design explained below. Second, it is especially worth mentioning that academic cooperation is becoming more intensive within a few years, and we want to give additional value to that collaboration.

This review paper will have a methodological approach based on a comparative study which includes a strategy of the most different case design. The analysis will have a qualitative-quantitative approach in which we will organize two binary case studies that will be set up, which will be analyzed and compared. According to the scope of the research, desk-top research will be conducted. Our research aims to analyze the same number (12) of universities in Croatia and Indonesia, their entire university studies, faculties, and programs to detect how many of them conduct education in the field of migration and on which topics.

In order to structure the research, the text will be divided into four additional sections after the *Introduction*. The second section, *How migration is* *changing our world*, will research how migration changes our world and what key issues the debate raises. The next section, entitled *Migration education*, will analyze how much migration education is represented at universities in Croatia and Indonesia. The fourth chapter, *Discussion*, will show us a comparative analysis of the areas taught in Croatia and Indonesia in the migration segment and compare it with the key issues from the second chapter. The last section, also the *Conclusion*, will provide a summary of the research and a review of the total collected material and the analysis results.

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of this paper follows a methodological framework composed of research methods within the political science of respected authors and their works Burnham, Gilland, Grant and Layton-Henry *Research Methods in Politics*; Landman *Issues and Methods in Comparative Politics: Introduction*; Marsh and Stoker (ed.) *Theory and Methods in Political Science*; and Yin *Case study research: Design and methods*. There are many other important works in political science, but the above will suffice for this research. According to Burnham et al., "Political science is, in many ways, a related subject of the social sciences, derived from history and philosophy, relying on insights from economics and sociology, and, to a lesser extent, legal science, psychology, and geography" [10]. This openness of political science and its research methods towards other scientific disciplines makes it a very suitable platform for forming the necessary research design.

"Comparative design is one of the most important research designs in political science" (ibid: 58). Numerous processes are clarified and elucidated by comparing them with similar processes in other contexts or geographical areas. But as Burnham et al. note: "The main difficulty with comparative design is finding comparable cases" (ibid: 59). To respond to the stated challenge of designing comparative research, researchers opt for two basic designs: first, the most similar cases design; second, the most different case design (ibid: 65). That coincides with Landman's view that these two research designs are currently being used to compare a small number of countries: the most similar case design and the most different case design. The design of the most similar cases seeks to compare certain countries and their systems that have a multitude of common features to neutralize some differences and highlight some. At the same time, the most different case design compares countries and systems with very few common features where they seek to identify and highlight some of the common features [11].

Qualitative research methods are a generic term that refers to a whole range of techniques, such as: observations, participatory observations, interviews with individuals and / or focus groups, and other techniques. These methods seek to explain the context, meaning, and different processes [12]. On the other hand, quantitative methods observe and measure a particular phenomenon [13]. Thus, combining research methods (qualitative and quantitative) increases the validity of research where one method verifies another and vice versa [14].

As a form of research design, case studies allow a focus on a single individual, group, community, event, policy area, or institution. Both quantitative and qualitative data can be generated by case study design [10]. Cases are those countries that appear in comparative analysis, while units of analysis are objects about which scientists collect data [11]. Yin states that the case study is an empirical study that studies a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context. A comprehensive research strategy is presented, which contains the logic of research design, data collection techniques, and specific approaches to data analysis [15].

Eventually, a comparative research design is formulated for the present study to explore Croatia and Indonesia (cases) and research programs of 12 universities (units of analysis). Through research, we try to analyze the qualitative and quantitative methodological approach to how much migration education programs are represented at the university level and which topics are covered. By designing various systems, we compare Croatia and Indonesia, which have very few common features, where we will try to determine and highlight which are common features. The set research strategy is a binary case study, where we will specifically investigate Croatian and Indonesian universities' migration educational programs and compare the research results.

3. HOW MIGRATION IS CHANGING OUR WORLD

There are many areas and opportunities to discuss the impact of migration. For the purposes of our research, we opted for several different approaches, which include views from Croatia, Indonesia, and other parts of the world.

Croatian sociologist Milan Mesić views migration in the international context as a constitutive part of the globalization process. It connects international migration and globalization within six themes: "global cities"; the scale of migration; diversification of migration flows; globalization of science and education; international migration and citizenship; emigrant communities and new identities [5]. "Global cities" are increasingly becoming the centre of a new world (global) economy that needs and attracts multinational corporations and domestic and foreign (migrants) highly qualified professionals. They all need a whole range of service activities provided by an ever-widening circle of auxiliary unskilled workers, such as construction workers, cleaners, security guards, delivery men, and many others (ibid: 8-9). On the scale of migration, the author warns that the most common discussions of migration involve very simplified representations of migrant numbers ignoring comparisons with trade and financial capital movements. It also does not consider the natural and fundamental social changes that preceded migration, nor the fact that international migration is "on the one hand as a consequence of (external) modernization or dismantling of premodern economic and social structures, and on the other as an increasingly powerful factor in their acceleration" (ibid: 12). Regarding diversification of migration flows is vital to see that there are no longer dominant areas of outgoing and incoming migration. Still, trends are changing, and many areas have become part of increased migration, as well as the emergence of new immigration areas (the Middle East, newly industrialized Far East countries) and intraregional migration (in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America)" (ibid: 14). The globalization of science and education enables progress for all, where there are different views of who gains the most and who loses in the migration of highly educated professionals. Regardless of different perspectives, globalization provides more significant opportunities for more people and abolishes the monopoly over knowledge (ibid: 16). International migration has also made a significant contribution to the debate on citizenship and the opportunities for many people to acquire the citizenship of countries in which they were not born but have settled permanently. The multicultural model of citizenship in individual countries stems from the growing cultural diversity of developed immigration societies. Some countries (such as the USA, Canada, Australia) promote this approach as an official policy (ibid: 18). The last topic, but no less important, refers to emigrant communities and new identities. "The need to create communities is a deep and universal feature of human beings." Emigrant communities create new identities with different peculiarities of the environments from which they come and the places they settled (ibid: 18-19).

In different parts of the world, particularly in developing countries, migration is driven by the intention to have better economic opportunities. In Indonesia migration is seen by individuals or family as the way to find a better job by moving to urban or more prospective areas. One of the important studies about migration in Indonesia was conducted by Speare and Harris. They highlighted not only the relationship among earnings, education, and migration but also the overarching factors that drive individuals and families to migrate. They suggest the idea in which rural-urban migration can be controlled if the jobs that require technical skills and prerequisite education are created in more equally distributed locations in the country [16]. Furthermore, Muhidin (2018) studied empirically the evidence in which education has a very strong influence on internal migration. Using statistical data, he surveyed and pointed out the profile of migration development outlined within three decades in the periods of 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s [17]. In other words, these studies share several things in common. Having more education tends to drive individuals or families to migrate and this phenomenon is also closely associated with the attainment of a job to get a better economic opportunity and status.

Turning to the current policies in Indonesian higher education context, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (MoECRT) established a new educational curriculum called Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka or emancipatory education [18]. This curriculum allows students to study outside of the Study Program they are enrolled in for at least two semesters. This opens new chances for students to choose the major they are interested in, provided by the domestic or foreign education institutions. While many higher education institutions have established mobility programs independently, MoECRT launched the foreign students mobility program with the Indonesian International Student Mobility Awards (IISMA) while internal or domestic students exchange has been running through National Students Exchange Program. This means that more student mobility and migration will happen since the policy was established in 2020. This case is also closely related to the idea proposed by Muhidin (2018) in which education plays an important role in migration.

Next, we analyzed a book International Migration and Security, edited by Elspeth Guild, professor of European migration law at the University of Nijmegen, and Joanne van Selm, a senior policy analyst at the Migration Policy Institute in Washington and senior researcher at the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, University of Amsterdam. Joanne van Selm explores how migration affects security in a regional context, where it focuses on the space of Europe in general and the European Union specifically. It explores three dimensions of forms of migration, namely: „Migration between countries in a region which is seeking integration for political and/or economic security purposes; the coordination of policies on and approaches to immigration of people coming from outside that region – linked to the goal of free movement for people within the region; and the arrival of refugees and asylum seekers from conflict-type situations, which impacts the states involved in receiving them, for wider security reasons"[19]. The focus is additionally placed on observing events at the borders. After the discussion, the author concludes that despite all the challenges and difficulties in approaching the issue of migration, migration as a process generally has a positive effect because it leads to countries increasingly addressing these issues and developing policies to deal with immigration (ibid: 33). Jacqueline Bhabha investigated the impact of migration on the legal system of western states. She concluded that „immigration has radically transformed Western states. Many domestic institutions, including schools, the media, the academy, and NGOs, have been changed in the process [20]. According to the author, the change she writes about is a change for the better. She argues this through three benefits: First, it has resulted in a remarkable geographical expansion of the impact of Western legal systems, broadening the scope of domestic human rights obligations to include protective responsibility for threats to human rights arising in foreign states. Second, the presence of immigrants and their involvement with Western states' legal systems has profoundly democratised globalisation, extending its benefits and access to the advantages of a Western standard of living beyond wealthy and powerful global travellers such as corporate executives and privileged consumers of Western health or educational services. Third, the presence of immigrants and their involvement with Western legal systems has been the stimulus for the creation of new legal doctrine with important spin-offs for domestic rights culture (ibid: 41-42). During this time, Didier Bigo discusses many open issues that have a negative connotation and have arisen due to incoming migrations to Western countries. From the non-acceptance of part of the domestic population of migrants who came, through the development of extremism and radicalism as populist behavior of various political parties, to the state policies of some Western countries that securitize migrants and the issue of migration, individual countries, and regions from which migrants come [21].

In his book *Critique of Migration: Who Gains and Who Loses*, Austrian expert Hannes Hofbauer (2020) opens up additional questions related to the phenomenon and process of migration itself and provides a slightly different perspective on the debate on migration. His initial assumption is that migrations are the exception, while the constant population of people in certain areas is constant. As the culprits causing mass migration, he sees primarily the corporate interests of developed countries that once extracted resources from the countries they ruled through colonialism, while today their corporations do so by buying land and resources from those same countries while preventing people from living decent lives. Then there is the dumping of various waste in developing countries, waging futile wars on their territory, all the way to selling weapons around the world, which are then clashed by various factions, creating millions of refugees and migrants. He then discusses labor migration and Western Europe's dependence on immigrants filling gaps in the labor market. All the way to raising questions about the immigration of Muslims to Europe and whether they pose a long-term threat to European tradition, culture, and identity. This book's peculiar conclusion is that life in one place is the rule, and migration is the exception, where migrations ultimately create torn societies along many lines [22].

In this section, we have seen many areas and issues related to the discussion of migration. Some authors have pointed out new dimensions and areas of overall human activity resulting from migratory movements. We then saw how migration is caused by positive changes in policy development and the expansion of legal frameworks of western countries. But we have also seen the consequences of migration to countries where migrants come and the push factors that force people to migrate. In addition to these topics, there are additional topics relevant to the discussion of migration, listed currently not in the focus of our observation. This section wanted to present the breadth of challenges and issues (legal, political, developmental, social, philosophical, and others) that need to be considered and taught at the university level. The situation related to this area will be presented in the following analysis.

4. MIGRATION EDUCATION

As we saw in the previous section, the issue of migration is significant because it affects many spheres of human activity and contributes to the development of new (scientific) disciplines. The research aim in this section is to show the extent to which this is represented in the educational systems of Croatia and Indonesia at the university level.

4.1. Case Study in Croatia

Croatia has a long tradition of university education. In Croatia, the first university, the Dominican higher education institution Studium generale, later known as the Universitas Iadertina, was founded in 1396. The university is still very active today, and throughout its history, it has had some interruptions due to external influences that prevented continuous work [23]. The oldest university with continuous work in Croatia is the University of Zagreb, founded in 1669. The University of Zagreb is the oldest Croatian university and also the oldest university in South East Europe [24].

According to the official date from Agency for science and higher education (2021) „Higher education institutions in Croatia are universities (and their constituents – faculties and academies of arts), polytechnics and colleges. A university is an institution organizing and delivering university study programmes, and, exceptionally, professional study programmes. Polytechnics and colleges organize and deliver professional study programmes. The higher education system currently includes 117 higher education institutions with the status of a legal entity: 12 universities (9 public and 3 private universities), 71 faculties and art academies as part of universities, 17 polytechnics (11 public and 6 private polytechnics) and 18 colleges (3 public and 15 private colleges) [25].

Units of analysis are represented by 12 universities (9 public and 3 private universities), namely: University of Dubrovnik, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, University of Rijeka, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, University of Slavonski Brod, University North, University of Split, University of Zadar, University of Zagreb (all public), Catholic University of Croatia, Libertas International University, and VERN' University.

University of Dubrovnik – No course was found to deal directly with migration issues. At the same time, diploma graduate papers were found in the university repository that dealt with migration research, namely: Interregional labor markets and labor migration; Human rights of migrants and immigrants in the European Union; European economic integration, labor market and migration [26]. In addition to the above, the activities of professors from the University of Dubrovnik who had presentations and papers on the topic of Migration and Identity: Culture, Economy, State were found. Also, important to mention, workshops on migration and sustainable development were organized at the University.

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula – As in the previous example, no course was found to deal directly with migration issues. However, in some subjects, migration issues are dealt with in seminar classes. In the university repository of graduate theses, papers were found that dealt with the research of migration from the aspect: Migration and economic growth; History and modernity of world migrations – their impact on the economy and society; The impact of migration on different cultural communities; The impact of migration on the development of society; The impact of regional migration on the economic development of the Republic of Croatia. These graduate theses are related to the Faculty of Economics and Tourism and the Faculty of Interdisciplinary, Italian and Cultural Studies [27]. In addition, lectures were organized at the University on various topics that dealt with migration, borders, tourism, and the development of different perspectives.

University of Rijeka – a course entitled “Tourism, Terrorism, and Migration” was detected, performed at the graduate university study “Management in the hotel industry”. The course aims to acquaint students with the internationalization of the two biggest challenges of the 21st century, terrorism and migration, and their connection with tourism and European policy in these areas and introduce them to a critical understanding of the role of migration as a link between terrorism and tourism. The mentioned study program is performed at the Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management [28]. A large number of graduate theses related to very different topics and discourse migrations were found in the repository of graduate theses. The most significant number of diploma theses come from the mentioned Faculty, while the remaining part comes from the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Economics [29]. In addition, an ongoing project entitled “MI (Migration Challenges) – Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow” was detected at the Faculty of Economics and Business, with which it is developing a dialogue and strengthening cooperation between civil society organizations, local and regional self-government units, and higher education and scientific institutions to create a stimulating environment, preventing further emigration and unemployment, by conducting scientific research and structured dialogues, as a basis for policy making, which would serve to adopt new reforms and measures in the Republic of Croatia [30].

Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek – the course “Sociology of Migration” is taught at the Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Sociology. The course deals with contemporary international migrations, which are increasingly a global social phenomenon that affects many socio-demographic, economic, ethnocultural, political, and other transformations in the world. Therefore, migrations have been set as an essential research topic for international and domestic sociology [31]. It is interesting to note that some other faculties of philosophy of other universities (such as the University of Zagreb, the University of Zadar) have the same course with the same name (“Sociology of Migration”), which deals with very similar topics related to migration. That is a quality solution because it allows almost equal access to topics and students regardless of which part of the country they studied. In addition, contents related to the topic of migration were found in several courses at the Faculty of Law. Also, as in previous cases, some papers on the topic of migration that were made at this University were detected in the repository of graduate theses.

University of Slavonski Brod – this University is one of the younger and smaller universities in Croatia and is mainly focused on technical sciences. So at this University, we found no links to issues of teaching and educating migration issues.

University North – the situation is very similar to the previous university. In the repository of graduate theses, we found several of them that dealt with the topic of migration and related to the field of economics and business [32].

University of Split – the University of Split is the second-largest university in Croatia and has many faculties, academies, and departments where numerous scientific disciplines are taught. Our desk-top search did not find any course directly related to the issue of migration. Still, in several different courses at the Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Law, and Faculty of Economics, we found that migration is an area of research and teaching at all education levels (from undergraduate to doctoral level). In addition to the above, the Faculty of Philosophy holds occasional extracurricular lectures on migration policies, migration ethics, art and migration, and migration research methodologies [33]. In the Repository of the University of Split, many graduate theses are directly or indirectly related to migration, mainly from an economic and philosophical point of view and the faculty [34].

University of Zadar – at the University of Zadar, there is a significant scope of activities to educate students on migration issues. As in several previous examples, migration is taught within the courses „Sociology of Migration“ and „Sociology of Migration and Spatial Mobility“[35]. In addition to the above, university professors are very active in publishing scientific papers related to migration, organizing extracurricular lectures on migration, and participating in various projects related to migration. Due to the significant activities carried out on the migration topics, in the repository of graduate theses, we found a number of papers that approached the topic of migration in very different ways [36].

University of Zagreb – it has already been stated that this is the oldest University in Croatia with a continuous education process and the largest in the country. According to statistical indicators, this University has 31 faculties and three academies, more than 62 thousand students, where more than half of all students in Croatia are currently studying at this University. The University also participates in more than 50 percent of all scientific projects and scientific production in Croatia [37]. The topic of migration is taught at numerous faculties of this University, where we search to find various subjects in which the topic of migration is taught directly. And at the Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Philosophy, the Faculty of Croatian Studies and some others. Due to the limited space of analysis, we will single out the subject “Migration and Security”, which is taught at the Faculty of Political Science. The aim of this course is to study the phenomenon of migration from the perspective of security studies. Attention is focused on researching and analyzing contemporary political and security processes that cause migration, and to which migration leads [38]. It is additionally important to point out that various research centers at the University deal with migration research, one of which is at the Faculty of Political Science, under the name Center for the Study of Ethnicity, Citizenship and Migration [39]. Finally, as in previous cases, in the repository of graduate theses of the University of Zagreb, we found graduate theses that researched and analyzed the issue of migration. In this repository, there are many works, which in number exceeds the total number of all works found so far in all repositories together [40].

Catholic University of Croatia – at this University, the Department of Sociology also has the course "Sociology of Migration", within which very similar topics are taught as in the previous examples [41]. So far, several scientific conferences on migration issues have been held at the University [42]. While in the repository of diploma theses, five papers dealt with migration research [43].

Libertas International University – we have not found a single course at this University that deals directly with the topic of migration, but within the „International Relations (diplomacy)“ study, many courses include discussions on migration [44]. On the other hand, in the repository of graduate theses, we found only one paper with a direct link on the topic of migration, which is slightly at odds with many subjects in which the topic of migration can be taken as the topic of the thesis [45].

VERN' University – this University is one of the youngest universities in Croatia and is mainly focused on science in IT, communication, management, and tourism. Thus, at this University, we found no links to issues of teaching and education about migration.

4.2. Case Study in Indonesia

Migration and mobility have shaped the Indonesian way of life and contributed to development of the country [46]. Indonesia is well-known as the fourth largest country with its 267 million people, and it is formed by 17 thousand islands which differ in size, geographical landscape, and weather. Migration in Indonesia has been the important discussion of the last few years among practitioners and researchers [47], [48], [49], [50] since it is related to not only education but also the economy and sustainability of the nation. In this article, migration’s impact is explored how higher educaion, as “the centre of knowledge”, respond and provide migration education. The present study is the analysis of how universities provide migration education in Indonesia. There are 12 universities presented in this analysis and they are selected based on several criteria including: (1) reputation as the top universities in Indonesia in providing academic and non-academic content on official website [51]; (2) area where the university is located.

Andalas University – Located in Sumatera island, even though there is no course related directly to migration, this university offers Social Demography as the primary course in the History Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences. This course discusses the problems of the population in Indonesia from time to time according to the historical perspective. The social changes that occur are related to population problems as the main focus in this course. Knowledge related to the notion of population includes mortality, fertility, and migration is discussed comprehensively.

University of Riau – University of Riau is the biggest state university in Riau Province, located in Sumatera. Public Administration is one of the courses offered by the University of Riau in the Public Administration Study Program. Although this subject has not provided migration studies directly, Public Administration discusses the concept and scope of population, population growth, population composition, population structure and process. This course provides the students with the knowledge related to the notion of migration and mobility as the sub learning material.

University of Lampung – University of Lampung, located in the southern tip of Sumatera island, offers Migration and Diaspora course in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. The Diaspora and Migration course discusses human movement in the international sphere. This course discusses the history of diaspora and international migration and concepts related to diaspora and migration. For its influence on culture so that it has an impact on trade, political agendas, policies of countries, and developments on current issues of diaspora and migration. This course will also discuss case studies of diaspora and migration in several countries.

University of Indonesia – located in Depok, West Java and Capital city of Indonesia Jakarta, University of Indonesia is the biggest and one of the top universities in Indonesia. Indonesia has been the leading University in terms of national rank as well as research and publication. Even though there is no course concerned directly with migration studies, plenty of research was found in the library and repository discussing the development of migration viewed from different perspectives such as demography, politics, and economy. Moreover, University of Indonesia regularly conducts conferences and webinar on strategic and global studies including multilateralism and migration.

Indonesia University of Education – Located in West Java, Indonesia University of Education provides some subjects such as Socio-Cultural Geography and Demography as subjects that study migration as the sub learning material in the Geography Education Study Program. Even though those subjects are not directly related to migration, Indonesia University of Education also focuses its research on migration studies as it was found that several articles discussing migration are available on both electronic repository and journal.

Catholic University of Parahyangan – Located in West Java, Catholic University of Parahyangan is one of the private universities in Indonesia. Even though there is no specific migration subject offered, it was found that there are some scientific articles written in relation to international migration and foreign policy published in e-journal and repository. It was also worth noticing that this university established Center for Diaspora concerned with migration and diaspora studies.

Gadjah Mada University – Gadjah Mada University is one of top universities who gained international recognition. Located in Yogyakarta at the center of Java, Gadjah Mada University offers Mobility as the subject that discusses directly the study of migration. Moreover, Gadjah Mada university also offers Urbanization as the primary course taught in the Geography Department. It was also found that Migration and Social Development is offered in open online massive courses managed by Gadjah Mada University. Several research related to international migration and urban development were also found in the digital library. It was also noted that Gadjah Mada University also paid more attention on migration studies as represented in the regular conference on collaborative strategies on the adaptation of migration.

Sebelas Maret University – Located at the Central of Java, Sebelas Maret University offers Demography as the subject concerned with migration as the sub materials. The department of Geography also discusses some issues related to local and international migration published in journal articles and repositories. Even though there is no conference or seminar held to ponder migration issues, this university regularly participate or conduct international students mobility.

Airlangga University – Airlangga University is a state university located at Surabaya, East Java. Claimed as one of the top universities in Indonesia, Airlangga university has focused its research and development in the area of both national and international migration. Some of the migration studies done by lecturers and students were published in repository and electronic journals. It was found that Airlangga University conducted webinars regularly on human migration.

Udayana University – Udayana University is one of the top Universities in Bali. It offers Migration and Population as the subject that discusses migration in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. It was also noted that there is numerous research related to migration studies published in the electronic repository, journal, and library. The studies related to migration were found and written by not only the faculty but also the students.

Mulawarman University – Mulawarman University is located at East Kalimantan, the biggest island in Indonesia. Even though it was found that there is no relevant course directly related to migration studies, there are several studies concerned with the factors and impact of migration. Those researches were published in electronic journals and repositories.

Hasanuddin University – Located at the southern of Sulawesi, Hasanuddin University offers International Migration at the subject compulsory taught at the department of International Relations of Faculty of Social and Political Science. Hasanuddin University also focuses its research on global migration. Furthermore, Hasanuddin University has also established cooperation with the International Organization for Immigration in order to introduce and discuss further the trans-disciplinary impact of migration for the national audience.

5. DISCUSSION

After the last part in which we had an analysis of individual universities in Croatia and Indonesia, we have the task following the research design set in the second section of this paper (Research design) to make a comparison between the representation of representation migration issues. We will do this through three selection criteria: a) The university provides a course(s) in migration studies; b) The university has integrated migration studies in the curriculum of courses; c) The university has records of research or significant action related to migration studies.

We detected several universities in both countries regarding the first selection criteria (The university provides a course(s) in migration studies). In Croatia, there are courses at five universities that deal directly with migration studies. These are the following universities: the University of Zadar, the University of Zagreb, the Catholic University of Croatia, the Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, and the University of Rijeka. It is interesting how the course "Sociology of Migration" is performed at the four mentioned universities: the University of Zadar, the University of Zagreb, the Catholic University of Croatia, and the Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek. While course "Tourism, Terrorism, and Migration" is performed at the University of Rijeka. It should be additionally emphasized that at the University of Zagreb, different courses directly related to migration are conducted at different faculties. The course "Sociology of migration " has already been mentioned above is performed at the Faculty of Philosophy, while "Migration and Security" is performed at the Faculty of Political Science. In Indonesia, we detected six universities, namely: the Indonesia University of Education, the University of Lampung, the University of Indonesia, the Udayana University, the Hasanuddin University, and Universitas Gadjah Mada. The following courses are taught at these universities: "Migration", "Migration and Diaspora", "Global Migration", "Civics and Migration", "International Migration ", and "Migration Mobility".

Regarding the second selection criterion (The university has integrated migration studies in the curriculum of courses), we identified several universities in both countries where migration issues are taught in a broader context at different faculties. There are seven universities in Croatia, namely: the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, the University of Rijeka, the Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, the University of Split, the University of Zadar, the University of Zagreb, and the Libertas International University. The five universities listed here are also within the first selection criterion. That means that in addition to courses directly dedicated to migration studies, there are also courses that indirectly deal with migration issues. In the analysis of Indonesian universities for this selection criterion, we identified a total of five universities, namely: the Andalas University, the Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta, the University of Riau, the University of Jember, and the University of Indonesia. These are just some of the courses that teach migration in a broader context: "Demography", "Public Administration", "Demographic Economics", "Social Demography". Here, as in the case of Croatia, we have a university within the first and second selection criteria - the University of Indonesia.

The third selection criterion (The university has records of research or significant action related to migration studies) is the broadest and includes the largest number of universities in both countries. Within this criterion, we analyzed all activities carried out by universities related to migration studies, migration issues, preparation of diploma theses, organization of various seminars and workshops. In the case of Croatia, we did not find a single link at the two universities (the University of Slavonski Brod and the VERN' University). While in Indonesia, all twelve universities have recorded at least some of the activities related to migration education.

The analysis showed us that migration issues and education are pretty common in Croatian and Indonesian universities. We consider this to be a very positive result of our research. It should certainly be noted here that this research was desk-top and without a deeper insight into the universities themselves, without us contacting them and getting more information from the universities themselves. We plan to do this in the following research and new paper. Our approach in this research allowed us to identify how much migration issues and migration education are represented at all in

Croatian and Indonesian universities. In future research, it is necessary to go deeper into the matter to learn more about the quality of topics taught at universities in both countries.

6. CONCLUSION

Migration is a global phenomenon and presents numerous challenges, both on the side of the countries from which migration comes and in the countries to which migrants come. Moreover, it is necessary to mention that migration also creates challenges within countries if it involves a larger number of people. In the Introduction to this research, we stated that migration raises many issues related to political, social, legal, economic, humanitarian, philosophical, developmental, and security areas of human activity. And therefore, it is necessary to research, explain and above all learn about them at all levels of education, with particular emphasis on the university level.

In this paper, we have researched and analyzed how much migration studies are represented at the university education level in Croatia and Indonesia. For this purpose, we set up a methodological approach based on a comparative study that included a strategy of the most different case design. Thus, the conducted analysis had a qualitative-quantitative approach organized in two binary case studies. Twelve universities from Croatia and Indonesia represented the case studies. The research showed that there are very significant activities related to migration education at the analyzed universities, as well as other activities related to discussions on migration.

In conclusion, we consider a very good result of this research to be that we have found significant activities related to migration studies at Croatian and Indonesian universities. Furthermore, we consider migration and migration education to be very important topics of the 21st century, so we plan to go deeper into this matter in the following research and explore how satisfied universities, teachers, and students are with the current migration topics.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The present study aims at gaining pictures on migration studies represented in university education particularly in Croatia and Indonesia. This study is conducted remotely and of a collaboration between Rebert Mikac, Ph.D. from University of Zagreb and Achmad Yudi Wahyudin, M.Pd. affiliated with Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. Dr. Robert Mikac is an expert in the field of national security and civil protection as well as international relation at the Faculty of Political Sciences University of Zagreb. Achmad Yudi Wahyudin, M.Pd. is both educational pratitioner and researcher from the Faculty of Arts and Education, Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Special credit goes to Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb and Faculty of Arts and Education, Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia as they support the sustainibility of research, education, and international relation in Croatia and Indonesia.

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ATLANTIS PRESS
Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Explaining In-migration Using Measures of Accountability and Responsiveness of Local Governments

Devi Yulianti[1,*] Peerasit Kamnuansilpa[2,] Intan Fitri Meutia[3,]

[1, 3] *Public Administration Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Universitas Lampung*
[2] *College of Local Administration, Khon Kaen University*

[*]*Corresponding author. Email: devi.yulianti@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Human mobility, known as migration, is as old as human history. In modern times, with the development of more effective means of transport and communication, the velocity and the volume of migration have been more rapid and increasing in numbers. One classical demography theory explains this movement through the lens of push and pull factors, considering the pressing conditions at the places of origin and opportunities at the destinations. A phenomenon of human mobility in Indonesia is in-migration to Lampung Province from Jawa Barat. Lampung was the first region in Sumatera Island to move people outside Java supported by the history of the out-migration from Java and Bali Islands to other regions in Indonesia since Dutch Colonization Era. Nowadays, we can find many people from Jawa Barat in society from students to practitioners who have been residing in this province for many years. We explore the reasons for their migration to Lampung Province using FGD to explain the ways the local government could respond and account for people' interests. From FGD report, they migrated to Lampung province because of education, family, and work. We suggest that the local government shall coordinate with related official governments at the local level and collaborate with public and private sectors to provide public goods and services for the fulfillment of public interests.

Keywords: *Urban Accountability, Responsiveness, Local Government, In-migration, Local Governance, Public Administration*

1. INTRODUCTION

Population studies in Indonesia, especially on the issue of migration, have garnered less attention among researchers, although they have a strategic meaning and are closely related to development issues. Migration as part of demographic components has caused changes in the demographic structure and in people's lives. The population issue is an attempt to understand the social reality that exists in society as part of the cycle of human life. Throughout history, wherever and whenever there has been a process of change by the births, deaths, and migration of populations. Non-demographic factors also cause the demographic component to change. Therefore, continuous efforts to conduct population research are a must [1].

The research on migration patterns between regions has shown the differences in economic growth and development [2]. The regions that have better economic and job opportunities [3] are centers of economic activity [4] [5] and become destinations [6]. One of the causes of population migration is the low standard of living in the area of origin while at the same time a hope of better welfare with higher wages and a better quality of life and basic services in the destination [7]. Based on the research on migration, our study will explore the attitudes and opinions of people who moved from Jawa Barat to Lampung Province, both in Indonesia, by documentary research using governmental statistical information from the Intercensal Population Survey of 2015. The statistical information shows that Jawa Barat had the highest net migration to Lampung Province. This data is supported by the history of out-migration since the Dutch Colonization Era, with Lampung as the first region in Sumatera Island to move people outside Java and Bali Islands to other regions in Indonesia [8].

In the decentralization period, internal migration in Indonesia has shown a different pattern in response to economic conditions and regional development. Many non-demographic factors influence migration patterns. For example, people tend to choose to live in areas that have government policies that suit their preferences; regions with higher government spending and adequate provision of basic services will be more densely populated; better provision of basic services has led to increased migration to the area. [9].

The decentralization demands require a reassessment of the role of government to citizens, ensuring the accountability of government. Citizen participation involves focusing on the ways of influencing and controlling the government decision making that affects the accountability of public institutions to citizens [10]. The spread of democracy has transformed the role of the state in development. The legitimacy of democracies is a response to local needs to the government's agenda. The Indonesian government has introduced various initiatives to encourage accountability from local governments. Local government accountability has attracted attention since the issuance of Presidential Instruction Number 7/1999. In practice, this accountability was not well implemented. One factor of the failure of the accountability implementation program is the obligation to describe and justify the behavior of the accountability actors. The result of the study shows that conflict in the accountability requirement has a significant impact on the work context, with negative perception at different levels, but it does not have any significant impact on the work performance of those subject to the accountability [11]. The accountability of governmental institutions has become more complex and has attracted considerable interest from the public since government institutions are considered agents of the public with a duty of ensuring the proper functioning of governmental organizations [12]. This study will attempt to explain the reasons for in-migration to Lampung Province from Jawa Barat using the concepts of accountability and responsiveness of local government in service delivery to the local needs by formulating some research questions: (1) What are the reasons of in-migration of people from Jawa Barat to Lampung Province? (2) How could the local government respond to people's interests? and (3) Why the local government could account for people's interests?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Migration Studies in Indonesia

The majority of migration studies in Indonesia adopted three approaches: behavioral, economic, and structural. The behavioral and structural approaches by Wolpert and Todaro [13] [14] show the process of migration decision-making of individuals as a response to stresses from the environments or as the different perceptions on current and expected wage earnings. This focus is similar to the theory from Lee [15] in the push and pulls factors of migration. He defines migration as a result of the interplay of stimulating and inhibiting factors to move from place of origin to destination with intervening obstacles and personal characteristics of the migrants. The negative (*push*) and positive (*pull*) factors are the basis of decisions to stay or move.

Geographically, Indonesia is a fragmented country with varying demographic and socio-economic conditions. The patterns of regional migration have changed in response to demographic conditions, levels of socio-economic developments, and the structures of governance (policy). Some provinces and districts are in the earlier and later stages of mobility transitions. Jakarta, as the example of the most populous city in Indonesia, leads to higher levels of development and migration. [16].

The studies by Hugo [17] and Deshingkar [18] documented a short-distance and inter-district level mobility in Indonesia from lifetime and recent migrations data. There is an increase in circular migration, where workers leave their families for works in other regions from weeks to years. Other circular migrations in Indonesia, motivated by the improvements means of transportation, communications, and technologies.

2.2. Accountability

Accountability is a complex concept made operational in relations between individuals and organizations [19]. It also involves accurate, relevant, and timely information to the appropriate stakeholders [20] [21]. Accountability is the stakeholder's receiving clarity and attention from a person or an organization. It is one of the aspects of good governance by persons or organizations. It is essential in the public sector, especially in a local government organization, for gaining support and trust from its stakeholders. In the concept of agency theory by Jansen and Mackling [22], accountability posits two participants in an organization: the contracting authority (the mandating) called principals and the contract recipient (the mandated) called agents. In local governments, the public becomes the mandating and local government is the mandated. The mandate referred to in the context of the public sector organization of local government includes broad areas covering activities of local governments in the forms of managerial accountability and public accountability [23] . Figures 1 and 2 show the model of accountability by Gray.

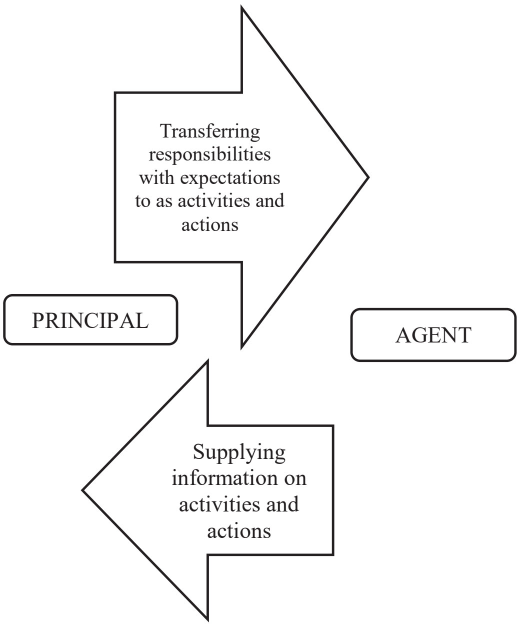

Figure 1. Model of Accountability *Source: Gray (1996).*

Figure 2. Model of Local Government Accountability *Source: Gray (1996)*

Accountability includes organizational and structural characteristics, short- and long-term strategies, actions, legal, and reporting frameworks that ensure public organizations are doing the government's work in terms of their obligations to the public. The structures and processes of public institutions must be built to be accountable. Tun et al. [19] stated that to be accountable, public officials were bound by and should act according to the requirements of structures and processes. On the local level, accountability means that a public organization can be held responsible for their actions in utilizing public resources and making decisions that affect its jurisdictions. Accountability in the public sector cannot be implemented by a single institution, but must be embraced as an inter-sectoral endeavor that involves the public, the business community, non-governmental actors, and the media. These inter-sectoral interests monitor the extent to which public services are designed and operated to achieve their objectives for the benefit of stakeholders [25].

2.3. Responsiveness

Responsiveness in the provision of public goods and services must adapt to the diverse needs of citizens. Public institutions and their service providers must execute strategies based upon the citizens' needs. Citizens' needs and desires for public services are identified through citizen input concerning service production and delivery. Responsiveness means that public goods and services are developed for the needs of all stakeholders in the community in effective and timely ways. Consideration of the service delivery time frame as a responsiveness indicator increases public confidence in public service capability organization [26].

Vigoda Gadot [27] stated that responsive public officials must be attuned to recognizing and responding to citizens' needs and opinions, because the demands and needs of a society are diverse and dynamic. He explained that responsiveness was a product of a sound social contract between stakeholders and public institutions. Responsiveness includes the commitment to the development of public policies, programs, strategies, and activities that takes into consideration public expectations [26].

2.4. Local Government in Indonesia

Indonesia is a democratic country with three tiers of government: central government; provincial government; and local government. The central government administration resides in Jakarta as the capital city of Indonesia. At the lower level, there are 34 provinces and 514 local governments. There are two types of local governments in Indonesia: Kabupaten (district) and Kota (city). Government policies and programs are determined by the central government as a result. Head of the Province and Head of the District/City are responsible for the implementation of the policies and programs issued by the Central Government. Figure 3 is the structure of the Indonesian Government:

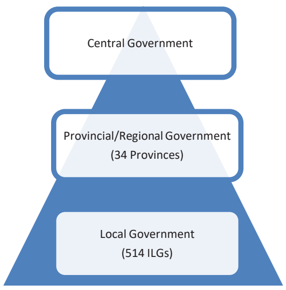

Figure 3. Structure of Indonesian Government *Source: Mardiasmo, 2002.* [28]

Government Act No. 32/2004 stipulated that local government will consist of an executive body and a local parliament. The executive body consists of a Head of the Region and local apparatus, namely local secretariat government agencies and a technical unit. These offices and technical units differ between regions in Indonesia depending on the different needs of each region. In Indonesia, the local government has authority for all development sectors in the regions. The local parliament as the legislative body has the authority to establish local regulations, local revenue, and expenditure budgets to conduct the investigation and to express opinions and considerations, as well as to facilitate and follow up the desires of citizens.

With the new centralizations laws from 2004, the central government retains authority over six functional areas, including international politics, justice, monetary, fiscal, defense, national security, and religion. Local government in Indonesia is not a subunit or under the direct command of the national government and the central government departments. The structure of local government follows the pattern of the national government, which is divided into provincial and district or city levels of government. Both provincial and district/city levels have been granted autonomy, and each level has its government system and legislative body. Change occurred in many aspects of local government management following the laws related to decentralization, when local government gained more autonomous power in managing its affairs and resources. Autonomous power is required to provide better service quality to the local people as the main stakeholders in local government [28]. The illustration of local governments in Indonesia is shown in Figure 4.

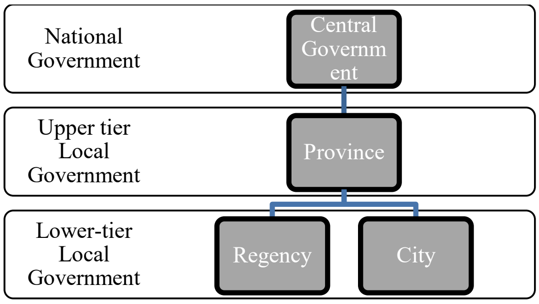

Figure 4. Indonesian Government Tiers Source: Khairul Muluk & Danar (2021) [29]

3. METHOD

We conducted a literature review of related documents from 1965 to 2021 to identify publications and reports that addressed migration studies, accountability, responsiveness, and local government in Indonesia. Secondary data was acquired from organizational archival records and online and print media sources from the Intercensal Population Survey of 2015 issued by Central Bureau of Statistics. Besides the literature review, the method used to collect data in this research is Focus Group Discussion (FGD). FGD is a rapid assessment, semi-structured data gathering with purposive participants to discuss issues based on key themes drawn by the researcher. These FGDs were conducted several times in September of 2021. It was attended by groups consisting of university students and practitioners to explore the reasons for migration from Jawa Barat to Lampung Province. Participants were scheduled in advance and they were reminded about the FGD one day before the session. The choice of participants depended on the topic and the target population. In light of the pandemic, the FGDs were held via Zoom.

This study is based on the qualitative approach in which data are gathered through literature sources and FGDs. Qualitative methods are particularly useful in the theory development process because they can provide a detailed description of a phenomenon as it occurs in context. Qualitative methods are also the primary means of acquiring data elements of qualitative rigor adapted from Creswell & Poth [30] as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Elements of Qualitative Rigor

Phase	Strategy
Data Collection	Prolong engagement with the setting and collect data in phases
Analysis	Map findings across different data sources
Reporting	Describe the research context in report or article

Source: Adapted from Creswell & Poth, 2018; Morse, 2015.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

We conducted the FGDs on the 22nd and 23rd of September 2021 via Zoom to explore the reasons for the in-migration to Lampung. The participants had migrated to Lampung province because of opportunities for education, work, or to be with family. They came from various regions of Jawa Barat: Bandung, Bogor, Bekasi, Cilenyi, Indramayu, and Magelang. They moved to Lampung in 1984, 1986, 2012, 2017, and 2018 to various districts in Lampung: Bandar Lampung, Lampung Selatan, Metro, and Tanggamus. When they tried to access the public services, it was difficult to because of the administrative requirements. The government could not provide public goods and services in some areas where they lived, especially to access health care. Clean water and sanitation were difficult in some areas. The poor public infrastructure was still found in the regions where they lived. For some participants, it was difficult to access their political rights in Bandar Lampung. Some considered returning to Jawa Barat after some years for better work opportunities, but others preferred to stay in Lampung province because of family.

From the FGD reports, they discussed various reasons for migration depend on age, level of education, occupation, status, and interests. This discussion describes people's interests in local government. The administrative requirements are important for access to government facilities and to use their political rights. For some people, infrastructure is essential to support their activities. All citizens ought to be given the same right to fulfill their needs, and it should be relatively easy to participate in social, economic, and political activities. The role of local government in Lampung Province must realize people's interests by providing public goods and services which can be accessed easily. Good local governance involves the links between local governments and their people in the fulfillment of public interests. It is important to make use of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage public affairs at every level of government. Governance includes all the mechanisms, processes, and government institutions through which citizens can express their interests, exercise their and be served inclusively. Realizing good governance in local government is challenging the way local government works to be accountable and capable of creating a new system that works inclusively.

The government's role to provide public services should involve both public and private sectors. At the local level, public services are supposed to be carried out by local government officials by involving public corporations in the regions as well as the private sector to serve the public. The discussion related to the migration interests among the groups described the inaccessibility of certain facilities in Lampung Province. Aside from the discussion, we made analytical framework as the structure for the explanation:

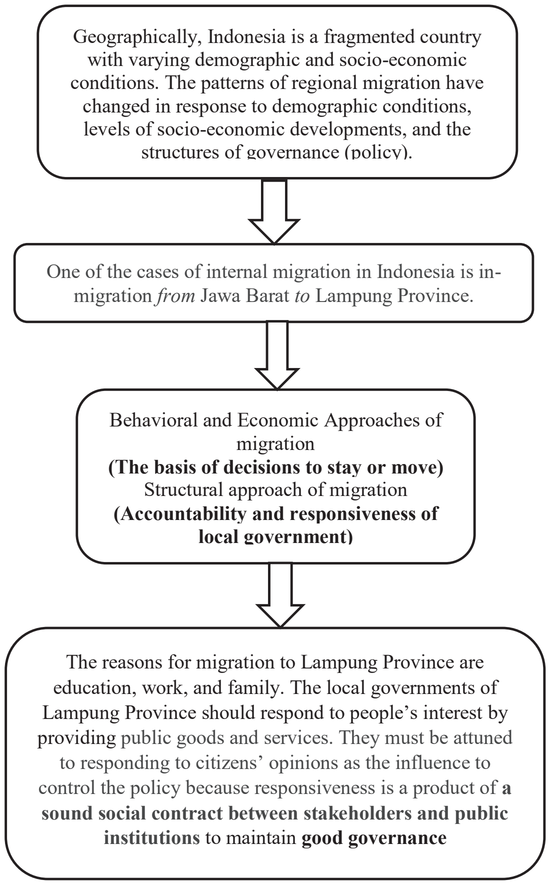

Figure 5. Analytical Framework

4. CONCLUSION

FGDs show that the reasons for migration from Jawa Barat to Lampung Province are education, work, and family. The local governments of Lampung Province should respond to people's interests by providing public goods and services, and the service providers should execute strategies based upon the citizens' needs. The service production and delivery must be attuned to responding to citizens' needs and opinions because responsiveness is a product of a sound social contract between stakeholders and public institutions, and it includes the commitment to the development of public policies, programs, strategies, and activities into public expectations.

On the local level, the government should openly account for public resources. Accountability in the public sector cannot be implemented by a single institution. The local government should coordinate with related governments at the local level and collaborate with the public and private sectors to provide goods and services for the fulfillment of the public interest.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Devi Yulianti is the first and corresponding author who has the initiative to create independent research for further study for a doctoral program. Professor Kamnuansilpa is the Dean of the College of Local Administration (COLA) of Khon Kaen University, Thailand who is the supervisor for the doctoral program and provides input and reviews on migration studies and public administration. Intan Fitri Meutia is an alumna of Kanazawa University, Japan who serves as an assistant professor at the public administration department and reviewed the writing of the article.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the international chair of the conference of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung, for accepting this article as one of the articles presented and published in IICIS 2021. We also would like to express our gratitude to some students for being the field researchers and FGD participants who contributed to the success of this research.

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The Agenda Setting Policy for Hajj and Umrah in Post Pandemic

Intan Fitri Meutia[1,*] Bayu Sujadmiko[2,] Devi Yulianti[1,] Kristian Adi Putra[3,] Savira Nur Aini[1]

[1] *Public Administration Department, Social and Political Sciences Faculty, Universitas Lampung*
[2] *International Law Department, Law Faculty, Universitas Lampung*
[3] *Prince Sattam Bin Abdul Aziz University*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: intan.fitri@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
The total number of Muslims in Indonesia is estimated at 13% of the total number of Muslims in Indonesia world. Indonesia is the second-largest country that sends pilgrims for Hajj and Umrah every year after Pakistan. Due to the global COVID-19 Pandemic, the Kingdom government of Saudi Arabia has decided to temporarily suspend the Umrah and Hajj pilgrimages only for residents with a minimal number and very strict. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate a policy model to implement Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic. This research is qualitative descriptive research, wherein this research will be described and analyze the schedule of setting policies for Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. The stages of agenda-setting and policy formulation to formulate the model will be prioritized by mapping the 4Ps, namely: Power (strength/power), Perception (Perception); potency (Potency); Proximity (closeness). The mapping procedure of the agenda-setting hoped that a government policy model emerged through the Ministry of Religion as the party responsible for organizing the Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages who are always obliged to strive to provide the best service to the community.

Keywords: *Agenda setting, Covid-19, Hajj Umrah, and Policy*

1. INTRODUCTION

As a country with the largest Muslim population globally, Indonesia sends many pilgrims for Hajj and Umrah every year. From 2016 to 2019, the number of enthusiasts or registrants for Hajj pilgrims nationally increased every year. At the beginning of 2020, on January 30, the World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared the novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) as an international public health emergency of concern. It causes the queue/waiting list for the pilgrimage in Indonesia to be estimated at 20 years. These problems significantly impact the social, economic, political, and religious fields worldwide [1].

There are some problems related to the implementation of the Hajj during the post-pandemic until now. There has been no other policy that regulates in detail the Hajj implementation following the pandemic context. There are two kinds of policies in Hajj in Indonesia, namely policies from the Central Ministry of Religion and policies from the Government of Saudi Arabia. Usually, the Government of Saudi Arabia issues a policy when approaching the implementation of the Hajj departure, which is a consideration for the Ministry of Religion whether it is ready to send pilgrims or vice versa. For the discourse on the departure of Hajj and Umrah pilgrims during the Pandemic, there are 3 (three) scenarios including (1) Organizing Hajj with pilgrims departing with a full quota; (2) Pilgrims are dispatched with a limited quota; (3) Pilgrims for Hajj 2021 will not depart as in 2020.

In a public policy, the stages of making an excellent public policy, according to AG Subarsono, consist of agenda-setting, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy evaluation [2]. The agenda-setting stage is an essential part of the policymaking stage to raise the Government's plan to be further resolved through policy actions. The Ministry of Religion responsible for organizing the Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages is obliged to give special attention in the form of appropriate policies related to the implementation of Hajj and Umrah following the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Through research entitled "The Agenda-Setting Policy for Hajj and Umrah Post Pandemic."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of Public Policy

Andriansyah states that public policy or public policy is a set rule and must be obeyed. Anyone who violates it will be subject to sanctions according to the weight of the violation committed [3]. According to Charles O. Jones, a policy has components, including Goal, which is the goal to be achieved; Plans or proposals, namely a more specific understanding to achieve goals; Program, namely the efforts made by the authorities in achieving the objectives; Decision or decisions, namely actions in determining goals, making plans, implementing and evaluating programs; Effects, namely the consequences resulting from the existence of the program, whether intentional or unintentional, primary or secondary [4].

Normative context of organizing the pilgrimage according to Article 21 of Law no. 8 of 2019, the Government is responsible for implementing Hajj, which the Minister carries out through the Ministry of Religion as the person in charge of carrying out Hajj and Umrah. Normatively, policymaking actors consist of the legislature, executive, administrative, and judges. Stakeholders are directly or indirectly influenced by something and are interested in a project [5]. They can be individuals, groups, or people, both men and women involved, have an interest, or are influenced (positively or negatively) by an activity in a development program. In this study, stakeholders in implementing the Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Stakeholders in Hajj and Umrah Pilgrimage

No.	***Stakeholders in the Implementation of Hajj and Umrah***
1.	Ministry of Hajj and Umrah Saudi Arabia
2.	Department of Transportation
3.	Immigration
4.	Hajj Deposit Receiving Bank
5.	Hajj Guidance Group
6.	Office of Religious Affairs
7.	Hajj Supervisory Commission consists of the Indonesian Muslim Council, Islamic community organizations, and Islamic community leaders.

Source: Research Observation, 2021

According to William N. Dunn, the stages in public policy begin with preparing the policy agenda, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy implementation, and policy evaluation [6]. Based on the stages in making public policy above, this research focuses on the agenda-setting stage.

2.2 Public Issues

Policy issues are often referred to as policy problems. Issues are not only understood as public problems that conflict or contradict each other (controversial public problems) but can also be interpreted as differences of opinion in the community both regarding perceptions and solutions to a public problem. There are four main characteristics of policy problems: Interdependence; Subjectivity; Artificial properties; The dynamics of policy issues [7]. In terms of hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic, problems occur not only in one religious aspect but also in political, social, and health aspects. In organizing Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic, a policy is needed that will be able to overcome the problems of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

2.3 The Concept of Hajj and Umrah

Linguistically, Hajj is defined as deliberately heading to a place that is glorified. Worship performed by Muslims to the Baitullah in Mecca because it is a place that is glorified and sanctified by Muslims. In the sense of the term *syari'*, Hajj is understood as intentionally visiting the *Ka'bah* to perform certain practices at a particular time with certain conditions and procedures. While Umrah, according to the language, can be interpreted as a pilgrimage. According to the term s*yari*', Umrah has the means of visiting the Ka'bah to perform certain practices. The term used for Hajj and Umrah at the same time is *Nusuk*. *Nusuk* is 'obedience' to get closer to Allah, the most important [8].

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Strategic Plan of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Lampung Province for 2020-2024

Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam, an obligation at least once in a lifetime for every Muslim who can perform it. According to Article 9 of Law Number 6 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Hajj and Umrah, it is stated that the Government is responsible for the Organizing of Regular Hajj and Umrah, which are carried out by the Directorate General of Hajj and Umrah. To improve the quality of services, in 2019, 10 innovations were made in the Organization of the Hajj, namely: (1) One use of the integrated Hajj report system (Smart Hajj) in the Group Officer Report; (2) Moderation of the pilgrimage through strengthening the rituals, with the addition of material on the history of the pilgrimage.

The high level of Hajj satisfaction was obtained as a result of the revitalization of the hajj dormitories, the construction in the region, the development of the hajj registration system, the development of hajj services in the implementation of the zoning system for accommodation placement, the development of an online licensing system for Hajj and Umrah, and optimization of hajj funds. When broken down by type of service, the highest satisfaction value is found in the regular Hajj registration service at the Regency or City Ministry of Religion office. Meanwhile, the Embarkation Hajj Organizing Committee service at the Hajj Dormitory is at the lowest value.

In the field of Umrah, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Lampung Province has carried out guidance on the implementation of Umrah worship through institutional strengthening, online Umrah licensing, and accreditation. Institutional strengthening by increasing coordination between institutions and regional work units, namely: empowering Islamic Religion Affairs extension workers. Electronic Umrah licensing service activities consist of; (1) application for an operational permit as Umrah agent; (2) changes to data; and (3) submission of application for accreditation.

Since 2016-2019, the Ministry of Religion has established 24 Umrah agents' operational permits. In addition, the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Lampung Province also continues to make improvements in the supervision and handling of Umrah cases. The evidence is resolving domestic problems, enforcing discipline/law, airport supervision/integrated airport surveillance teams, and strengthening the Regency/City Ministry of Religious Affairs role.

Moreover, below is the result from interviews done to six persons (2 from the Ministry of Religious, two from the Ministry of Health, one from the private sector as tour and travel representative who held Hajj and Umrah, one from the candidate of Hajj)

3.2 The Agenda Setting Policies for the Implementation of Hajj and Umrah during Post Pandemic

Activities to make public problems (public problems) into policy problems (policy problems) are often referred to as agenda-setting (Agenda setting) [10]. The agenda is a specific pattern of government action, which analyzes how a problem is defined, developed, formulated and the solution made. In public policy, Agenda Setting (problem formulation) is a critical step that must be passed when an issue enters and can be raised on the Government's plan. At the problem formulation stage, not all problems can be categorized as a policy agenda. Then the issue is not discussed, some are designated as the focus of policy, and some are postponed for specific reasons for an undetermined time.

According to Puspita, activities to make public problems into policy problems are often referred to as agenda-setting. Agenda setting is also the first step of a public policy process in responding to an issue in society and requires a solution to solve the problem [9]. In this case, the researcher tries to describe and analyze how the issues are the subject of problem formulation in organizing Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Lampung Province.

Hajj and Umrah are worship that every Muslim in the world wants. The fifth pillar of Islam, the Hajj, can only be performed once a year at a particular time between the 8th and 13th of Dhulhijjah. Terminologically, Hajj can be interpreted as visiting the Baitullah to perform several practices, including *wukuf, tawaf, sa'i,* and other practices at certain times, to fulfill Allah's call and expect His pleasure. Hajj can be performed once a year, while the implementation of Umrah can be done throughout the year and is considered a shorter pilgrimage. Hajj and Umrah, according to Jokhdar, is one of the series of worship that involves the most significant number of masses in the world because it involves millions of Muslims from 180 countries every year. In principle, the State is fully responsible for implementing the pilgrimage as stated in Article 29 Paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, which the Minister carries out through the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia.

Entering the beginning of 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as an international public health emergency of concern. After that, WHO classified the presence of COVID-19 as a global pandemic since March 11, 2020. This Pandemic has had an impact on the implementation of Hajj and Umrah. The existence of the COVID-19 Pandemic that has attacked almost the entire world since the end of 2019 has implemented the Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages in 2020 undergo many changes. Previously, the world had experienced pandemic crises several times, but in this case, COVID-19 has shown another unprecedented impact both at the national and international levels. This has an impact on every country, including Indonesia, which will later organize hajj and Umrah. As the party responsible for organizing Hajj in Indonesia, the Government should make an adjustment policy, including the Government of Saudi Arabia as the host of the Hajj and Umrah. As an initial stage in policymaking, setting policies for Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic is the primary step from which an issue or problem that occurs can be raised on the Government's plan to be resolved through policy actions.

In this study, the researcher describes the results relating to what issues are the main problems in the Policy Setting Agenda for Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic, which can be seen by using the theoretical model of The 4P's of Agenda Setting proposed by Zahariadis, including, by looking at the flow of Power, Potency, Perception, and Proximity (closeness) [10].

3.2.1 Power

According to the international media.kontan.co.id (accessed December 22, 2020), the 2020 Hajj and Umrah implementation during the COVID-19 Pandemic was limited and rigorous. The host of the Hajj, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has decided that the Hajj is only held for a certain number of residents. Meanwhile, international pilgrims are prohibited from traveling to Mecca and Medina to perform Hajj and Umrah.

Power is the main factor that forms the basis for making government agendas, where a person or group of people can influence others to act or not act. In this flow of Power, parties who have Power have an essential role in problem formulation so that an issue can later be used as a government plan. The results of this research on the indicator of Power explain how the party has Powered in setting the policy plan for the implementation of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic Lampung Province.

3.2.2 Perception

Based on interviews with six sources and documentation from the Ministry of Religion and Ministry of Health (vaccine book) that researchers have done. It can be concluded that in the Power stream, the owner of Power in the policy of organizing Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Lampung Province is the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia (central), taking into account the policies of the Ministry of Religion. Saudi Arabia is the host in organizing Hajj and Umrah. In deciding a policy in Hajj and Umrah, the Ministry of Religion involves related parties and is supervised by Commission VIII of the Indonesian House of Representatives. At the provincial or regional level, only technical implementers can still provide suggestions to the center through meetings held at the center.

Perception flow indicator or perception in question is an opinion that significantly influences what issues are considered essential and why the problem is essential. Results on the Perception stream, the researcher explained how the informants' opinions regarding the problems related to Hajj and Umrah were behind the formation of the policy-setting plan for the implementation of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Lampung Province. The issues of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic are considered necessary, and why these problems are essential to be on the Government's plan. Measuring perceptions is needed to input the policy of adjusting the upcoming hajj and Umrah implementation through opinion mapping. In this case, the researcher will describe the results of research related to what and how the issues/problems that arise and develop on the broader community so that they are worthy of being used as a government plan regarding the implementation of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Lampung Province.

In addition, the Indonesian Government is also waiting for a decision from the Ministry of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia whether they will accept pilgrims or not. With various health considerations and a minimum period to prepare for the implementation of the Hajj in the Holy Land, the Government then took the decision not to depart for the Hajj in advance. This is supported by various related parties and considers that the Government's decision is correct. In addition, the media is currently reporting a lot about the cancellation of the Indonesian Hajj, which can be a big question for pilgrims, such as the misuse of hajj funds.

3.2.3 Potency

The potency indicator refers to the intensity or severity of the consequences of a particular problem. In general, the greater the intensity or severity of the consequences of an issue, the more prominent it is on the Government's plan. The research results in the flow of the Potency indicator (potential or possibility) refers to the intensity of the severity of a problem related to the implementation of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic if the Government does not immediately anticipate the problem. The research results on this potential flow, researchers will describe the research results relating to the possibilities that will occur in formulating other problems/impacts if the problems are related to public policies that further regulate the implementation of the Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic. 19 is not handled quickly and appropriately.

Based on interviews, it can be concluded that there will be many things that will happen to the organization of Hajj and Umrah during the upcoming COVID-19 Pandemic. Many possibilities will occur if the Government does not immediately handle the problems related to Hajj and Umrah. Among them are the possibility of additional costs, the quota for pilgrims' departure will be reduced, the application of Health protocols, the age of the pilgrims is limited, mentally prepare prospective pilgrims with all the possibilities that will happen. Like it or not, the Government must immediately take action in the form of an adjustment policy (mitigation) and anticipate the possibilities that will occur. In addition, it is better if the *manasik* guidance is carried out by applying innovations and adapting to current conditions.

3.2.4 Proximity

The Proximity indicator in question is the Proximity of the problem that is felt directly to themselves. They assume that they must immediately take action not to aggravate the situation further. The research results in the flow of the Proximity indicator or the Proximity of the researchers explain how the study results relate to the perceived impact of problems related to Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic Lampung Province. In the Proximity section, the researcher describes the impact directly felt geographically and worldly on people's lives.

The indicator of the flow of Proximity or the Proximity of the perceived impact, it can be concluded that in the case of hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic, all aspects are directly affected both in the economic, health, social, and religious fields. Moreover, the impact can be felt directly by prospective pilgrims for Hajj and Umrah in Indonesia and by prospective pilgrims worldwide. Another impact that is felt due to problems in Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic is that tour and travel agents lose money due to the absence of departure activities to the Holy Land.

In principle, the Government under the coordination of the Minister is responsible for organizing Hajj and Umrah, a national task following Law Number 8 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Hajj and Umrah. In its implementation, the pilgrimage and Umrah consist of various activities in other countries (Saudi Arabia), involving many people and involving many parties in providing services for activities carried out every year. Entering the COVID-19 Pandemic, which attacks almost all countries globally, impacts the health, economic, social, political, and religious. It also affects the implementation of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The initial stage in a series of issues that can become government policy is agenda-setting or problem formulation. The agenda-setting stage is the Government's problem formulation stage, especially the Ministry of Religion, responsible for the Hajj and Umrah fields.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Issues of the problems in the formulation of the policy-setting for the implementation of Hajj and Umrah are based on the theory of The 4P's. Agenda Setting proposed that: the Power possessed by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion in the policy setting schedule for the implementation of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic can be said to be weak. The Regional Office is only the executor, while the formulation of policy problems is in the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia by considering Saudi Arabia's policies and the various perceptions of the relevant stakeholders. In addition, in formulating problems, the Government pays attention to the perceived proximity/impact due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, which has an impact not only in the religious field but also in social, economic, and health aspects. Suppose the Government does not address the problems related to the implementation of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic. In that case, it is feared that it will lead to worse potential/possibility in the future. The problem of hajj and Umrah during the Pandemic is a national and international concern, so it deserves to be a policy plan by the Government, especially the Ministry of Religion.

4.2 Suggestion

Hajj during the COVID-19 Pandemic is a challenge for the Government, especially the Directorate General of Hajj and Umrah Organization of the Ministry of Religion as the party responsible for organizing Indonesian Hajj and Umrah. The researchers provide suggestions for the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia through the Directorate General of Hajj and Umrah Implementation. It is better to carry out more structured and systematic mitigation on a massive scale, especially to psychologically and socially prospective pilgrims. It can be done through social media or broadcast on television, such as talk shows to provide communication, information, and education about the implementation of Hajj and Umrah during the COVID-19 Pandemic. It also aims to prepare the hearts of prospective pilgrims and other parties affected by the cancellation of Hajj departures in 2020 and 2021.

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ATLANTIS PRESS

Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606

2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Social Media, Public Participation, and Digital Diplomacy

Ari Darmastuti[1,*] Astiwi Inayah[2,] Khairunnisa Simbolon[3,] Moh. Nizar[4]

[1,2,3,4] *International Relations Department, Universitas Lampung*

[*] *Corresponding author. Email: ari.darmastuti@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Social media may have roles in improving government performance in digital diplomacy, roles which may be performed by government or non-government actors. The success of Indonesia's digital diplomacy may be achieved through public or community participation. This research put emphasis on public participation of the Indonesians in digital diplomacy through their uses of social media (Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp, Youtube), Websites, and Applications made by the Government. This research uses documents as the main source of data. Research results show that Indonesians, both in Indonesia and abroad, especially through diaspora organizations, participate in promoting Indonesia, thus participating in digital diplomacy for the interests of Indonesia. The results also that high uses of internets by Indonesians (48% out of 270 millions) is an opportunity for further public participation in digital diplomacy, especially for public aspiration articulation, decision making, and communication involving stakeholders on public diplomacy. It is also an opportunity for publics and government to access data from other countries, to promote Indonesia to foreign countries. However, high uses of internet and social media by Indonesians can also be used by radicals to spread their ideas, for foreign actors to attack Indonesian domestic interests, to spread pornographic contents, and online frauds, both domestically or in international arenas.

Keywords: *Social Media, Public Participation, Digital Diplomacy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the last fifteen years (2002-2017), the number of internet users worldwide increased more than three times, reaching about 3,6 billions. This data shows us that social interaction has been changing drastically: communities changed into networked communities or networked societies [1]. This 2017 data has also been changing drastically in the last 4 years into 4.66 billions, or 59.5% of the world population in 2021. Over this number, 4.32 billions (92.6%) access the internet through their mobile phones [2]. We could say that almost all world populations are connected to each other, and information flows freely. Information can be gathered, stored, processed, managed, and dispatched in a totally different format compared to what happened in the past.

The high number of internet users worldwide also shows that there is a good chance for involving the public to improve government performance in public diplomacy, especially digital diplomacy. Digital diplomacy which uses social media is expected to be optimized by common people, or the public. This also may be used by the government of Indonesia to involve Indonesians living in Indonesia or abroad to improve its diplomacy by using digital platforms to promote Indonesia, thus being digital diplomats.

The opportunity to increase public participation on digital diplomacy for the interest of Indonesia is made possible by data which show us that Indonesians use social media platforms such as twitter, instagram, facebook, whatsapp, and youtube not only for the purpose of entertainment but also for assessing information. These platforms are in fact already being used by diplomats to increase government performance to disperse information to Indonesians living abroad on real time speed. The speed of digital technology is also used to improve speed of the decision making process with regards to diplomatic purposes [3].

Indonesia, as other countries, is also a country which uses digital technology for diplomatic interests. According to a survey (Digital Diplomacy Review 201), Indonesia ranked 38th among 209 countries on the use of digital technology for digital diplomacy. Indonesia is only behind some countries with high use of technology for their diplomatic purposes such as France, United Kingdom, Japan, and India. And Indonesia is above other Asian countries in this regard. According to another research, Universitas Gadjah Mada *Center for Digital Society*, Indonesia ranked 9th among 203 countries using digital technology for digital diplomacy [1].

Other countries such as the Unites States of America and Australia has been starting the use of digital diplomacy in a much earlier period than Indonesia. They had developed infrastructure to support their digital diplomacy. The United States of America, the pioneer of digital diplomacy in the world, developed a specific task force for ediplomacy inside the Office of State Secretary in 2002 [1].

As a new field of study in international relation, digital diplomacy has become the interest of some researchers. Westcott (2008) conducted a research about the influence of internet use towards international relation [4]. Meanwhile Adesina (2017) conducted research about digital diplomacy and foreign policy, Madu (2018) studied problems and challenges of digital diplomacy in Indonesia [5] [6]. Other researchers having interests about digital diplomacy are Melissen (2017) who studied critical digital diplomacy, Viona (2018) who studied benefits and risks of digital diplomacy, Asadi (2017 and 2021) conducted researches about the roles of digital medias on democracy, and lastly Wright and Guemna (2020) studied gender and digital diplomacy in Europe [7] [8] [9] [10].

Those researches show us that digital diplomacy is an important issue in the study of international relations. However, those researches also show us that public or community roles in digital diplomacy has yet been included as part of their research. That is why our research puts public participation as our focus of study. Other than public participation, we also put attention on the opportunity and challenges faced by Indonesia for the implementation of digital diplomacy for its interests in international relations. We hope this research can contribute valuable insights for both academic and practical purposes, contribute insights for the debate of digital diplomacy in a developing country and also for the potential of involving more Indonesians to participate in digital diplomacy as internet and digital technologies have become daily reality in public life.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Social Media and Digital Diplomacy

Hanson (2012) defines digital diplomacy as “the use of the Internet new information communication technologies to help achieve diplomatic objectives. The UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office define digital diplomacy as “solving foreign policy problems using the internet”; the Office of Secretary of State in the USA defines digital diplomacy as “the 21st Century statecraft”; the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development calls it “Open Policy”[11].

Potter stated that digital diplomacy is a practice of diplomacy using digital technology based networks. The technology consists of internet, mobile devices and social media channels. The concept of digital diplomacy which stresses the use of social media often links digital diplomacy with the internet and social media for diplomacy. Digital diplomacy is also often called ediplomacy, cyber diplomacy, or twiplomacy [12]. Regarding the roles of digital diplomacy, Dizard (2001) summarized three roles: first, develop issues on foreign policy which involve sophisticated technologies in gathering and using information. Second, organize and change information sources related to the Office of Foreign Affairs and it’s various bureaus overseas. Third, to influence public opinion as well as to channel the interest of the public to take a role in public diplomacy [13].

Form of digital diplomacy is categorized into a more specific form which is called social networking sites or SNS. SNS is defined further as a web based system that enables an individual to form a public or semi public profile, and enables individuals to draw users list that can do common-sharing. It also enables an individual to check users' lists whether users create him/herself or by others [14].

Digital diplomacy, according to Hanson, has 8 general objectives: (1) *knowledge management* in which digital diplomacy is used to gather information from all stakeholders to achieve institutional objectives; (2) to do *public diplomacy* (to keep communication with citizens living abroad and to influence other online medias as well by: (3) *Information management*: to manage information and to use information in decision making and in responding towards development of social and political situations: *(4) Communication and consular responses*: to conduct communication with citizens living abroad for important, critical and emergency situations; (5) *Disaster responses*: to be used as communication in disaster countermeasures ;(6) *Internet free do* to be used as a platform to evaluate freedom of expression and democracy; (7) *External resource*: to enlarge opportunities to achieve national interests; and (8) *Policy planning* to be used for optimizing coordination and planning process in achieving national interests [12].

2.2. Social Media and Public Participation

Social media is a communication platform to be used in social processes. Social media can be used to collect information fastly and completely. In the progress, social media has become a daily activity of people to connect to the outer world, outside their homes. It is needed and beneficial to almost all people now-a-days. Social media is online media to support social interaction. It is a web-based technology which changes communication into interactive dialogues. Some popular social media platforms are Whatsapp, Facebook, Youtube, twitter, Wikipedia, blog, etc. Social media is also defined as a virtual world in which the users can participate easily, create and share messages. Among others, it includes blog, social network, online wiki/encyclopedia, and virtual forums [15].

Social media has several functions: (1) to enlarge social interaction using internet and web technology; (2) to transform communication practice from “one to many" to “many to many”; (3) to democratize knowledge and information in which common people can not only, create and share but also clarify information on real time bases. Social media can be identified based on the natures of its usage: (1) website collaboration project in which users are allowed to change, add, or delete contents on the web; (2) blog or microblog in which users may freely express feelings, experience, statements, and even critics such as twitter; (3) contents in which users in the web may reciprocally share multimedia contents such as ebooks, videos, photos, pictures, etc such as youtube; (4) social network sites in which users are allowed to be connected by making and sharing private information such as facebook; (5) virtual game world in which users appear on avatar form using 3D application and use the avatar form to interact with others in real interaction, as in online game; (6) virtual social world is an application in the form of virtual world to interact with other as in second life [16].

In short, the term “social” in social media indicates that common people, or public, or community members, are unseparated actors of social media. It is called social media since public, common people are the main actors of the use of the media, both as active participants who create and share informations and passive actors receiving those information through social media. That is why this research about public participation on digital diplomacy is defined as the participation of common people or public on diplomacy using digital medias. And as diplomacy is defined as the process by which a country achievesits interests through promotion in foreign countries, then public participation in digital diplomacy is defined as the participation of common people or public to help it’scountry to achieve its objective by promoting their country in foreign work using digital media.

3. METHOD

The method used in this study uses a qualitative approach. This study describes public participation in digital diplomacy, public opportunities to implement public diplomacy through social media, and challenges in implementing digital diplomacy through social media. This qualitative research uses documents as the main source of data. The documents were from reports of official institutions, organizations, as well as individuals. The documents were also from publications, other research results, webs, etc.

Data were analyzed from the initial period of data collection. The first stage of data analysis is data condensation. Data condensation is the process of collecting data through selection and focusing. Then, the second stage is the presentation of data in the form of explanatory texts related to research. The third stage is drawing conclusions, and verification. At this stage, conclusions are drawn to describe the findings using the concepts or theories used. Then, verification is carried out to ensure that the conclusions drawn are credible. [17] [18].

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Public Participation in Digital Diplomacy

Before we present data and analysis of public participation in digital diplomacy, here, first of all, we will present data regarding the implementation of digital diplomacy by the Government of Indonesia (GOI). According to data from a research (Sapta Dwikardana, Anggia Valerisha, Sylvia Yazid (2018)), the GOI has implemented a “middle stage level” of digital diplomacy and used for the interest of protecting Indonesian migrant workers abroad [19]. Some social media platforms used by the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs such as Safe Travel, SMS Blasts (for the interest of work safety of Indonesian migrant workers), social media applications by the Ministry of Manpower and the Board for Service and Protection of the Indonesian Migrant Workers (Badan Pelayanan dan Perlindungan Pekerja Migran Indonesia/BP2MI). The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also developed an official website as well as facebook, twitter, instagram, and youtube for diplomatic purposes. The other two Indonesian institutions, the Ministry of Manpower and BP2MI developed almost similar social media platforms for the protection of Indonesian workers abroad as well as for their interests in the international arena.

Apart from official uses of social media by government institutions, Indonesians overseas are also involved in conducting public diplomacy. According to one source (Aritonang 2017), Indonesian Diaspora Network Netherland (IDN-Nl) which consists of 5% of total Indonesian diasporas worldwide conducted public diplomacy activities through the establishment of certain task forces and partnership projects [20]. Among those task forces were health task force as part of Indonesian Diaspora Global Network Health (IDGNH); (2) City Feasibility Task Force which focus on the improvement of cities condition in Indonesia; (3) immigration and citizenship task force focusing on double citizenship agenda to help Indonesian diasporas residing in Netherland to be able to be active overseas without losing Indonesian Citizenship; (4) culinary task force; (5) youth and education; (6) migrant worker task force; (7) task force for Maluku which focus on the issue of improving Maluku descends Netherlanders with the Province of Maluku in Indonesia; and (8) art and culture.

Some activities of the use of the internet to support Indonesian interest in foreign countries is also apparent among the people who post using Wonderful Indonesia Hashtag. Some 9,938,421 people involved in promoting Indonesian tourism abroad by putting Wonderful Indonesia hashtag, thus promoting Indonesia abroad [21]. Next are some pictures posted in Wonderful Indonesia by Indonesians:

Other than Netherland Diasporas, the website of Indonesian Diaspora Network (IDN) Global shows some activities. The website provides information regarding Indonesian diasporas overseas. The website also functions as online media to mediate inputs and suggestions from any Indonesian diasporas around the globe. The diasporas can give inputs and suggestions through "contact Us" menu. They can also fill in their names, phone numbers, addresses, and messages. The website functions mostly to improve multilateral communications between Indonesia and around the globe Indonesian diaspora; integrate ideas, solutions and networks to improve public welfare, especially the diasporas'; contribute supports for Indonesian community in general through their activities and programs as stated in their vision and mission, as well as programs they developed for the organization.

Other than that, social media was also used by the Indonesian Embassy in the Hague, with other 40 embassies, to promote Indonesia through Indonesian Embassy participation in the Embassy Festival 2020 in Netherlands. The embassy Festival 2020 was held on a virtual platform due to the covid-19 pandemic. The virtual cultural festival which was held on 4 September 2020 promoted Indonesia through music, dances, food and culinary. This virtual cultural festival drew 15.000 online visitors/spectators. As part of those cultural festivals, online visitors could also order cooking recipe booklets provided by the Indonesian Embassy in the Hague [22].

Indonesian diasporas in Australia also participated in digital diplomacy. Their participation varied, and among other was the use of their facebook website to raise funds for the purpose of collecting donations to be sent home, to the people of Indonesia, especially to the victims of disasters. One example was their success in collecting AUD$18.200 for the victims of the tsunami disaster in West Sulawesi in 2018. Indonesian diasporas in Australia consisted of 6276 members [23].

In South Africa, Indonesian diasporas were also active in promoting Indonesia through promotion of Indonesian culinary. To promote Indonesia in South Africa, the organization of the diasporas invited popular cooks from Indonesia to give cooking tutorials on online cooking classes and cooking clinics [24].

Other than those regional diasporas, Indonesians living abroad also established a group called GenWI which stands for Generation of Wonderful Indonesia. The purpose of the group is to promote Indonesian tourism, trade, and investment. In Asia, the countries included in this group are South Korea, India, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore. They also initiated the opening for the Australia chapter of GenWI [25].

The activities of Indonesian diasporas are supported by the use of social media platforms by Indonesia's government institutions, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' "Safe Travel" [26]. Other institutions supporting Indonesian diasporas through social media are the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration and Board for Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection [27] [28].

In short, data show that Indonesians or the public are actively involved in public diplomacy through the use of social media platforms. Data also show that the participation came from almost all over the world. This means that the public are involved in conducting public diplomacy for the interest of the Republic of Indonesia in foreign countries.

The emergence of non-state actors and the concept of multi-track diplomacy have also led to more public involvement in digital diplomacy. The public as non-state actors also have the ability and access to conduct diplomacy through content published through social media. Thus, the public becomes one of the important actors in the implementation of digital diplomacy.

4.2. Public Opportunities for the Implementation of Public Diplomacy Through Social Media in Indonesia

Up to 2014, internet users in Indonesia comprised 83.7 millions [29]. Raised to 171,17millions in 2019 in which 95% used the internet for social media purposes [30]. In the *Digital Diplomacy Ranking* Indonesia ranked 41 compared to all other nations in the world; while according to a study conducted by Gadjah Mada University research team. Indonesia was among other European tech-savvy countries such as France and the United Kingdom [1].

The Data shows that active users of facebook in Indonesia was 65 millions, 19.5 twitters users, 700.000 users of path, and 10 millions users of Line, and linkedin 1 million users [1]. Meanwhile Instagram users in Indonesia were only behind the United States and Brazil [31]. These data shows there is a big opportunity for the GOI to involve the public in digital diplomacy as stated many times by the President of Indonesia on some occasions such as APEC *Business Advisory Council* meeting in Papua New Guinea in November 2018 [32]. The GOI, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *Regional Conference on Digital Diplomacy* (RCDD) *Forum* which was followed by 10 ASEAN countries and other six countries from the surrounding regions; Australia, India, Japan, South Korea, Chin, and New Zealand. The Conference was aimed to improve digital technology use capabilities for digital diplomacy [33].

It is critical for the GOI to involve the public in digital diplomacy since some incidents show us it is critical that GOI to maintain quick contact with Indonesians living abroad such incidents of conflict involving one Malaysian businessman humiliating Indonesian company *Gojek* which evolved into mass protests in Indonesia and Malaysia. Incident of Indonesian Hajj Pilgrims passports fraught in Philippine, Abu Sayyaf terrorist abduction of Indonesian sailors, abduction of Indonesians in Somalia, violence against migrant workers abroad, even Rohingya issues which proves to draw strong reactions among Indonesians.

Apart from those issues, public participation on digital diplomacy is also critical since Indonesian e-commerce is among the biggest in Asia, especially in South East Asia with 30 billions dollars in 2019 [15]. The use of social media is also critical to link Indonesian start-ups such as Shopee, Lazada, Grab, JdId, Tokopedia, Bukalapak, Gojek to penetrate markets, especially in South East Asia where most Indonesian migrant workers and diasporas stay.

The use of social media is also important for the GOI to access information from the websites of other countries, information which may be crucial to develop critical policies in international arenas or for bilateral policy options such as developing bilateral cooperations in social, economic, cultural and other aspects. In terms of efficiency, the use of social media also speeds up communications among government institutions with bilateral or multilateral partners as well as the Indonesian communities and the public in general [34]. Other advantages of the use of social media for public and digital diplomacy are the opportunity to keep contacts and communication with Indonesian diasporas, to use information from other countries, for promoting Indonesia.

4.3. Challenges for the Implementation of Digital Diplomacy through Social Medias

Apart from its' advantages, public participation on digital diplomacy has also led to some problems and also was faced with some challenges for Indonesia. The following paragraphs will present these problems and challenges.

4.3.1. Use of Social Medias by Other Countries to Attack Indonesian Interests

The ease of the use of social media was also opening more rooms for the attack by public from other countries, or cyber crime, illegal mis-use of data. Some past incidents such as the incident of Bali Nine in 2005 in which drug smuggler was indicted of commiting the crimes and was supposed to be executed by capital punishment in 2015 due to the magnitude of the crime, was finally released due to very strong attack from wide range of public from almost all over of the world. These social media attacks resulted from the use of social media diplomacy by the Australian public in general as well as the government of Australia who threatened to stop their aids should the Government of Indonesia execute the criminal. This kind of problem is not easily solved since it can lead to many problems for Indonesia, especially for the interest of the Province of Bali which is highly dependent on tourists from Australia.

4.3.2. The Development of Radical Websites

Other than that incident, the use of social media for digital diplomacy also opened up rooms for the fast development of radical websites in Indonesia. Police cyber crime task force as well as anti-terorism task force has long noticed the use of social media to recruit new members of radical groups, to spread radical content messages, to inflict radical ideologies, and to spread hate messages, anti government messages, pro khilafah messages, and even to conduct activities to inflict fear in the community. A survey by the Student Creativity Program of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia revealed that 44 out 100 high school students in Bandung, West Java (samples were chosen through cluster sampling method) were affected by radical ideologies. The study also revealed that the students were affected by messages through internet and social media platforms. Other than social media platforms, the students were also exposed and affected by radical messages through family and friends. And as social media are borderless, the radical messages of course come from national or international sources [35]. Apart from its potential to be used to spread radical content, the General Director of Islamic Education in the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia stated that social media can also be used to spread the messages of moderate religious, especially Islamic, values to students and other youths [36].

Another challenge of the use of social media is pornographic content messages, especially with the purpose to exploit and to harass youths and children. A study by the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia in 2014 with the title *Digital Citizenship Safety among Children and Adolescents in Indonesia* found that most of the 400 children samples taken for the study were exposed (mostly unintentionally) to pornographic contents while accessing information [37].

Social media were also proven to be used to conduct digital black campaigns which threaten peaceful democratic life especially in the periods preceding elections. The black campaigns were so fierce, especially in the last two presidential elections in 2014 [38] that almost tore the country into two pieces, supporters and opponents of the two strongest candidates. The black campaigns ranged from the spread of hoaxes up to serious effort to distort and mislead publics as well as creating fear of real conflicts among community members. According to data from the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia, 800.000 sites involved in spreading hoaxes [39].

4.3.3. Indonesian Digital Civilization

The civility of digital social media users is also a challenge for Indonesian digital diplomacy. Based on the results of a survey conducted by Microsoft, Indonesia has a very low digital civility index ranking. The survey involving 16,000 respondents from 32 countries in April-May 2020 showed that Indonesia was ranked 29th along with Mexico as the country with the lowest civility index in the world. Consists of a total assessment of the intrusive index, behavior, sexual, reputation, pain, concern, frequency of more than three times, consequences, actions taken, last week/month. Indonesian netizens often carry out acts of discrimination, bullying, hatred against religious figures, the government, actresses, and other actors. Then, as many as 47% surveyed admitted that they had also bullied others through social media. Meanwhile, another 19% have experienced bullying from other social media users. Millennials are the main target for bullying on social media with a percentage of 54% in 2021. Therefore, the civility of digital social media users in Indonesia still needs to be improved [40].

The current level of digital civilization in Indonesia can affect the image of Indonesia's digital diplomacy participation. The image of Indonesian people in the real world is known to be inverted with the image in cyberspace. Sometimes there are acts of discrimination, bullying, hate speech committed by social media users in Indonesia. This can be due to the lack of digital literacy obtained by social media users. Digital literacy is the ability to use information and communication technology to find, create, and learn information by means of cognitive, technical, and appropriate [41]. Digital literacy aims to equalize views on behavior in using social media, through the exchange and validation of various knowledge/information on social media. Based on the digital literacy index, Indonesia is at 3.47, which means it is at a moderate level in 2020 [42]. However, according to the Director General of Information Applications at the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Semuel Abrijani Pangerapan, this figure is not yet at a good level [43]. The government together with creative cyber and other stakeholders still need to increase digital literacy directly to the Indonesian people.

4.3.4. Use of National Language on Social Media Accounts and Content

The language used on websites, social media accounts, and official government accounts as well as actors participating in digital diplomacy in Indonesia still use the national language [44]. This is one of the challenges in digital diplomacy to determine the target audience. If the target audience for digital diplomacy is foreigners, then the use of Indonesian on accounts that create digital diplomacy content is still not appropriate. The use of multiple languages in digital diplomacy content is still a bit in Indonesia. Thus, it is difficult for foreigners to understand the meaning of the diplomatic content that has been created. Unlike the case with what has been done by the United States Department of State. They created ten twitter accounts in ten different non-English languages. The languages of the ten Twitter accounts are Arabic, Mandarin, Urdu, Hindi, Persian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, French, and Turkish. It is intended that audiences from these countries can understand the information distributed by the United States Department of State. This method has proven to be more effective for US digital diplomacy [45]. Therefore, the use of multi-language on social media accounts and digital diplomacy content in Indonesia needs to be built.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Our study with the title “Social Media, Public Participation, and Digital Diplomacy” shows us that the Indonesian community, or publics, were involved actively in digital diplomacy. Our data and analysis show us that Indonesians, both inside the country and outside ones, especially through organizations of diasporas from several regions in the world actively involved in promoting Indonesian interests outside the country. They promoted Indonesia’s interests through the use of their social media platforms to interact with members, to plan and promote activities, to interact with Indonesia’s embassies both for their own interests and for the interests of Indonesia’s embassies as the representative of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to communicate and serve the diasporas, to plan policies and other governmental institutional interests.

Social media were also used by the diasporas to promote investment opportunities in Indonesia by providing necessary information through booklets or other online sources they provide in cultural events . Social media were also used to promote cooperation activities in the field of health, education, disaster mitigation, and economy.

Apart from those, social media was also used by government institutions to communicate with Indonesians in foreign countries. Social media were also used to communicate among diplomatic communities, to collect information from other countries in order to develop cooperation interests. Bargaining position in negotiations also helped by the use of social media.

Apart from those positive roles, social media also contributed certain problems and challenges. Those problems were the surge of radical websites, the use of social media by foreign countries to attack Indonesia’s national interests. It also opened up rooms with pornographic contents targeted at youths and children. Other than that, social media were also used for black campaigns, spreading hoaxes in at least two presidential elections. This last issue may lead to a serious problem for the future of democracy in Indonesia. Further, it may endanger Indonesian democracy in the eyes of the international community. Then, a negative campaign was also carried out by the regional WHO in the Eastern Mediterranean region which led public opinion not to consume saturated fats including palm oil and disseminated it through its official website. This can threaten Indonesia's interests in the business sector, especially palm oil exports to the Eastern Mediterranean region.

Then, the civility of digital social media users is also a challenge for Indonesian digital diplomacy. Indonesian people who use social media often carry out acts of discrimination, bullying, hatred against religious leaders, the government, actresses, and other actors. Thus, the digital civilization index ranking is very low and the image of the Indonesian people in the international world is also not good. The use of National Language in Social Media Accounts and Content is also a challenge. The majority of websites, social media accounts, and official Indonesian government accounts still use the Indonesian national language. Therefore, the target audience for Indonesia's digital diplomacy is not yet clear.

This study suggests that the government should tighten digital security, especially on websites that are illegal and violate the law. The need for regular and continuous tracking to detect sites that spread negative content. Such websites should be blocked immediately. Then, it is also necessary to increase digital literacy for Indonesian people who use social media. Digital literacy can be done virtually or non-virtually using content that is creative and easy to understand by the whole community. Digital literacy must also be carried out regularly and continuously so that indonesian digital civilizational is also getting better and wiser in using social media in order to maintain a good image of Indonesia in the international world. Determining the target audience for digital diplomacy is also very much needed by the Government of Indonesia. Social media accounts and state-owned websites should create multilingual content. Thus, the target audience of digital diplomacy activities that are made is appropriate.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Migration-Security-Development Nexus Approach in Viewing the International Migration Phenomenon of Migrant Workers in West Nusa Tenggara

Mega Nisfa Makhroja[1,*] Syaiful Anam[2]

[1] Department of International Relations, University of Mataram
[2] Department of International Relations, University of Mataram
[*]Corresponding author. Email: mn.makhroja@unram.ac.id

ABSTRACT
The increasing number of migrant workers from developing regions to developed countries, which encourages economic improvement in both countries of origin and destination countries, has dominated migration studies by economic and development approaches. The impact of the transnational migration of migrant workers had a significant effect on both the destination country. In destination countries, migrants workers filled the vacancy in the low-level sector (unskilled migrants). Then, the country of origin received remittances to the families left behind to support the economy and regional development. However, migrant workers, on the other hand, are the very vulnerable parties. Examining the case of Migrant Workers from West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), the problems that occur do not stop at the vulnerability of instances of torture, harassment, human trafficking, and narcotics couriers. It develops more deeply in the domestic problems of migrant workers. The high number of divorced marriages and the neglected children of migrants are other security issues that are important to solve. Therefore, this study analyzes the relationship between migrant worker migration from Lombok NTB and its impact on development and security issues, human security. Through the Migration-Development-Security Nexus approach, this study attempts to connect these three crucial issues to get a complete picture of the complexity of international migration of migrant workers from Lombok and Indonesia in general.

Keywords: *Migration-Development-Security Nexus, International Migrant Workers, West Nusa Tenggara.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration, development, and security are three things that are interrelated but sometimes lead to a conflictual dialectic. On the one hand, migration aims to encourage development in both the country of origin and destination. Still, on the other hand, it poses a security threat (especially human security). The dilemma of development and security in the issue of migration is still a big "challenge" for international relations actors in realizing a procedural, safe, and orderly migration process globally.

Currently, there are limited references about migration, development, and security nexus in South East Asia. However, the migration crisis has risen in Europe and the United States of America since 9/11[1] It became more important since Arab Spring in 2015. There were a massive number of refugees in Europe and the US and affected the increase of populism [2]. The security tension escalates; terrorism and class of civilization issues also appear. This migration, security, and development case is different from the case in South East Asia because, generally, South East Asia only sent migrant workers, not refugees. It should be a further treatment to analyze how migration, development security nexus implication to refugees and workers.

As one of the countries with a high rate of sending migrant workers, Indonesia is still struggling to reduce the problem of sending migrant workers and maximize the potential of migration in promoting national development. So far, Indonesian migrant workers have been placed as workers at the domestic level who have experienced many physical and non-physical violence cases. Some 90% of illegal migrant workers even experience sexual violence. The government recorded there were 26 types of cases of Indonesian migrants from 2017-2019, but the most considerable number of cases are human trafficking and physical abuse [3].

In Indonesia, especially West Nusa Tenggara, the migration process is too closely related to the economy and development because the main driving factor is financial aspects. People migrate because of the lack of opportunities to work. Less education also impacts the chance to get a better job. And surprisingly, this region has supported more than 330-billion-rupiah remittance since 2014-2018 [4]. Ironically, the human Development Index level is still low and ranks 29 out of 34 provinces in Indonesia [5]. Other social issues, such as divorce, put top 10 ranks in Indonesia with 109.000 cases or 2,03% from its populations [6] and 1 of 7 children in NTB has marriage [7]. The impact of massive migration has not significantly impacted its security protection, especially for migrant workers who experienced any human rights violations.

Then, this research tries to frame migration issues not only focus on the economic perspective of migrant workers but also the security approach as prioritized to strike a balance on how this migration process can run well and smoothly. The research correlates these three concepts, migration, development, and security nexus, to analyze the phenomenon of migrant workers from West Nusa Tenggara.

2. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach to construct social realities in society and focus on interactive processes or specific events that are more specific [8]. This method was deemed appropriate because of the discussion of migration, development, and security for migrant workers in NTB. The study was conducted by field research and collecting key informants from government institutions such as Mataram Immigration Office, BP2MI West Nusa Tenggara, and the migrant worker. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained through literature study from International Relations theory books, E-books on migrants' issues and their relation to security and development. The data is processed into a framework and uses the Migration-Development-Security Nexus approach as an analytical tool

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Migration, development, and Security: Connecting the dot

The Migration-Development-Security Nexus Model approach seeks to describe the process of sending migrant workers from NTB abroad from an economic and security perspective so that preventive measures can be found to reduce the negative impact of the migration process. Before describing this approach, we will explain in more detail the three concepts and how they are related.

International migration, according to UNHCR, is a process of movement that refers to the direction of people together, usually in an unusual manner and using the same method of transportation—experienced by women, men, and children [9]. This movement of people is caused by several needs, such as asylum seekers, refugees, workers, stateless persons, victims of human trafficking crimes, etc. Meanwhile, The UN Migration Agency (IOM) defines migrants as any person who moves across international borders, past their residence, including people with legal status, the movement is voluntary or not, there is a reason for the move and, there is a period of moving [10].

In this study, the concept of migration is more directed to economic migrants, where people migrate due to economic factors as international migrant workers. Migrant workers are economic actors who contribute to both countries of origin and recipient countries. In this case, the focus will be on migrant workers from West Nusa Tenggara who migrate to earn a decent income.

Development in the broad sense of action is more closely related to economic activity to encourage growth. Meanwhile, in this case, the development approach adopted in this issue includes remittances from migrant workers who work abroad to become one of the sources of state income to drive the local economy.

Meanwhile, security, in this case, is defined as the impact of the migration process that poses threats to human security such as sexual harassment, workplace violence, trafficking in persons, to domestic problems of migrant workers' households. The human security, UN Approach, is an approach to assist people cutting challenges to survival, protection from insecurity feeling[11].

Today, the relationship between migration, development, and security is surrounded by various interests between actors. It puts the migration-development and security migration relationship at a complex point. This relationship is like a pendulum, where identical development-migration moves positively, while security-migration tends to be negative [12]. The relationship between the two should run side by side, and the key is "migration management" or global governance to create a safe migration process and boost the economy. Migration is not carried out for development, but migration must be placed as a development process. Logical thinking in managing a good migration process will create a policy climate that encourages migration, development, and security to run in balance.

3.2 Migration, Security, Development: Recent Phenomenon

Several pieces of research explain the issue of migrant workers. The first research belongs to Ashiqah Nur Alami's "Indonesian Regional Diplomacy in ASEAN on the issue of Migrant Workers: The Complexity of Interests of Receiving Countries and Sending Countries' [13]. This study discusses migrant workers in Southeast Asia who have contributed to the region's economic development, but most migrants are still experiencing exploitation and violence. The problem is caused by most workers work illegally, without documents, or use fake documents. In this case, sending and receiving countries should improve the political, economic, and social pillars in the ASEAN Community by promoting the potential and dignity of migrant workers in a peaceful, equal and stable situation, in line with the laws, rules, and policies of ASEAN member countries. In this research, Ashiqah Nur Alami discusses Indonesia's regional diplomacy in ASEAN in the issue of migrant workers, especially in the complexity of the interests of receiving and sending countries in ASEAN countries.

Willyam Saroinsong owns the second research, namely "Handling the Problem of Illegal Indonesia Migrant Worker by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia."[14] This study discusses the problem of illegal migrant workers, which is a complicated and complex problem caused by the legal status of illegal migrant workers. If caught, migrant workers will be punished according to the legal provisions of the destination country, which the v themselves may not think of as well as the treatment of law enforcement officers in illegal migrant workers countries acting not following existing standards caused by the existence of illegal migrant workers that are not recorded in official documents that provide guarantees for migrant workers in the form of proper protection from officials from the migrant workers country of origin and recipient country officials. To maximize migrant workers' safety, the government has several Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with various countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait to facilitate migrant workers abroad. Based on this, Indonesia has three agencies authorized to handle migrant workers' problems, namely the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (Depnakertrans), the National Agency for the Placement and Protection of migrant workers (BNP2TKI), and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This research from Willyam discusses more the protection of illegal migrant workers by three government agencies authorized in overcoming the problem of illegal migrant workers during the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) era.

The third research belongs to Ida Hanifah, namely "The Role and Responsibilities of the State in the Legal Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers with Problems Abroad" [15]. This study discusses the problems experienced by migrants abroad in general. The government's failure to provide job opportunities for the community has made many citizens in their productive age try their luck abroad to earn a living. The government also followed this desire by opening the tap to send male and female Indonesian workers to several countries such as Middle Eastern countries, East Asia, or the closest to Malaysia and Singapore. At least in sending workers abroad, there are 2 (two) benefits obtained by the government, namely reducing the number of unemployed in the country, which then becomes a burden on the state and additional foreign exchange for the country abroad. With the opening of opportunities to work overseas, this cannot be separated from the problems experienced by Indonesian workers in foreign countries. Such as cases of unpaid salaries, migrants failing to leave, termination of employment before the end of the agreement period, disconnection of communication, work not following the work agreement, trafficking in persons, undocumented Indonesian migrant worker, salary deductions exceeding the provisions, and others. Cases of torture and ill-treatment of migrant workers are unavoidable facts. The number of cases experienced by migrants abroad has shocked many parties that the state protects its citizens who work abroad.

In this study, Ida Hanifah discusses the problems faced by migrants in general. She provides government protection in protecting troubled migrants abroad, which has been stated in law number 39 of 2004 and has been listed in the goals of the Republic of Indonesia, paragraph 4 opening of the 1945 Constitution.

The fourth research belongs to Ratu Rayanti Arumsari, namely "The Role of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (TKI) in the Informal Sector in Saudi Arabia."[16] This study discusses the problem of violence faced by migrants. In the informal sector, such as Household Management, they are caused by many factors from abroad and internal factors that trigger violence against the migrants' sector. Informal. Domestic factors include the lack of government oversight of migrants departing agents, the Indonesian Migrant Worker Service Company (PJTKI), or the Implementing Private Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement (PPTKIS). There are many illegal, unregistered migrants departing agents. officially and without written permission from the Ministry of

Manpower and Transmigration (Kemenakertrans). This is because there are irresponsible parties who want to get big profits from migrants candidates. Therefore, as a form of negotiation effort from the Indonesian government in reaching the problem of placement and protection of migrants, especially Saudi Arabia, on August 11, 2011 the Indonesian government through the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration issued a Manpower Moratorium which applies to the informal sector to Saudi Arabia.

3.3 Migration Policy: From UN to Local Government

Global migration management involves actors at high levels, especially governments and international institutions. The cross-border nature of migration requires government regulation in the process. This migration process is then downgraded from the international level to the local level. Starting from the United Nations, UNHCR, ASEAN, the Government of Indonesia, to local governments.

Since 2016, the United Nations has increasingly focused on dealing with the issue of migrant workers through the New York Declaration for refugees and migration, which focuses on the global migration crisis. Another goal is to build commitment between countries on the issue of refugees and migrants. The international community realizes that massive human mobilization raises human security issues: criminal networks, people smuggling, human trafficking, and boat people. The agreement was then signed in December 2018 under the UN Global Compact on Migration (GCM) for safe, orderly, and regular migration [17]. This global agreement is a form of global cooperation expected to create a safe migration mechanism and encourage development. The United Nations, as an international organization, takes an essential role in developing regulations because it has a holistic and comprehensive impact on many countries. This regime needs to be adopted to cover other issues in-depth and comprehensively related to the movement of people across national borders.

This agenda is in line with the 2017-2021 UNHCR Strategic direction. In response to the escalation of migration conflicts worldwide, UNHCR seeks to address the challenges and opportunities that characterize problems for migration and refugees. There are five core jobs: Protect, Respond, Include, Empower, and Solve. UNHCR focuses on the status of refugees under crisis and forced displacement. These strategies adopt the "No one left behind" Sustainable Development Goals and develop new approaches to humanitarian action and recognize the movement of people as not only a humanitarian problem but also a political and development challenge.

At the regional level in Southeast Asia, ASEAN views the issue of labor migration as one of the focuses of cooperation. Several ASEAN members are sending countries for migrant workers. In addition, ASEAN is also a transit country for Middle Eastern refugees. The ASEAN Committee for Migrant Workers (ACMW) is a committee that manages migrant workers under ASEAN. ACMW works in four areas, namely a) Improving the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers from exploitation and abuse, b) Strengthening the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers by improving the governance of labor migration in ASEAN countries, c) Cooperation regional efforts to fight human trafficking within ASEAN, d) Develop ASEAN instruments to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers.

Indonesia also takes part in coordinating the ACMW Work Plan 2016-2012, namely:

- Research on the rights of migrant workers based on standard employment contracts
- Reintegrating migrant worker return programs
- The same migration campaign with the Philippines
- Building capacity and sharing best practices in labor market management
- Workshop on the protection of migrant workers based on the ASEAN Networking Forum on Labor Inspection.

As a regional forum, ACMW has the mandate to oversee the issue of migrant workers in a more specific direction, namely the protection of migrant workers within ASEAN. Indonesia and the Philippines are two countries that are strong enough to push this issue because of the high number of migrant workers abroad.

At the national level, Indonesia has made several revisions to the migrant worker law. Previously, the Law on the placement and protection of migrant workers no. 39 of 2004. Based on the articles in the Law, most pieces are more inclined to the placement mechanism than protection. So there is still less focus on dissecting the problems of migrant workers. In addition, Law No. 39 of 2004 does not regulate in detail the role of the central and local governments in creating governance for the delivery of Indonesian migrant workers.

Law no. 39 of 2004 was replaced by Law no. 18 of 2017. This Law revised some of the shortcomings of the previous Law, for example, the governance of placement and protection that did not touch the involvement of the central, regional, and community governments—another more detailed regulation regarding insurance and health insurance for migrant workers to reducing field risks. Efforts to protect migrant workers include institutional protection that regulates the duties and authorities of the Ministry as policy regulator and the Agency as policy implementer. The role of institutions at the regional level is essential to encourage better implementation of institutional duties and functions and reduce future risks at the grassroots level through one-stop service. So far, the problem of the dualism of authority between agencies has become one of the challenges in realizing an appropriate system for managing the migration of migrant workers.

At the regional level, the West Nusa Tenggara government takes policies related to international migration governance. Some of the latest regulations related to the delivery, placement, and protection of migrant workers in West Nusa Tenggara are regulated in Governor's Regulation No. 36 of 2019 and the Governor's Regulation No. 40 of 2019. This NTB Governor Regulation No. 36 of 2019 focuses on the technical implementation of the Overseas Work Training Center of West Nusa Tenggara Province. The issuance of this Governor Policy is a follow-up to Law No. 18 of 2017 concerning improving services for prospective migrant workers or Indonesian migrant workers who will go abroad. This work skill improvement is an effort to protect the Indonesian people who will work abroad to reduce the risks in implementing future delivery and placement activities.

3.4 The Migrant Workers from West Nusa Tenggara Phenomenon

The history of the migrant worker in west Nusa Tenggara began during the colonialization era when the Dutch Kingdom sent labor to the Dutch Plantation area in Suriname and South America. It started from Batavia 9Jakarta) on 21 Mei 1890. Then the migrant worker in the early independence periods starts July 3, 1947, under the coordination of the Indonesian Ministry of Labor. Then in 2004, enter 3rd period of sending migrant workers under the Indonesian Ministry of Labor and Transmigration. This era, Government Policy order under UU no X Th. 2004 about placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Worker [18].

Those periods also impact the condition of migrant workers in West Nusa Tenggara. However, the exceptional cases happened in west Nusa Tenggara workers. Their influence to working abroad to Saudi Arabia or another middle east country because of the religious factor. Most of them want to do Haj or umrah as Muslims. Besides, working in a Muslim country will easily be adapted to Indonesian culture than became a worker in Europe or other Asian countries [19].

The process happened year by year, and West Nusa Tenggara Developed as one of the highest migrant worker origin regions.

3.4.1 Migration and Development

Based on Indonesia's Global Worker data, from 2014-2018, West Nusa Tenggara put 4th place as the highest region of sending migrant workers. The first rank was West Java Province, the second was Central Java, and The Third was East Java [20]. In 2014 the number of migrants was 61.139 people (14,2%) from Indonesian migrant workers. Based on the Ministry of worker of Indonesia, in 2015, 51.743 workers from West Nusa Tenggara or 18,8% of Indonesian migrant workers. Then in 2016, there were 40.415 workers or 17,2% of total Indonesian migrant workers. And in 2017, there were 34.994 workers or 13,3% of the whole number of migrant workers (figure 1).

Figure 1. Number of Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement based 4th Highest Rank From 2014-2018

The high number of migrant workers is coherent with the number of remittances. From 2014 to 2016, the average value of remittance is more than 330 billion rupiahs. In 2014, remittance by Indonesian Central Bank is Rp 332.267.041.470,85, and Rp 396.363.856.100,23 in 2015, and Rp 378.084.980.612,46 in 2016 [21]. Those numbers are excluded from western union or other unrecorded transactions. It can be achieved by almost 10% of the regional government budget Rp 5.528.931.855.427 [22].

Migrant workers can collect almost 100 million rupiahs when they return to their homeland and allocate those funds to build a new house, support their children's school, pay the debt, or buy land. There is a limited number of migrants who are consistently starting their small businesses. Some of them may create a small business. Unfortunately, it didn't run well, and they needed an instant solution for their economic problem, then they decided to work abroad again[23]. Then, again economic factors are the central aspect of migrants go abroad—however, the high number of remittances is not significantly correlated with the development program.

3.4.2 Migration and Security

Discussing the security issue of migrant workers from West Nusa Tenggara is closely related to the significant number of divorces, physical and sexual abuse, overstay, and death by its employee. There were a few sensitive cases of physical abuse regarding women migrant workers in West Nusa Tenggara, such Sumiati, Indonesian workers in Saudi Arabia got physical abuse in 2010 and almost death. Then in 2015, there was Kunep case, she got abuse and cut off her salary [24]. Most cases almost happened in Saudi Arabia and happened to women who work as domestic workers. However, the enthusiasm of people from West Nusa Tenggara to working abroad is not decreasing.

The other security cases in West Nusa Tenggara are about the impact of their migrant family. Many people migrated and left their kids. In one family, mother or father go abroad, and the kids take care of by their relatives. It harms kids' psychological development and social problem in society. It also affected underage marriage in several locations in West Nusa Tenggara.

3.5 Migration-Development-Security Nexus approach in West Nusa Tenggara Migration

The impact of regional development on the sending of migrants abroad cannot be measured significantly. Not all migrants are said to be prosperous, so that there is no benchmark for assessing the impact of migrants on development. However, if the example is migrants who can build their own homes and businesses, are independent, and do not rely on working abroad, it can be said that the impact is still not significant for the development of NTB. There are several obstacles, such as most of the migrants departing unprocedural, the lack of data collection on the number of incoming remittances because not all of them use official channels. Some migrant workers work in low-skill fields with low salaries [25]

The impact of sending unprocedural migrants is enormous, including BP2MI and the Indonesian government's difficulty in protecting them because they are not recorded or lost contact. Another case was when migrants who departed procedurally then ran away from work.

After the COVID-19 pandemic, many migrants migrated unprocedural, so BP2MI collaborated with the local police to prevent this problem. The high level of unprocedural migrants has an impact on the high number of human security cases, such as overstay in Saudi Arabia, excess working hours, torture of migrants, especially migrants who work as domestic helpers (PRT), a salary that is not appropriate, too much work, especially migrants who become domestic workers.

The government's efforts to fight for the rights of migrants in Middle Eastern placement countries by further specifying the type of work for migrants domestic workers, for example, how much area must be cleaned, domestic workers explicitly caring for the employer's parents, domestic workers explicitly working in the kitchen and others with the aim that migrants are not overwhelmed do all household work but get a salary that is not following what they do. However, this is still a government plan and has not been realized.

The role of BP2MI Mataram related to migrants' protection is carried out from the beginning before departure through special training for migrants, such as language training and for migrants empowerment. In contrast, migrants' security in the country of placement is carried out by continuously monitoring migrants. Regarding the changes in BP2MI Mataram's efforts to protect migrants after the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) 2018 and government Law Number 18 of 2017, concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers, it was carried out by realizing the One Channel Placement System (SPSK) program. However, this plan was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. SPSK is a program that aims to connect directly through online communication between migrants and their boss or employer in the country of placement from the beginning before migrants are dispatched to the government of placement or destination country [25].

Meanwhile, related to returner migrants, there are empowerment activities from BP2MI that focus on entrepreneurship training and connecting migrants with entrepreneurs. There are several locations where pilot projects for returnees migrants empowerment activities are located, namely a) Jenggik Village, East Lombok; b) Batujai Village, Central Lombok; c) Mapin Kebak Village, Sumbawa; and d) Growing Mulia Village, East Lombok. In these four villages, Migrant Workers Family Communities were formed, which created three Community Organizers. Each held the task of assisting in handling migrant problems, disseminating job opportunities or Jobs Info, and conducting Entrepreneurship Assistance.

There were several programs for assistance in the security cases of migrants in West Nusa Tenggara. However, the program still focuses on the placement process and didn't address other issues such as preparing before abroad, the quarantine process in Jakarta (waiting for the visa), and placement in the destination. The other missing issue is managing any social problem affected by migrant workers left their families and the significant impact of underage marriage.

Unlike other developed countries, the government is much more focused on the work-life balance of the citizen how people have balance time tow work and life with their family, even though when they have kids. This kind of regulation should be put in Government priority in the future policy because sending people abroad impacts economic issues and can create new security challenges.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the Migration-Development-Security approach, the phenomenon of West Nusa Tenggara can be concluded in three things.

First, the migration process of migrant workers still only focuses on an economic issue. The push and pull factors are economical. It is (seemly) denied security (non-traditional) security issues.

Second, the high number of cases of migrant workers mostly happened in unprocedural migrants. It was hard to control and protect the migrant. It is also affected by the low skill of human resources in West Nusa Tenggara.

Third, there were a few policies to protect migrant workers. However, the implementation into the excellent program in bottom level are still rare. Then, the achievement of program is not very effective.

In order to achieve balance between security and economy in migration cases, it is important to put development not as a goals, but development as process, then each actor consider the important aspects of human security too.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Social Capital Mapping of Indonesia Return Migrant Workers as Development Resource in Lampung Timur Regency

Meiliyana[1*], Ita Prihantika[2], S. Indriati Caturiani[3]

[1, 2,3] *Public Administration Department, Universitas Lampung*
[*]*Corresponding author: meiliyana@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

The literatures that exist shows that most researchers only focus on the pre-departure and placement of the migrant workers in their destination countries. There is still very limited literature about the potential of return migrant workers as a development capital. In fact, if managed properly, returnees can have positive impacts not only in terms of the economy through remittances they send to their hometown, but also social impact on the surrounding community. This research purposes are ;1) explore the socio-cultural values brought back by return migrant workers to the hometown and how these values affect the surrounding community 2) identify the benefits of social remittances brought by return migrant workers and how social remittances can improve the quality of life of returnees, families and surrounding communities, 3) identify the efforts have been done by stakeholders on organizing returnees as well as identify relevant policies exist, 4) identify and absorb return migrant workers aspiration about how they see themselves as development agent. The research approach used is a qualitative approach with case study methods. Collecting data methods are interview, observations and documentation.

Keywords: *social capital, return migrant workers, development*

1. INTRODUCTION

As the country which has huge population, Indonesia is one of the main worldwide resource for migrant workers. Diagram below illustrates the data of Indonesian Migrant workers deployment from 2011 to 2016. The data shows that number of migrant workers from Indonesia decreases within last five years. This is due to government efforts to reduce the number of informal overseas workers. Even the government of Indonesia under Joko Widodo's administration gave a sign to stop sending informal workers overseas.

Migration addresses impacts, both for an origin country and a destination country. Migrant workers contribute to economic development of their home countries through money that sending home (remittances) to support their family. Although remittance used mostly ninety eight percent for daily expenses of family members who staying in hometown [1], Another research [2] found that remittance has an influence on economic activity, since the family income of migrants increased. As the result, remittance also has an influence on socio cultural development at migrants hometown, for example the change level of education within migrants family.

Typically labor from Indonesia is a short term contract or temporary labor who works in another country for a certain period, usually around two years. Having finished their contract they would return to home country, renew the employment contract or settled down back in their hometown in Indonesia. Along with the fact that there are many numbers of international migrant workers from Indonesia, so I assume there are also a lot of numbers of returnees in Indonesia. According to the United Nations Statistics Division [3], returning migrants are "*persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year".* According to this definition, a migrant's home country refers to his nationality.

In the period of their stay abroad, migrants have an opportunity to gain capital and forming networks of relationships and acquiring knowledge from their new country of residence [4]. As they return home with money and experiences, competences and foreign language, they could use those to make their life better than before they leave for working overseas.

Along with that, [5] and Former Minister of Manpower and Transmigration of Indonesia have argued that, "only remittances is not enough to develop local economy but the creativity of returning migrants is more important." Furthermore, according to Levitt [6] there is "social remittances" which refers to accumulated new skills, ideas, and practices during their stay in destination countries that are not necessarily turned into productive effects in economic terms but aim in poverty reduction.

Based on this argument I argue that it is critical to organize this sources institutionally in order to maximize the benefit of migration for development. Thus, the main question of this study is what policies should be initiated by the government to take advantage of the positive impact of the workers. This of course must start from identifying the potentials of the workers who are obtained by them while living and working in the destination country.

This study was conducted in East Lampung Regency which is the area that sends the most migrant workers from Lampung province.

The placement of migrant workers from Lampung Province in 2019 (until February) amounted to 3,084 people. Of the total number of these which are placements from East Lampung Regency in the period 2019 (until February), there were 653 people in January and 477 people in February, bringing the total to 1,130 people.

According to literatures, there is a lack on current study on potential positive social impact of the return migrant workers in Indonesia which in long term could be potential for development. So that this study aims to provide a wider knowledge on the issue about impacts of social remittances bring by the return migrant. This study also provide a new context of the study due to this research is conducted in East Lampung Regency Indonesia, one of major sending overseas workers in Indonesia.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Return International Migrant Workers

2.1.1 In a Global Context

For many migrants, returning home is an expectation that attract them and something that keep their positive spirit alive during their migration journey. Especially for those who was leaving their home country under temporary programs [4].

Furthermore, from the brief explanation in the previous section, it could be argued that such experience and knowledge acquired by overseas migrants would be benefit for development. Some scholars have been conducted research discussing about positive values being brought by return migrants. In his article [7] discuss about potential profit brought by return migrant to home country. But his research did not provide clearer argument on how to govern that profit to promote development in home country. Meanwhile [8] also reveal about educational migrants in Nepal who do not create massive economic remittances for local development, but they contribute in important social remittance practices such as teaching in local schools, supporting women organizations, and sharing knowledge. Nevertheless, it fails to explore more about using the social remittance for local development. Moreover [9] simply describes about the impact of international migration for family. It does not take into account the impact for community especially when migrants decide to return and reside in home country. This gives a sign that more research in this area is urgent to be conducted to have far investigation about importance of having new knowledge and new experience after living overseas to contribute to local community in sending country.

There are studies about applying social remittance for community empowerment which has been pointed out by [10] and [11] both research have illustrated on return migrants who bring personal new knowledge, skills, and potential beneficial relationship acquired during their stay abroad, and also such ideas of prosperity which make possible for them to introduce new forms of leadership and community action in their home village. However, the study [10] only discusses about "south to south" migration and also only explores about management of natural resources. Meanwhile [11] claimed that social remittances would be useful for community but it explains that those social remittances difficult to be applied, so a more intensive research should be done to investigates how to put aside the barriers.

2.1.2 In Indonesian Context

This section will begin to discuss [12] and [13] that reveal about experiences of return migrant workers while their live overseas. Nurcahyati in her paper describe that exporting labor is one solution to alleviate the long term impact of 1997/1998 economic crisis also explains about the experience of three females returnees during their work in Saudi Arabia. This study makes clear how those females coped and adapted with the challenges of life and work in foreign country in order to pursuing their goals. It shows those female migrants could create strategies to deal with difficulties at some point in their working journey. This experiences could be developed in a positive way and share it with their environment.

Meanwhile [13] explored about three female return migrants from East Nusa Tenggara province, Indonesia which one of poorest region in the country. According to this research, through migration women no longer restricted their identity as mother, sister or daughter. Having experienced as transnational migrants, offer them an opportunity to redefine themselves as a salary person, a city occupant, a traveler, a consumer, working person with limited free time. Migration stimulates those women "self-conscious recognition" to themselves. So that further study about the potential of returnees is needed and organizing them institutionally also important to increase the advantage of migration.

Others researches that discusses on Indonesia return migrant workers [14 ;15; 16; 17] are aim to discuss about return migrant workers and the efforts have been done to manage them. But, none of the research discuss about the impact of social remittances gained by migrant workers during their sojourn overseas. Those studies only able to look the protection for return migrant workers during their journey to their village and some efforts have been done to assure that those return migrants would survive and will not do second migration.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research with a case study design. In this study they are: return migrant workers in East Lampung Regency and logal government related to the study.

Informants were selected by using purposive sampling technique, namely the method of determining the informants who were determined intentionally on the basis of criteria or sample objectives.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Internal Condition

East Lampung Regency is one of the regencies in Lampung Province which has an area of approximately 5,325.03 km2, consisting of 24 sub-districts and 264 villages/kelurahan. In 2014 the population of East Lampung reached 1,105,990 people and is supported by the potential of the region that has.

4.2 Employment in East Lampung Regency

The total population of East Lampung Regency is 1,110,340 people with a composition of 565,734 men and 544,597 women. Of this number, 578,338 people are in the labor force, and 221,390 people are not in the labor force, so the total open unemployment rate is 2.64%.

The main job categorization of East Lampung residents is self-employment as many as 105,613 people, small business being assisted by temporary/unpaid workers as many as 133,286 people, small business being assisted by permanent workers/paid workers as many as 14,937 people, 108,668 workers/employees/salary person, 85,367 freelancers and workers family/unpaid as many as 115,194 people. Employment opportunities that are not able to absorb the entire existing workforce, encourage residents of the labor force to become migrant workers abroad. Throughout 2021, East Lampung Regency ranks fifth nationally as the largest sending area for migrant workers in Indonesia with 2,594 people during the period January – August 2021.

Figure 1. Migrant Workers Placement Data for August 2021 By Province

Source: bp2mi.go.id.

4.3 Potential of Indonesian Migrant Workers in East Lampung Regency

East Lampung Regency contributed the most migrant workers in Lampung Province. Based on data from the Directorate General of Immigration as of January 1, 2019-December 31, 2019, the departure of immigrant workers amounted to 8983 people, while the returnees amounted to 4592 people, then in 2020 the departure of migrant workers amounted to 2648 people, while the return of migrant workers amounted to 1159 people.

The countries targeted in 2019 are 15 countries: Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Poland, Brunei Darussalam, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Papua New Guinea, Zambia, Niger, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Qatar, Japan. Meanwhile, in 2020 the destination countries for the departure of Indonesian migrant workers are 11 countries, namely Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Poland, Taiwan, Brunei Darussalam, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Qatar.

4.4 Potential of Indonesian Return Migrant Workers in Stakeholder Perspective

The interview was carried out in a structured face-to-face with the resource person in charge at Local Government, to get information about socio-cultural values such as leadership, problem solving, or learning communities etc. what migrant workers take with them when they return home and how these values affect society.

From the interview revealed revealed that there were no socio-cultural values brought by return migrant workers when they returned to their hometown and no influence on the surrounding community, but it is mentioned that experiences such as economic activities taught for the community, and helping the closest people to go abroad.

From the interview session, it ois also stated the average use of remittances is for buying land, building houses and buying rice fields, some are also opening small businesses.

4.5 Potential of Indonesian Return Migrant Workers In Their Own Perspective

The data from *Focus group discussion* (FGD) with returnees revealed that only a few of them realize about social remmitances they acquired at destination countries. As they don't realize what social values they bring home, they don't exercise it to influence their society and family.

There are two returnees who realize about changing society in their home country by using social remmittances they bring from country where they worked overseas. A man who worked at mushroom cultivation in Malaysia for seven years, decided to come back to home country because he wants to assist the community which often experienced crop failure. He introduced and initiated mushroom cultivation to the society in his village. According to him, crop growing mushroom has no season so it will be more sustainable for the population. He also applies his network he has in the country where he worked abroad. Another man who work in Korea as a crew on ship initiated a training institute at his home village. According to him, it is necessary for those who want to work as a crew on ship to have a basic knowledge about safety. Its training that he commence will issue certificate of competency after completion the training in this institute.

5. CONCLUSIONS

This research is able to draw the conclusions as follows:

1. Explored the socio-cultural values brought back by migrant workers to the campong page and how those values affect the surrounding community
2. Identified the benefits of social remittances brought by return migrant workers and how social remittances can improve the quality of life of migrant workers, families and surrounding communities
3. Identified the efforts that stakeholders have made to organize PMI including identifying relevant activities
4. Identified and recognized how return migrant workers see themselves as development agent.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

In particular, policies are needed from the Regional Government of East Lampung Regency to be able to elaborate and optimize the social potential of PMI by being covered by local regulations.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Piil Pesenggiri as Cultural Values and Urban Planning in Kota Baru Lampung Province: Opportunities and Challenges

Bendi Juantara[1], Darmawan Purba[2], Indra Bulan[3*], Dwiyana Habsary[4]

[1,2,4] *Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[3.] *Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Lampung*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: indra.bulan@fkip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Kota Baru is part of the area that is planned to be the capital of Lampung Province. This city will replace Bandar Lampung City, which has now evolved into a business city with a dense population. As the implication, Bandar Lampung City is now facing serious problems related to environmental damage. The loss of conservation areas and poor government policies in urban planning has resulted in the emergence of various disasters, from landslides to floods. This is exacerbated by the urban community's undisciplined attitude and behavior in managing the environment which also contributes to the ecological damage of the Bandar Lampung City. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to encourage the cultural values of Piil Pesenggiri to become a major part in the process of making policies and planning for the Kota Baru Lampung. Therefore, the narrative of urban development can be ecologically based and environmentally friendly. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and data collection techniques through observation, documentation, and literature study. Based on the research, it can be concluded that the local cultural values of Piil Pesenggiri are essential in improving the understanding of the policy makers' ethics. As the result, it leads to encourage the behavioral change of urban communities.

Keywords: *Piil Pesenggiri Value System, Urban Planning and Development Practice, Kota Baru Lampung*

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of innovations in the 4.0 revolution era has brought massive disruption in urban areas. The changes paradigm of city as a center of community's economic production and life quality improvement have encouraged the availability of more adequate infrastructure, and increased the economic activity in urban areas [1], urban dynamics [2], and changing many aspects of urban processes. Unfortunately, the changes in the development mind-set that are taking place in urban areas today have presented a numerous of big problems. The most perceptible is the character destruction of urban environment and society social ethics. All this is allegedly a result of the city high population and the increasing of urbanization.

The development of new cities is one of the strategies in high urbanization management in large urban areas. One type of developments for new cities is satellite cities, which mainly function as residential cities. The aim is to overcome various problems of supply and housing needs (housing stock to meet housing need), settlement arrangement and urban transportation. In this context, it is clear that the objectives and considerations put forward are in terms of the public interest. [3].

Bandar Lampung City is the center of the Lampung Province government. This city is attractive for its beautiful hill contour. However, Bandar Lampung City is currently stuck with the arenas of commercialiaze development and business, while government policies related to urban planning are in fact are not working properly. Bandar Lampung City Regulation Number 10 Year 2011 concerning Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) of 2011-2030 which is predicted to be a benchmark or reference in planning development does not always inline, and even presents more problems.

At the level of policy implementation, dysfunction often appears. Many land areas that are not functioned in accordance with the spatial planning and even the land that should be a protected area (including water absorption areas), have been converted into industrial, residential, trade, office, and other areas. Based on the analysis of (WALHI) (Forum for the Environment)it shows that there has been a change in land cover related to the area/space that is designated as Green Open Space in Bandar Lampung City as much as 102.43 ha or equivalent to 29.76%. The practice of land conversion in Bandar Lampung City is identified into four main exploitation activities, namely: mining, housing, tourism and settlement activities.

In addition, aspects of the urban community attitude and social behavior also contribute to the ecological damage of Bandar Lampung City. This can be seen from several things: First, Bandar Lampung City is in the top ten cities that produce waste reaching 1,000 tons/day, this high productivity of waste is not accompanied by good management aspects, resulting in a waste landslide disaster at the Bakung TPA in 2019. Second, the large number of people establishing slum settlements in coastal areas, along the River Border Lines, and hill areas, has resulted in low awareness and knowledge of the community in practicing clean living and preserving the environment. According to Korten, a development approach that is too growth-oriented has resulted in social exclusion and three major crises, namely: violence, poverty, and environmental destruction [4].

The disaster that has the most impact to people's lives in Bandar Lampung City due to the absence of a clear feasibility study on urban planning is the flood disaster. In the last 10 years there have been at least 2(two) flood disasters, in 2013 and 2019.The biggest impact of the flood was it took lives and resulted in severe and minor damage to houses. In 2019, 12 sub-districts and 22 urban villages were recorded as flood zones in Bandar Lampung City. Of the total 12 sub-districts included in the flood-prone zone, as many as 2,628 houses were flooded, while 2 houses collapsed due to the flood. In addition to this, 6 school buildings, 2 units of public health center, and 1 landfill building were also flooded as well as, 1 unit of four-wheeled vehicle was also swept away by the flood. Nonetheless, based on this data, there were not any casualties in the flood incident.

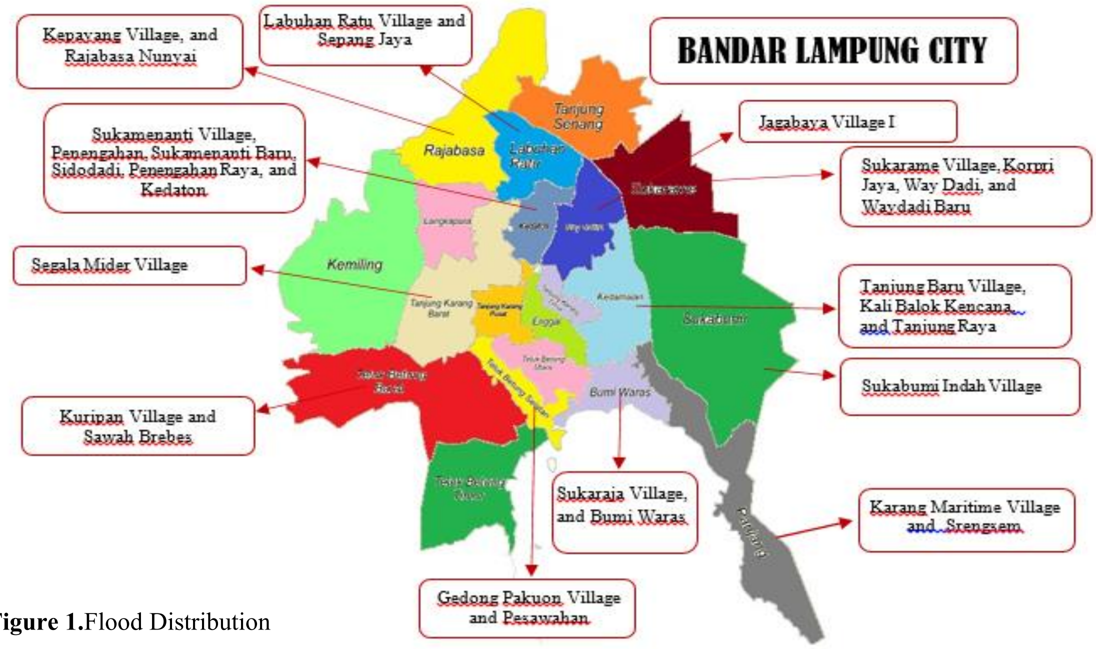

Figure 1. Flood Distribution

In order to unravel urban problems in Bandar Lampung City, since 2007, the Governor of Lampung Sjachroedin ZP has offered a superior program in the form of a policy of moving the provincial government center from Bandar Lampung City to Kota Baru in South Lampung Regency. Regional Regulation Number 2 Year 2013 concerning the Development of the New Town of Lampung is the legal basis for this long-term development project. In terms of budget, the Lampung Provincial Government has managed a development fund of 300 billion. The funds were used for the construction of the Lampung Provincial Government office complex of 18.9 billion and the construction of the main gate of 1.5 billion. The Lampung Provincial Government also built 4 (four) main buildings, namely the governor's office (72 billion), the DPRD building (46 billion), the traditional hall (1.5 billion), and the grand mesjid (20 billion).

Figure 2. Master plan for the administrative center of Kota Baru Lampung

The purpose of this new city development can be seen in at least two things; first, to decentralize some urban activities in Bandar Lampung to the surrounding areas within Bandar Lampung metropolitan area, namely the activities of the central government, residential areas and some commercial activities; second, for regional development in order to capture investment opportunities in the business world through the development of business areas, infrastructure development, and property, in order to support Lampung's flagship program. The new city development plan includes several things, such as independent cities, green cities, limiting growth according to capacity, limiting large-scale housing development with small crossovers, and giving a large portion of movement and motor vehicles. In supporting the program, the parties directly involved are: Lampung Provincial Government, Special Committee on Spatial Planning of the Lampung Provincial DPRD, Bandar Lampung City Government, South Lampung Regency Government, PT. Perkebunan Nusantara VII, the Raden Intan II Airport Authority, the Ministry of Home

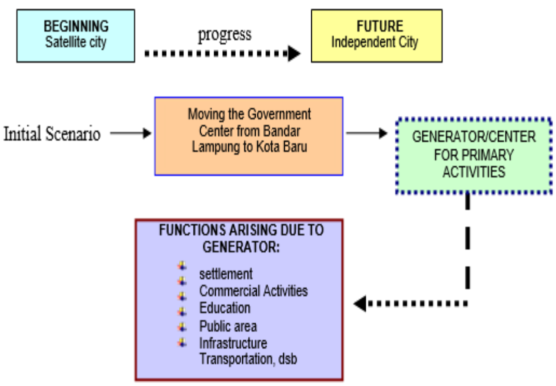

Figure 3. Lampung New Town Development Scenario Source: Mukhlis, M. (2017)

Affairs, the Planning Expert for the Master Plan Document for the New Town of Lampung, and the Environmental NGO in Lampung.

However, the formation of a new city is not only based on big values. Factors emphasizing on geographical conditions, economic growth, and political power are in substancial reasons for the establishment of a new city,especially if the establishment of a city is in the arena of a conflict of interest that leads to the loss of the local community [5]. Nevertheless, the new city planning needs to consider the local value system, in this context the local value in question is 'Piil Pesenggiri'. With the existence and internalization of the value system, the hypothesis of this research sees that there is a strong influence on how the actors can reach a common understandingin determining problems, determining goals, and implementing a new citydevelopment plan that is profitable and meet the needs of the community, especially urban planning narratives can be ecologically-based and environmentally friendly.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive. In this research, descriptive method is used to find out and describe how the internalization of Piil Pesenggiri's cultural values in the process of making policies and planning for Kota Baru Lampung. Thus, the narrative of urban development can be ecologically based and environmentally friendly.

2.1 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection method used in this research is a literature study by collecting data and information through documents, such as written documents, photographs, pictures, and electronic documents that can support the writing process: supported by photographs or existing academic and artistic writings. In this study, the use of library research is to find data through references, such as written data in the form of books, research reports, articles, manuscripts, magazines, and newspapers related to the Piil Pesenggiri concept, urban planning and policy making.

2.2 Data Analysis Techniques

The results of the observations obtained, starting from data collection, identifying all existing aspects regarding the dynamics of the Bandar Lampung City, about the progress of the development of the New City, the dynamics and motives that appear. Furthermore, after identifying all this aspect, it is seen that the position is a point that needs to be strengthened while at the same time encouraging the idea of Piil Pesenggiri concept in the realm of formulation to implementation of the New City policy. From the results of the analysis that has been described, a conclusion is drawn about how Piil Pesenggiri can be encouraged and internalized within the scope of the policy of Kota Baru Lampung.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Lampung New Town Development Plan, Motives and Dynamics That Emerge

The New City is a long term flagship project. This program was initiated by the Governor of Lampung Sjachroedin ZP with the collaboration of relevant stakeholders. At the beginning of its planning, Kota Baru became an icon of the flagship program in order to decentralize some urban activities in Bandar Lampung and open access to the new economy. The authority of Sjachroedin ZP as the Governor of Lampung at that time also gave a vast influence in making these policies. At the end of his first term officiate Lampung, the New City Policy became a very strategic issue and was even appreciated by the community. It is proven from the re-election of Sjachroedin ZP as Governor for the second time.

However, the ideals and hopes for the formation of an independent city have experienced ups and downs. The flagship program, which was predicted to be the best policy during the Sjachroedin ZP era as regional head, in fact did not work as expected, political and economic issues were allegedly the main reasons for the emergence of the new city dynamic development. Since Sjachroedin ZP left Mahan Agung in 2014 and was replaced by M. Ridho Ficardo, the construction of mega projects in the area has stopped. The transfer of power to the new governor has also changed the priority targets for development in Lampung Province, including the Kota Baru project. Under the command of Ridho Ficardo, the policy of moving the capital city of Lampung Province as well as the development of the New City is not a strategic and urgent policy, especially since the program is not supported with adequate budget.

The trade off policy of Kota Baru negates any motives or interests behind it. The dominance of power held by the main actor, namely the Governor of Lampung and his staff, plays a key role in the success or failure of a program, including continuing or terminating it. From a political point of view, it is almost impossible to discardthe political factors in the policy-making process. The change of power of the new governor and the changing direction of the political coalition after the Regional Head Election (Pilkada) has encouraged policy formulation to follow the will of the authorities. Moreover, the policies made are considered unfavorable for M.Ridho Ficardo, this is because the issue of moving the capital city is not an issue raised in political promises. Hence, the policy was discontinued and replaced with more popular policy that was politically advantageous. It is customary because the ruler wants to maintain its political power in his own way.

From an economic perspective, the prospect of Kota Baru is like a "honey house" for local entrepreneurs. With the relocation of government centers and supporting infrastructure, it opens up great economic profit opportunities for investors. Therefore, a solid decision from the authorities' political side to ensure that the Kota Baru program runs becomes an important point for both interests especially if the regional entrepreneurs have previously made "political investments". That way, the opportunity get rewards in the future in form of business opportunities, ease of obtaining contracts, or access to government projects will be wide open. This factor also became a determining reason why the policy was stopped, it was because of the consideration of things that benefits the authorities and people in his power circle would get from the policy.

On the other hand, Kota Baru policy shows an interesting fact where the dependence of other actors on the main actor is so strong in policy makers. Based on Maulana Mukhlis' analysis, the actor's lack of reaction to the dismissal was entirely based on rational choices. The diversity of motives owned by the collaborators at the beginning of their collaboration did not result in a diversity of attitudes. This happens because the diversity of their profit motives does not negate (opposite) with each other. Some collaborators feel that their interests have been fulfilled, and others who have not achieved their profit goals but actually they do not experience losses. [5].

After the defeat of M. Ridho Ficardo in the 2019 governor election in Lampung Province and was replaced by Arinal Djunaidi, the plan to continue the new city development mega project is bea priority. In 2021 Lampung Provincial Government has reviewed the New City master plan. this review is carried out to address changes of the development plan in which strategic development projects have been established around Kota Baru, namely the Sumatra Toll Road, the Sumatran Technological University, the Radin Intan State Islamic University (UNI), to the development of the Lampung University Campus II. The support for the re-development of Kota Baru and several policies that were stopped by M. Ridho Ficardo previously, cannot be separated from the politics of remuneration, in which Arinal Djunaidi is one of the elites in Sjachroedin ZP's circle. During Sjachroedin ZP's term as governor, Arinal served as Head of the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service, Development Assistant to the Lampung Provincial Secretariat, Assistant for Welfare to the Lampung Provincial Secretariat, Government Assistant to the Lampung Provincial Secretariat, and Development Assistant to the Lampung Province Regional Secretariat as Regional Secretary (Sekda) of Lampung Province.

The dynamics that have emerged in the new city development plan are very interesting to look at more deeply. How the contestation and the various motives behind it often become a dark space that can never be revealed in public. In this context, the dominant political and economic motives for these policies are far greater than the interests of the general public. The portraits of political and economic contestations that play out in the development plan of the New City is also supported by low awareness, lack of understanding, and unprepared to implement the core of democracy (substantive democracy). Democracy is meant not to serve the elite with narrow interests, but to ensure participatory development and serve the interests and welfare of the people at large. [7]. In the end, the contestation with political and economic motives continues to adorn all aspects related to the policy.

In order to encourage the achievement of substantial democratic ideals, political struggles that lead to material gains must be stopped. This is important, so that the potential failure of needs-based infrastructure development planning, and the stability of the city's environmental ecosystem can be carried out properly. For this reason, this study seeks to emphasize the understanding of new values, especially on changing the perspective of stakeholders in planning substance-oriented policies. The value in question is Piil Pesenggiri. This value has actually lived a long time in the lives of the Lampung people, which contains moral values, to speak the truth and stand with the people. For this reason, it is important to explore these values in people's lives, especially those that can be connected and internalized to the actors involved in the arena of policy formulation.

3.2 Internalization of the value of Piil Pesenggiri in the new city development policy process

Encouraging a change in behavior among actors involved in policy formulation and implementation is a difficult task. Various rules and mechanisms have been carried out so that efforts to achieve consensus between groups of actors can take the side of the people's interests. Even so, the practice that occurs is that the arena of policy formulation becomes a "stage" for interests' negotiations or conflicts between groups of actors. [8]. In this case, the characteristics of the actors involved, the ownership of capital, whether economic, cultural, social, or symbolic from each actor to influence and pressure other actors to pursue their goals, become the most dominant points in determining the goals to be achieved. The higher the capital value owned by the personal actor or his faction, the stronger his dominance over other actors or factions will be.

In this context, to answer the challenges and encourage a paradigm shift in each actor involved in policy formulation, it is necessary to rely on a value system that contains the values of truth and justice. The value in question is Piil Pesenggiri . This value system is a level of idealistic norms that live in the daily life of Lampung people. Piil Pesenggiri is everything that concerns self-esteem, behavior and attitudes that can maintain and uphold the good name of personal and group dignity [9]. The meaning of Piil Pesenggiri is the necessity to live with high morals, high-spirited, self-awareness and obligations. Someone with high self-esteem has the awareness to be able to generate positive values of respect for oneself and others, e.g. being able to live life with full awareness and responsibility for every action taken. Piil pesenggiri contains 4 (four) elements of value, they are bejuluk beadek (must have a position in social interaction), miei nyimah (must to visit or stay in touch, be generous and friendly to all parties, both to people who are in the same family environment, as well as people from outside the environment), nengah nyappur (prioritizing a sense of kinship/mingling), and Sakai sambayan (must have a social spirit, mutual cooperation, do good with another human beings).

The value of Piil Pesenggiri has long lived in the life of Lampung people of: This value continues to be transmitted from generation to generation, especially through family life between parents and children to the transmission of Piil Pesenggiri value itself within the life scope of Lampung traditional community. It is integral because it has values that are used as benchmarks that determine between good and bad between yes and no between right and wrong in behavior [10]. If Piil Pesenggiri value is internalized consistently and earnestly, it encourages the actor to become a pure person, a person of character, worthy of respect self-worth, and courage to say the truth.

Unfortunately, the practice or internalization of the Piil Pesenggiri value has stagnated and tends towards a setback. Piil Pesenggiri is no longer a source of guidance for the attitude and behavior of Lampung indigenous people, and even tends to be abandoned. [11].The disruption that occurred as a result of the current Society 5.0 contributed to changing the cultural values of Lampung people. Eventually the values that have been built for a long time are abandoned and replaced by values that are pragmatic and individualistic. This phenomenon incidentally becomes one of the main reasons why the practice of moral values from Piil Pesenggiri is no longer embedded in the actors involved in the policy-making process. Therefore, this study focusesthe need to re-internalize the value of morality in Piil Pesenggiri's philosophy in the policy process.

However, the value of the Piil pesenggiri needs to be actualizedso that it becomes a concrete action. This is important, so the values can enter and internalized properly. In the context of policy formulation, it is necessary to build a system whichthe function of the Piil Pesenggiri value can apply in that arena. This system must be able to improve the responsibility function of an actor in determining attitudes, orienting to accountability, neutrality and integrity to organize responsibilities by providing people the guarantees of the partisanship value. The system can be in the form of a code of ethics, the rule of law, technology, or a whistleblowing mechanism.

4. CONCLUSION

Kota Baru is part of the area that is planned to be the capital of Lampung Province. The city will replace Bandar Lampung City which has now evolved into a business city with a dense population. The implication of this is that of Bandar Lampung city inow facing serious problems related to environmental damage and chaotic urban planning. Unfortunately, the Kota Baru policy has become a toolfor theauthorithies to ingratiate of the public. Political and economic motives are more dominant in the narrative that was built for planning process ofthe New Town Development. If the motives used by actors in the process of making new city policies are pragmatic, it will allow the product of the policy to clearly fall short the needs of the community.

In order to support the existence of policies that can fulfil the values of democracy substance, it is considered appropriate to encourage the internalization of moral values, namely Piil Pesenggiri. The value of Piil Pesenggiri is an order of value system that requires a high moral life, responsibility and bravery to voice truth and justice. The lack of internalization of Piil Pesenggiri's values is the main aspect why the policies made do not meet the community needs. The characteristics of the actors involved, the ownership of capital, whether economic, cultural, social, or symbolic from each actor to influence and pressure other actors to pursue their goals, becomes the most dominant point in determining the goals to be achieved. The higher the capital value owned by the personal actor or his faction, the stronger his dominance over other actors or factions will be.

To counteract this, the urgency of internalizing Piil Pesenggiri's values became the main point to be expressed. The value of Piil Pesenggiri offered the needs to be support so that it becomes a real action. In the context of policy formulation, it is necessary to build a system or means where the function of the Piil Pesenggiri value can be applied in that arena. The system can be in form of a code of ethics, the rule of law, technology, to a whistle blowing mechanism.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Inequality Impact of MSME Assistance in Indonesia on Urban Migration in the Post Pandemic Era

Nana Nurwaesari[1,*] Putri Maulidiyah[2,] Dian May Fitri[3]

[1,2 3] *Postgraduate Student of School of Government and Public Policy Indonesia*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: nana.nurwaesari@sgpp.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Since the Covid-19 outbreak, MSMEs have become one of the most affected economic sectors. In August 2020, the Central Government of Indonesia officially launched a special program to help MSMEs namely the Direct Cash Assistance (DCA) amounting to 2.4 million rupiah, which later this amount reduced to 1.2 million rupiah in the early 2021. This study aims to recommend what things need to be prepared by policy makers if there is an increase in urban migration in Indonesia after pandemic era. The study uses two indicators in evaluating DCA Program namely the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance, especially the distribution mechanism from government to the end users, and The Realization Number of Recipients by using the Objective-Oriented Evaluation Approach. In addition, the SWOT method is also used to analyze this DCA program. This research found that during August 2020 to March 2021, the distribution of assistance to MSME players in Eastern Indonesia was only reached 5 percent due to infrastructure constraints and incomplete database. In this finding, the researchers predict that there will be an increase of urban migration because the rising of unemployment and economic growth is still difficult to crawl up. Infrastructure constraints in remote areas in Indonesia encourage more people to migrate to urban areas in the post pandemic period.

Keywords: *Pandemic Covid-19, Urban Migration, MSMEs, Direct Cash Assistance, Indonesia*

1. INTRODUCTION

The presence of MSMEs in Indonesia is no longer in doubt. MSMEs play an important role in social, economic, and political roles. On the social aspect, MSMEs help someone to have access to a decent life. This self-worth can be achieved when an individual works and having a job, then indirectly the high absorption of labor by MSMEs helps the community to increase their self-worth [1]. On the political side, the rapid economic cooperation between countries, especially in the context of ASEAN and APEC, can create new opportunities for MSMEs [2].

Economically, MSMEs play a role as heroes in securing the Indonesian economy during the Asean Financial Crisis in 1997-1998 [3]. When the economic crisis hit developing countries such as Indonesia, small and medium enterprises or SMEs are a business group which could survive well [4]. This is evidenced by the high number of labor absorption in 1997 and 1998. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the absorption of labor in 1997 by small entrepreneurs was the highest at 57.40 million (87.62%). Then in 1998, the number of employment by small entrepreneurs was also the highest at 57.34 million (88.66%) [5]. In other words, MSMEs can help reduce poverty and unemployment, as well as suppress excess urban migration in big cities like Jakarta [1].

MSMEs are considered capable of saving the economy by taking advantage of the value of domestic transactions and encouraging MSME business development during the 1998 Asean Financial Crisis and the 2008 Global Crisis. However, MSMEs were in a very bad condition during the COVID-19 pandemic [6]. The policy of Large-scale Social Restrictions or *Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB)* is one of the most significant differentiators during the COVID-19 pandemic. This policy did not exist in the Asean Financial Crisis and the Global Crisis, so MSMEs experienced difficulties that were much different from the two periods. Many micro-enterprises have had to close their businesses due to cash flow constraints [7].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In assisting the recovery of MSMEs during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government issued Law no. 2 of 2020 and Government Regulation No. 23 of 2020 as the basis for organizing the National Economic Recovery Program. This program is expected to help MSMEs survive during the pandemic and improve the performance of MSMEs that contribute to the Indonesian economy. One of the assistances in this program is the Presidential Assistance for Productive Micro Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as Direct Cash Assistance Program) [6]. The Direct Cash Assistance Program is a cash assistance provided to MSME actors throughout Indonesia. This program launched on July 14, 2020 which each recipient of this assistance received IDR 1.2 million whereas previously in 2020 each recipient received IDR 2.4 million [8].

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a tremendous impact on MSME actors, such as capital difficulties, decreased sales, and difficulty in obtaining raw materials [9]. Based on data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs, 37,000 Indonesian MSMEs were seriously affected by the pandemic, of which around 56 percent experienced a decline in sales, 22 percent faced financing problems, 15 percent had difficulty in distributing goods, and 4 percent had difficulty getting raw materials [10]. A survey conducted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) shows that the condition of MSMEs in Indonesia is quite bad. As many as 88 percent of micro-enterprises reported having no savings and running out of money during the pandemic. In addition, as many as 39 percent of MSMEs depend on loans from relatives [11].

Based on these previous studies, the assistance that MSMEs really need includes money or business capital, because MSMEs are facing difficulties on liquidity. Meanwhile, the recovery of MSMEs does not only need to be carried out in the short term, but also in the medium and long term. This is because Indonesia is at risk of experiencing economic depression and unemployment for several years. What's more, equitable MSME assistance is necessary during the COVID-19 pandemic. Often growth and equity are two contradictory things. If development is focused on economic growth, equity will be ruled out, and vice versa [12]. This is to avoid an increase in urban migration in the post pandemic period.

3. METHOD

This study uses two methodologies, namely, literature study and in-depth interviews which conducted by researchers to several stakeholders involved in the Direct Cash Assistance (DCA) program during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 to 2021. Furthermore, the study uses two indicators in evaluating DCA Program namely the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance, especially the distribution mechanism from government to the end users, and The Realization Number of Recipients by using the Objective-Oriented Evaluation Approach.

The Objectives-Oriented Evaluation Approach is a very suitable framework to assist the evaluators in evaluating the extent to which this program has achieved its objectives. Through this objective-oriented approach, evaluators can determine whether some or all of the program objectives are achieved and, if so, how well they are achieved. In addition, the DCA Program is also analyzed using the SWOT (Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) method which aims to enable researchers to predict what things will emerge from the inequality impact of MSME Assistance in Indonesia in the future, especially on urban migration in the post-pandemic era.

4. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Inequality Distribution on DCA Program in Indonesia during COVID-19 Pandemic

Based on the goals and targets, the DCA Program in 2020 and 2021 has the same target in distributing DCA assistance. Around 12.8 million MSMEs in Indonesia that have passed the selection as beneficiaries are eligible to receive IDR 1.2 million assistance.

The first indicator measured by the researchers is the mechanism for the distribution of Direct Cash Assistance, in which this distribution must be ensured to recipients who meet the main requirements, namely, MSME actors. The results of this study indicate that there are several layers in distributing DCA programs starting from the government, banks, to the end-users or DCA recipients. Previously, the only channeling bank was BRI Bank. Meanwhile, entering 2021, this aid distribution institution is increasing with the presence of BNI, Aceh Regional Development Bank and currently in the process with PT. POS for distribution of DCA in Eastern Indonesia.

Table 1. Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance Program to Indonesian MSMEs, 2021

No.	Provinces	Number of MSME recipients
1	West Java	2.402.932
2	Central Java	1.196.424
3	East Java	1.056.208
4	North Sumatra	565.987
5	DKI Jakarta	440.821
6	West Nusa Tenggara	363.266
7	South Sumatra	310.383
8	Riau	297.683
9	Banten	290.079
10	South Sulawesi	284.159
11	East Nusa Tenggara	264.692
12	Bali	239.469
13	West Sumatra	223.564
14	Lampung	221.517
15	East Kalimantan	194.994
16	North Sulawesi	189.902
17	Central Sulawesi	176.721

18	South Kalimantan	125.335
19	West Kalimantan	117.642
20	Yogyakarta	107.106
21	Jambi	103.426
22	Bengkulu	89.461
23	Aceh	80.928
24	Bangka Belitung Islands	68.724
25	Central Kalimantan	61.053
26	West Sulawesi	59.606
27	Riau Islands	57.623
28	Gorontalo	45.002
29	Maluku	42.034
30	North Maluku	40.316
31	Southeast Sulawesi	37.485
32	Papua	22.290
33	West Papua	11.740
34	North Kalimantan	11.428

Unfortunately, the distribution of DCA has not been evenly distributed even though the number of channeling banks has been increasing. According to Irene Swasuyani, increasing the number of DCA distributions in Eastern Indonesia needs to be accompanied by adequate infrastructure. Obviously, it requires a lot of costs as stated by Irene Swasuyani, "However, this is still facing a cost constraint. The cost of distributing the DCA for MSMEs in Eastern Indonesia requires IDR 18 billion. This is because the process of distributing the DCA to MSMEs in Eastern Indonesia requires an air route. Thus, the number of DCA realizations in 2020 in Eastern Indonesia only reached 5 percent"[13].

The table 1 above clearly defined that there are nine provinces in the eastern part of Indonesia whose total distribution has reached 100 thousand and above, including West Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Bali, East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Kalimantan, West Kalimantan. Meanwhile, nine other provinces are categorized as very low DCA receiving areas namely, Central Kalimantan, West Sulawesi, Gorontalo, Maluku, North Maluku, Southeast Sulawesi, Papua, West Papua, and North Kalimantan. The province with the highest number of DCA recipients is West Java with a total distribution of 2,402,932, while the least number is North Kalimantan with only 11,428 MSMEs.

If we analyze the number of DCA recipients in Indonesia by using the Objective-Oriented Evaluation Approach, it can be concluded that the DCA program has achieved its target well. In 2020, the distribution target is 12.8 million. However, due to time constraints in which this program was carried out for only four months and at that time the program was still newly established, there was some remaining aid that was returned to the government. Nevertheless, the number of DCA distributions in 2020 has reached more than 50 percent of the total initial target. Meanwhile, in early 2021 this assistance has been distributed faster, around 9.8 million MSMEs already received the DCA before May. Analyzing its performance, this program shows a fairly good performance. Even though it is formed urgently during the COVID-19 pandemic [13].

4.2. Direct Cash Assistance Program in SWOT analysis

The Study Report of the Micro Business Capital Assistance Program (2020) conducted by the Fiscal Policy Agency of the Ministry of Finance also summarizes some of the advantages of this program such as cash assistance so that it can be directly used by MSME actors, the terms and criteria apply relatively easily, encouraging financial literacy because the recipient is required to have a bank account to disburse cash assistance, and there is an absolute liability letter (SPTJM) as proof that the recipients are MSMEs [14].

Weaknesses of the program are difficulty in obtaining MSMEs data, limited state budget, difficulty in verification, moral hazard (just starting a business to get assistance), difficulties in evaluating the use of funds, the number of applications that are less or more than the quota and the length of time for submission. In addition, Sri Haryati (DKI Jakarta Bureau of Economics and Finance) also added that several procedures were needed to improve, namely, involving further stakeholders to select and ensure that prospective beneficiaries really need assistance, where previously the DCA distribution process was directly end to end user from the Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs [13].

If analyzed through the SWOT method, this study shows that the DCA program has several opportunities. First, it has encouraged digital acceleration and encouraged the initiation of stakeholders to compile data on Indonesian MSMEs which were previously quite disorganized. Second, encourage economic growth by improving the demand side through cash assistance. And third, encourage Regional Apparatus Work Units to work optimally in the recovery of MSMEs during the pandemic. Lastly, threats. These threats can come from external parties such as illegal fees taken from recipients and data theft [14]. In addition to that, based on the results of in-depth interviews with stakeholders, there is one main threat, namely, the lack of infrastructure that hinders DCA distribution in Eastern Indonesia [13].

4.3. Prediction of Urban Migration in Indonesia in the Post Pandemic Era

There are more than 45 percent of MSMEs in Indonesia facing difficulties in getting raw materials during the pandemic, so this condition has disrupted their production. Nine out of ten MSMEs faced lower demand for their products during the pandemic and many MSMEs also have difficulty in distributing their business products [15]. Therefore, the COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on the production, consumption, and distribution processes.

The DCA Program can be regarded as a program for the recovery of MSMEs in Indonesia in the short term to be able to survive during the pandemic. However, this program has not been distributed evenly, especially in eastern Indonesia due to inadequate infrastructure. Due to the inequality distribution of DCA programs in Indonesia where the number of DCA realizations in 2020 in Eastern Indonesia only reached 5 percent, it is predicted that there will be an increase on Urban Migration for MSMEs in the post-pandemic era. In addition, this assistance scheme cannot be carried out all the time due to state budget constraints. Therefore, it is necessary to plan other programs or policies for the long term so that Indonesian MSMEs can survive and become robust after the pandemic. One of the steps that must be taken together is to create a business environment that supports the development of MSMEs [16].

There are three main factors which are causing urban migration, namely, economic, sociopolitical, and ecological. One of the strongest factors causing urban migration is the economic factor. Cities provide many career opportunities, as well as good income for workers. Not only that, infrastructure development in urban areas is also much better than in rural or remote areas. In the context of MSMEs, a larger population in urban areas will open up opportunities for MSME actors to market their products and services [17].

Based on statistical data.jakarta.go.id (2021), the number of people moving from villages to cities has been increased in 2020. For example, DKI Jakarta Province, the number of population arrivals reports from outside Jakarta is increasing, especially after Eid al-Fitr 2020. In May 2020, the total number was only 3,248 people. However, this number increased significantly to 10,363 people in June 2020 and 13,376 people in July 2020 [18].

This condition is one proof why the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia is not a barrier factor for villagers to carry out urbanization or urban migration. Researchers predict that in the post-pandemic era, the number of urban migration will also continue to increase. This is due to several factors. First, the COVID-19 pandemic has made MSMEs face difficulties in obtaining raw materials [19]. Second, health access is much easier to obtain in urban areas or in western Indonesia. Meanwhile, Eastern Indonesia still faces inequality in the availability of health facilities and health workers [20]. Conditions like this will be very risky for MSME actors if there is a health crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic in the future.

Third, urban areas tend to have many assistance programs, especially when a crisis happen. For example, the DKI Jakarta Province has many assistance programs for MSMEs during the pandemic, including relaxation of IUMK [21], social assistance, Large-Scale Social Collaboration for MSMEs or Kolaborasi Sosial Berskala Besar [22], and the DCA program or BPUM. In the DCA program, DKI Jakarta ranks fifth as the province with the highest number of recipients (Table 1). This is also acknowledged by Frida Elizabeth (Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, DKI Jakarta) that DKI Jakarta is one of the provinces with the most DCA recipients.

Lastly, the COVID-19 pandemic has driven the acceleration of digitization, including MSMEs. However, if the infrastructure in Eastern Indonesia is still uneven, then the MSME actors there will still find it difficult to increase the demand side through digital. This is similar to what was stated by [23] that long-term strategies in infrastructure such as, building digital technology and encouraging government collaboration with corporations in empowering MSMEs are very important. Because of these four factors, the researcher predicts that there will be a surge in urban migration in Indonesia particularly, in the post-pandemic era.

5. CONCULSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has not made urban migration in Indonesia to be declined. In fact, this number is increasing, one of which is the addition of residents from outside Jakarta city during the pandemic. MSMEs are the economic sector which closest to the community, especially the lower middle class. The policy of limiting activities that had never existed before in the two economic crises, namely, the Asian Financial Crisis and the Global Crisis made MSMEs stuck and experienced many obstacles such as constraints on supply, demand, difficulty in obtaining raw materials, distribution difficulties, and most importantly, the lack of cash flow so that MSMEs are in dire need of venture capital assistance.

By looking this condition, the Indonesian Government came up with the DCA Program. Unfortunately, the uneven condition of infrastructure makes it difficult for aid distributors to reach more MSMEs in need, especially in Eastern Indonesia. Equitable development needs to be the concern of all stakeholders so that the distribution of MSME assistance, access to health, and other supporting facilities can be evenly distributed. If this condition continues, it is feared that the level of urban migration will increase in the post pandemic era. Therefore, MSME assistance during the pandemic that is carried out evenly must be prioritized during the COVID-19 pandemic, because our focus is not only on growth but also economic recovery.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The first author contributed as the overall funding provider, drafted the concept, interviewed the stakeholders involved, and wrote the original draft. The second author contributed to data validation and data curation. Furthermore, the third author contributed to the review and editing of the journal manuscript.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and foremost, we would like to thank Irene Swa Suryani as Assistant Deputy for Financing, Ministry of Cooperatives and SMEs of the Republic of Indonesia for being the main resource person in this journal. Along with two other stakeholders who provided input regarding the DCA Program in DKI Jakarta as a comparison between aid distribution in urban areas and Eastern Indonesia as a whole, namely, Frida Elizabeth (Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, DKI Jakarta) and Sri Haryati (DKI Jakarta Bureau of Economics and Finance).

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Public Service Innovation (Innovation of "Tape Pasar" in Surakarta, Central Java Province)

Yunita Ratna Sari[1*], Komang Jaka Ferdian[2,] Dodi Faedlulloh[3]

[1] Lecturer of Politics Islam, Universitas Prof. K.H.Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto
[2] Politics Department, Universitas Bangka Belitung
[3]Public Administration Department, Universitas Lampung

[*]Corresponding author. Email: yunitaratna36@iainpurwokerto.ac.id

ABSTRACT
Market Tape Innovation is an innovation of Market E-Retribution Technology made by the Surakarta City Trade Office. Market Tape innovation aims to facilitate trading in paying market levies, reduce cartel money circulation, and increase traders' awareness to pay market fees. This research uses desk research with library research. The results of the research adoption of innovation Market Tape in the city of Surakarta shows (1) traders obtain information about Market Tape innovations from socialization conducted by the Surakarta City Trade Office, (2) Traders in the traditional markets of Surakarta City received Tape Market innovation because can reduce the abuse of market and retribution results, (3) Traders implement Tape Market innovation in Surakarta in 2016 with a levy payment mechanism using e-retribution cards electronically.

Keywords: *Innovation, Market Tape, Innovation Adoption, Public Sector*

1. INTRODUCTION

Public service or public service is the provision of services either by the government, private parties on behalf of the government, or private parties to the community with or without payment to meet the needs and or interests of the community[1]. In fact, until now, public services provided by the government to the community are still not optimal. It is proven that there are still many public complaints related to public services. According to 2019 Ombudsman data, the complete Ombudsman reports amounted to 11,087 reports, an increase compared to 2018 as many as 10,985 reports. Of the 41.03 percent of reports received by the Ombudsman in 2019 related to local governments[2]. The number of public complaints about public services against local governments encourages local governments to innovate in the public sector. Hierarchically, the encouragement to innovate begins with the policy of Law Number 23 of 2014, articles 386, 387, and article 388, which explain the need for initiatives to innovate by all components of local government (regional heads, SKPD, DPRD) and even layers of society [3], [4].

Innovation as a planned change by introducing technology and the use of new equipment within the scope of the agency. Public sector innovation is needed to provide public services that better reflect the availability of public choices and create a variety of service methods [5]–[7]. The public sector must innovate because of demands for accountability, transparency, and various principles of good governance that lead to higher-performing public organizations [8], [9]. Innovation is a new idea or idea and how a particular individual or social group adopts an innovation—adoption as a positive reaction of people to innovation and its use. According to Rogers, there are several stages in the innovation adoption process, including 1) the knowledge stage, when someone knows about the innovation and gains an understanding of how the innovation functions, 2) the persuasion stage as the stage of social members forming favorable or unfavorable attitudes towards the innovation, 3) the decision stage leads to the choice to accept or reject the innovation, 4) the implementation stage occurs when the individual or prospective adopter determines the use of an innovation and 5) the confirmation stage is the adopter stage looking for reinforcement for the innovation decision that has been made, but there is a possibility that he will change his original decision if get conflicting messages [10], [11].

Studies on innovation adoption have been widely researched and discussed. Several studies on the adoption of innovations include: First, Novriansyah examined the adoption of floating tourism innovations in Kampoeng Rawa by farmer and fisherman groups in Rawa Pening. Novriansyah's research stated that Kampoeng Rawa was successfully adopted by innovation by farmers and fishers from the knowledge stage to the confirmation stage because it was considered to be following what was needed by them at that time, namely to improve the economy. Interpersonal communication plays an essential role in the process of introducing innovation to the adoption process. Kampoeng Rawa utilizes deliberation, discussion, and meetings. The relative profit level and suitability of making Kampoeng Rawa made farmer and fisherman groups decide to accept and adopt the innovation [12].

The second research is about the diffusion and adoption of innovations in poverty reduction by studying the diffusion and adoption of innovations in the service of "*Mbelo Wong Cilik*" Poverty Reduction Integrated Service Unit (UPTPK) in Sragen Regency. Sutopo & Annur explain that the facilitating factors are UPTPK services according to the economic conditions of the poor, communication behavior, open adopter characteristics with new things, and the role of opinion leaders. While the inhibiting factors include the ineffective use of mass media, education, the community has less of a role in the diffusion of innovation to members of the social system and the frequent occurrence of information bias from the Village / Kelurahan to the community [13]. Third, Burhansyah (researched the factors that influence the adoption of agricultural innovations in the Gapoktan PUAP and Non PUAP in West Kalimantan with case studies of Pontianak and Landak districts. The results of his research show that the adoption rate of Gapoktan PUAP innovation is generally at a moderate level; the technological components adopted include superior seeds, fertilization, use of tractors, pest and disease control, harvesting and post-harvest tools. Factors that influence adoption include the distance from the settlement to the location of the farm and the distance from the settlement to the source of technology, education level, land area and accessibility to the road. The Gapoktan PUAP is able to increase the productivity of rice farming compared to the non Gapoktan PUAP, directly increasing farm income [14].

An interesting local government innovation to discuss is the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City, Central Java. Market Tape Innovation or better known as Market Retribution E-Technology, is an innovation initiated by the Surakarta City Trade Office in managing market fees. The Market Tape innovation was implemented in Surakarta City in 2016. The purpose of implementing the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City is to make it easier for traders to pay market levies directly without waiting for retribution collectors.

From several studies discussed previously, the research conducted by researchers has similarities and differences. The similarities are that they both discuss the adoption of innovations. However, the difference with the three previous studies is that the researcher emphasizes the adoption of local government innovations in the trade sector that are rarely carried out, particularly the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City. The majority of innovations that already exist and are carried out by local governments are related to essential services such as population, health, and education.

2. METHOD

This research uses a desk research method with descriptive analysis. Desk research aims to collect data and information with the help of materials contained in the library room [15]. Data collection is done by utilizing secondary data. Secondary data is data that is available in various forms. Usually, secondary data is in the form of documentation or report data already available [16]. The research material used is a publication from the Surakarta City Trade Office regarding the number of market retribution rates in Surakarta City and the budget for managing market retribution in Surakarta City.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Conditions before the Market Tape innovation in Surakarta City

Before the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City, market fees were managed manually by withdrawing market fees in cash by the Surakarta City Market Management Office. Proof of payment of market levies, namely SKRD (*Surat Setoran Retribusi Daerah*). The market retribution rate refers to the Surakarta Mayor Regulation Number 14 of 2016, which is determined based on the type of facility consisting of the yard, booth, kiosk, location, zone, place, market class, duration of use and environmental, electrical power consumption.

The retribution rate for stalls, kiosks per square meter (m2)/day is 0.1% of the Estimated Base Place Value and Electricity Tariff X Usage based on KwH meters. For the courtyard, the levy rate is Class I Market (Gede Market, Klewer Market, Legi Market, Nusukan Market, and so on) of Rp. 500/m2/day. Class II markets such as Ivory Market, Sidodadi Market, Kadipolo Market, Purwosari Market, and so on) the levy rate is Rp. 300/m2/day and Class III Markets (Sidomulyo Market, Klitikan Elpabes Market, Joglo Market, Old Iron Market and so on) are large the rate is IDR 200/m2/day.

After the officers withdrew the levy from the merchant, the proceeds from the levy were deposited directly to the Head of the Surakarta City Market. Furthermore, it is deposited to the Surakarta City Market Management Office. The levy will be calculated by PBKB (Recipient Special Treasurer Officer). After that, it is only reported to the Surakarta City Trade Office and deposited to the Regional Development Bank as the holder of the regional treasury.

3.2. Conditions After the Market Tape innovation in Surakarta

Rogers explained that the innovation adoption process includes five stages as follows [10], [11]:

1. Knowledge Stage

The majority of traders in the Surakarta City market know about the Market Tape innovation (Market Retribution Technology) from the socialization carried out by the Office Surakarta City Trade. The target of implementing the Pasar Tape innovation is all market traders in the city of Surakarta. The concrete objectives of the Tape Pasar innovation are for traders to have independence in paying retribution without being served by retribution collection officers, traders' awareness of the obligation to pay levies, and cultivating traders to like to save. The socialization carried out by the Surakarta City Trade Office was not only through face-to-face meetings with traders and traders from all traditional markets in Surakarta City but previously the *launched* Mayor of Solo, FX, the Tape Market innovation. Hadi Rudyatmo and the Head of the Surakarta City Trade Office. In addition to direct socialization, including YouTube, the Surakarta City Government website, radio, and newspapers.

There are several obstacles in delivering information on the Pasar Tape innovation, namely the refusal from traders regarding the change in payment methods from being served by retribution collectors, now traders have to pay themselves. Market Tape Innovation is an innovation in paying market fees using electronic devices. In implementing the Tape Market innovation, traders must make e-retribution cards at partner banks of the Surakarta City government, including BNI, BTN, and Central Java BPD. The e-retribution card payment fee is IDR 20,000. Before making e-retribution cards, traders open savings books from banks collectively. After opening the passbook, the merchant gets an e-retribution card. The function of the e-retribution card is a means of payment of user fees and registered traders as members of the mandatory deposit of user fees to the Surakarta City government. The market retribution payment process is through the Pasar Tape innovation. The merchant attaches the levy e-card to the Tapping Reader machine. A payment receipt is issued as proof that the merchant has paid the levy. Suppose the balance in the e-retribution card runs out. In that case, the merchant can refill the balance at the bank that the government has provided in all traditional markets in Surakarta City.

2. Persuasion Stage

In the process of socializing the Pasar Tape innovation to the associations and traders in all markets in Surakarta City, the innovator, the Surakarta City Trade Office, invites all associations and traders to implement Pasar Tape innovations to facilitate payment and management of market retribution in Surakarta City. However, there are still traders who do not understand the Pasar Tape innovation. Even the rejection from traders shows that the socialization carried out by the Surakarta City Trade Office has not been received as a whole. Therefore, intense communication between the Surakarta City Trade Office and the Surakarta City market association and traders is needed. Referring to the adoption of innovation, an intense communication process can create social change. Rogers suggests several stages as follows [11]:

a. Relative
   advantage Relative advantage is an innovation that must have advantages and more value compared to previous innovations. The Pasar Tape innovation benefits all parties, not only traders but also the Surakarta City government. Traders can pay market levies directly without collecting officers. For the community, with the Pasar Tape innovation, transparency in regional financial management is created, and the Surakarta City Government can make accountable reports to facilitate the management of market retribution.

b. The suitability of the
   innovation should be compatible or compatible with the innovation it replaces. Implementing the Market Tape innovation in Surakarta City has a relationship and conformity with before the Market Tape innovation. Before the Market Tape innovation in Surakarta City, the payment of market retribution was carried out by retribution collectors. After the Tape Market innovation, there were still retribution collectors. Still, their role was not to collect retribution from traders in the traditional markets of Surakarta City but to assist and assist traders who would make retribution payments through a tapping reader machine.

c. Complexity
   With its new nature, innovation has a level of complexity that may be higher than previous innovations. The complexity, in this case, can be interpreted as the obstacles faced in the implementation of the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City. The barriers include traders' concerns regarding continuing the application of Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City and internet network connections that often have trouble. Internet connection is the main thing in

implementing merchant retribution transactions, starting from data transfer between e-retribution devices, banking servers and the main server located at the Surakarta City Communications and Information Office.

d. Possibility to try
Innovation can only be accepted if tested and proven to have more advantages or value than the old innovation. The Pasar Tape innovation was implemented in Surakarta in 3 stages, including stage 1 (in 2016) at the Depok Bird and ornamental fish market, Singosaren market, Gede market, Ngudi Rejeki Gilingan market, stage 2 (in 2017) at Klewer market, People's market Tanggul , Gading market, Bangunharjo market, Sibela Mojosongo market, Kadipolo market, Nongko market and stage 3 (in 2018) in 30 other markets in Surakarta City.

e. Observability
Innovation must also be observable in terms of how it works and produces something better. Market Tape Innovations in Surakarta City are easy to observe in terms of implementation. Starting from traders opening savings books at partner banks of the Surakarta City government, including BTN, BNI, Central Java BPD, getting an e-retribution card as a retribution payment instrument, and attaching the levy e-retribution card to the tapping reader machine and then issuing a receipt for the retribution payment.

The Pasar Tape innovation benefits all parties from the Surakarta City government, traders and the community. Not only providing benefits, but the existence of Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City offers convenience in terms of time, energy, and material efficiency. Before the Pasar Tape innovation, traders paid user fees manually, namely the retribution collectors collected fees from traders. Proof that the merchant has paid the levy, namely the SKRD. The levy proceeds are then deposited to the Head of the Market and then calculated by the PBKB (Special Treasurer Officer for the Recipient). After that, it is only reported to the Surakarta City Trade Office and deposited to the Regional Development Bank as the holder of the regional treasury. Managing market retribution in Surakarta City manually is inefficient in terms of time, labor, and materials (SKRD). It is different after the Pasar Tape innovation, where user fees are managed electronically from payment to deposit.

3. Decision Stage
At this stage, most traders feel the need for the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City. At this stage, traders are included in the category of early adopters. They can immediately use the tapping reader machine for electronic retribution payments after receiving socialization from the Surakarta City Trade Office. Merchants adopt the Tape Market innovation because it can create a sense of independence and awareness to pay the retribution that has become the obligation of traders.

4. Implementation Stage
At this stage, traders start to try and use the Market Tape innovation. The implementation of the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City is carried out in stages considering the number of traditional markets in Surakarta City is quite a lot, namely 44 markets. The implementation of the Tape Market innovation began in 2016 in 4 traditional markets, including Gede market, Singosaren market, 2017 in 10 markets including Gading market, Bangunharjo market, Elpabes market, and 2018 in 30 other traditional markets in Surakarta City.

5. Confirmation Stage
Several traders in Surakarta adopted the facilities provided by the Tape Pasar innovation, namely opening a savings balance and then getting an e-retribution card as a means of electronically paying user fees. The opening of passbooks by merchants through BNI, BTN, and Central Java BPD banks as partners of the Surakarta City government is not only a requirement for obtaining an e-retribution card but can also be used for saving. Thus, traders as adopters of the Pasar Tape innovation will continue to use it because it provides benefits in making retribution payments easier and forming an attitude to like to save.

4. CONCULSION

The process of adopting the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta City was carried out in several stages, including knowledge that the Surakarta City Trade Office gave traders who were the targets of the Pasar Tape innovation socialization. Then, in the persuasion stage, the traders began to consider the existence of the Pasar Tape innovation in Surakarta. After the traders received socialization about the Pasar Tape innovation, the traders started to know the Pasar Tape innovation clearly so that the traders understood the benefits of implementing the Pasar Tape innovation later. The advantage of the Pasar Tape innovation for traders is that it creates awareness to pay retribution without being withdrawn by retribution collectors. Then, in the decision-making stage, the traders decide to accept the Pasar Tape innovation because it positively impacts the prominent traders and various parties, including the Surakarta City government and the community. Once the merchant decides to accept the Market Tape innovation, it enters the implementation phase. The Market Tape Innovation was implemented in Surakarta City in stages in 2016 in several traditional markets until 2018 in 44 markets. The last stage of innovation adoption is the confirmation stage in which traders continue to carry out Market Tape innovations seen; the benefits obtained include reducing the circulation of cartel money and traders starting to have confidence in the Surakarta City government in managing user fees, considering that Market Tape innovation in the process of managing user fees is carried out electronically so that reduce retribution abuse.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Yunita Ratna Sari: Formal Analysis, Writing-Reviewing and Editing. Komang Jaka Ferdian: Writing-Reviewing and Editing. Dodi Faedlulloh: Writing-Reviewing and Editing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is grateful to express gratitude to those who have the pleasure of cooperating during this study.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Lampung Tourism Supply During the Pandemic and Post Covid-19 Pandemic

Rahayu Lestari [1], Tety Rachmawati[2*], Fisko Arya Kamandanu[3], Dani Syahrobi[4]

[1, 2,3.4] *Internatonal Relations Department, Universitas Lampung*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: tety.rachmawati@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
This research aimed to identify and examine the efforts of the Lampung regional government in providing tourism supplies, during the pandemic Covid-19 pandemic, within the framework of the ASEAN Tourism Cooperation. The data were obtained by examining primary and secondary data, as well as deep interviews with informant, namely the Tourism Office of Lampung Province. This research used a qualitative method with a case study approach. The tourism supply was studied using the Tourism Supply theory within the framework of the ASEAN Tourism Cooperation, aligned with the Indonesian National Government's Strategic plan in achieving the Tourism Vision and Mission 2020-2024. This research resulted conclusions about the government's efforts to provide tourism supplies during the pandemi, and the potential for cooperation in regional tourism development at the domestic and foreign levels.

Keywords: *Lampung tourism, tourism supply, Indonesia Tourism, covid-19, ASEAN Tourism*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Tourism is one of the leading sectors in the creative industry that makes an important contribution to the national economy. Tourism is also one of the main sectors of the national economy with a projected foreign exchange earnings of USD 20 billion in 2020 [1]. The potential of tourism as a sector that has a multiplier effect for other sectors, makes tourism need to be managed properly and professionally. The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy has determined four work targets in the 2020-2024 strategic plan including strengthening entrepreneurship and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and cooperatives; increase in added value, employment, and investment in the real sector, and industrialization; increasing exports of high added value and strengthening the level of domestic components (TKDN); and strengthening the pillars of economic growth and competitiveness; as a derivative of the goal to increase the contribution of tourism and the creative economy to national economic resilience [2].

Globally, based on the 2019 World Economic Forum (WEF) The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (TTCI) report, Indonesia ranks 40th with a value of 4.3 tourism competitiveness index of the total order of 140 countries in the world. This shows that Indonesia has high competitiveness in the tourism sector. Within the framework of ASEAN Tourism cooperation, there have been several schemes agreed upon by ASEAN countries to increase competitiveness and achieve inclusive and sustainable tourism. The cooperation framework has been designed in the ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan 2016-2025. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the tourism sector has become one of the most affected sectors. By the end of 2020, the potential for job losses in various tourism-related sectors will reach 15 million jobs. Foreign tourist visits during 2019 did not reach the target, to be more precise, only 16.3 million were reached out of the 18 million target [3].

Regarding the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector, ASEAN has also initiated seven agreements to strengthen cooperation. First, establishing the ASEAN cooperation in accelerating the exchange of information about travel, especially those related to health standards and other standards in controlling the spread of Covid-19 through the ASEAN Tourism Crisis Communication Team (ATCCT). Second, increasing the intensity of collaboration between the ASEAN National Tourism Organizations with other sectors, especially the health, information, transportation, immigration sectors as well as other ASEAN external partners, so that they collectively implement comprehensive, transparent, and rapid response standards in mitigating and reducing the impact of Covid-19 and the crisis. others in the future. Third, promoting closer cooperation in sharing information and best practices among ASEAN member countries in supporting the tourism sector. Fourth, doing cooperation includes the implementation of effective policies and standards to increase the confidence of domestic and international visitors to ASEAN, including the development of standards and guidelines in improving safety and health factors to protect employees and communities in the hospitality industry and other related industries. Fifth, supporting the development and implementation of the post-Covid-19 crisis recovery plan in line with the promotion and marketing efforts of tourism cooperation in order to accelerate ASEAN as a single tourism destination. Sixth, accelerating the implementation of micro and macroeconomics, providing technical support and financial stimulus, tax assistance, and capacity and skills development, especially digital skills for stakeholders in the travel and tour industry. Seventh, accelerating cooperation with ASEAN dialogue partners, international organizations and relevant industries to build a strong ASEAN that is ready to implement and manage sustainable and inclusive tourism after the crisis [4].

Implementation of Regional Autonomy is an opportunity for regions to promote regional tourism potential with the peculiarities of each region. Various efforts to improve and increase regional tourism can be carried out to deliver regional tourism to become superior tourism at the national and international levels. Especially during the Covid-19 pandemic considering the impact on the tourism sector is very large. Lampung as an area that has great tourism development potential. In addition to the availability of natural resources that support to serve as a leading tourist destination. Lampung also has strong cultural values.

Also in line with the strategic plan of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy 2020-2024. Especially the 5th point, namely the availability of tourism products as needed. So it is important for various parties to make various synergistic and comprehensive efforts to ensure the availability of tourism supplies. Moreover, during this pandemic, it is certain that the supply of tourism will decline, both at the domestic, national and international levels. Departing from the background that has been described, this research will be conducted to identify and examine the efforts of the Lampung regional government in providing tourism supplies, dealing with the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector during the pandemic and post-pandemic, within the framework of the ASEAN Tourism Cooperation.

1.2. Formulation of the Problem

Large-scale social restrictions as a policy to reduce the spread and transmission of COVID-19, directly or indirectly have an impact on economic activity in the community. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly affected the rate of tourist visits. This causes the productivity of the tourism sector to decline. This study formulates the problem, "How are the efforts of the Lampung regional government in providing tourism supplies during the COVID-19 pandemic and post-pandemic within the framework of ASEAN Tourism Cooperation?"

2. METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative analysis method with a case study approach. Qualitative research is carried out under natural conditions and is inventive in nature. The data collection technique used in this research is the interview with the head and staff of the Lampung Province Tourism Office, and documentation method. Document material was taken from primary and secondary documents. The primary documents were obtained from documents belonging to the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, the Lampung Provincial Tourism Office and the annual report from Central Bureau of Statistics of Lampung Province.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Main of Lampung ProvinceTourism Destinations

3.1.1. Main of Tourism Destinations

The featured tourism of Lampung Province was contained in the Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development of Lampung Province, herein after abbreviated as RIPPDA, was a master planning document for the development of regional tourism in the Province of Lampung for a period of 20 (twenty) years from 2012 to 2031 [5]. Furthermore, this RIPPDA was regulated in a Provincial Regulation of Lampung Number 6 in 2012 concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPDA) of Lampung Province. It is explained that a leading tourist area was a tourist area that has advantages in terms of attractiveness, location, and or the intensity of tourist visits.

Then in the sixth section regarding the concept of a main tourist area in article 19, namely the main Tourism Area of Lampung Province is a tourist area with a provincial/national/international scale that has a strategic role because of the location/intensity of the visit, or because of the problems it has related to strategic issues of regional development. Then article 20 paragraph 1 states that the leading tourist area of Lampung Province can consist of several tourist attractions, and are in different administrative areas. Article 20 paragraph 2 states that the leading tourist area of Lampung Province functions as a "show window" and a center for the spread of Lampung tourism, or also spreads tourists to other areas in Lampung [5, Zulmi].

The Lampung Provincial Government has determined 7 main tour areas described in article 32, namely [5, Zulmi]:

1. The main Tour Area of Lampung Province is a leading tourism area at the provincial level which plays a role in answering the main issues of tourism development in Lampung Province.
2. The main Tour Areas of Lampung Province may consist of several tourist attractions in different administrative areas (across districts/cities), which have the advantage of tourism products that can compete at regional, national and even international levels, with a target market share of national or international tourists.
3. The main Tour Area of Lampung Province as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of 7 (seven) tourist areas with the following details:

a. Main Tourism Areas of Bandar Lampung City;
b. Krui and Tanjung Setia Tourism Areas;
c. Main Tourism Area of Way Kambas National Park;
d. Main Tourism Area of Kiluan Bay;
e. Main Tourism Areas of Mount Krakatau and Sebesi Island;
f. Bakauheni Main Tourism Area and Siger Tower; and
g. Main Tourism Area of South Bukit Barisan National Park

Then the details of the leading tourist areas are clarified through article 33 as follows:

a. The leading tourist area of Bandar Lampung City, starting from the tourist area on the West Cross route which includes the Tataan-Rantau Tijang-Kota Agung-Wonosobo-Sangga-Bengkunat-Biha-Krui-Simpang Gunung Kemala Pugung Simpang Building up to the Bengkulu Province border;
b. The Krui main Tourism Area and Tanjung Setia Beach are located in Tanjung Setia Village, Pesisir Selatan District;
c. The Leading Tourism Area of Way Kambas National Park, includes: a lowland nature reserve with an area of ± 1300 km, crossing the Bergen plantation area and the Pugung Raharjo Archaeological Site, pepper plantations and Lampung native villages;
d. The Kiluan Bay Leading Tourism Area starts from the Cengkalik cluster to the south to Cuku Kementara;
e. The Tourism Areas of Mount Krakatau and Sebesi Island which are located in the Sunda Strait are included in the area of South Lampung Regency;
f. The Bakauheni Main Tourism Area and the Siger Tower, which are Lampung icons and as the zero point of the Sumatran highway (gateway to Sumatra Island); and
g. The Main Tourism Area of the South Bukit Barisan National Park which stretches from the southern tip of the western part of Lampung Province to the southern part of the Bengkulu Province [5, Zulmi].

3.1.2. Availability of Facilities

The Lampung Main Tourism Area already has public facilities and several special facilities. In more detail, it can be explained as follows:

1. **Krui Main Tourist Area and Tanjung Setia Beach are located in Tanjung Setia Village, Pesisir Selatan District**
   This beach is a popular surfing location which directly faces the Indian Ocean. The facilities in this tour are:
   - Security (3 Polsek): North Coastal Police, South Coastal Police, and Central Coastal Police;
   - Health Facilities (11 in total): Bengkunat Health Center, Biha Health Center, Lemong Health Center, Karya Penggawa Health Center, Pugung Tampak Health Center, Pulau Pisang Health Center, South Krui Health Center, Way Krui Health Center, Ngambur Health Center, RSUDKH Muhammad Tohir, Krui Health Center;
   - Lodging (9 in total): Sempana Lima Hotel, Selalaw Hotel, Janitra Hotel, Walur Villa, Monalisa Stabas Villa, Sunset Beach Inn, Ombak Indah Resort, Lovina Krui Surf, and Damai Bungalow;
   - Restaurants (4 in total): RM The Jack Krui, Lanis Resto, Surf Cafe Tanjung Setia, Pecel Lele Cak Yon;
   - Transportation: Muhammad Airport Taufik Kiemas Pekon Serai Krui.

2. **Main Tourist Area Way Kambas National Park**

This park is an ASEAN Heritage Park, endangered species live there such as rhinos (Sumatra Rhino Sanctuary), elephants, and tigers. The facilities in this tour are:

a. Security (4 Polsek): East Lampung Police, Labuhan Maringgai Police, Sekampung Udik Police, and Labuhan Ratu Police;
b. Health Facilities (6 in total): Labuhan Ratu Health Center, Rajabasa Lama Health Center, Pugung Raharjo Health Center, Aka Medika Sribhawono Hospital, Permata Hati Hospital, Mardi Waluyo Hospital;

c. Lodging (6 in total): Hotel Bandar Ayu, Hotel Yestoya, Hotel Bagus, AG Hotel and Restaurant, Wisma Mataram Baru, and Hotel Sariami;
d. Restaurants (6 in total): Berkah Restaurant, Panca Restaurant, Blue Tent Restaurant, Randu Mas Restaurant, AG Hotel and Restaurant, and RM Pati Ibu Merry Seafood.

3. Main Tourist Area of Kiluan Bay

This tour is a destination with marine tourism potential with exotic panoramas of natural beauty and a paradise for dolphins. There are number of dolphins in their natural habitat because this bay is a dolphin track. The facilities in this tours are:

a. Security (4 Polsek): Tanggamus Police, Cukuh Balak Police, Kota Agung Police, and Talang Padang Police;
b. Healthy Facility (Total 2): RS Panci Secanti dan RSUD Kota Agung;
c. Lodging (4 in total): Hotel 21, Hotel Gisting, Hotel Ratu Kuring, and Lodging Manik Ayu;
d. Restaurants (Total 9): RM Pondok Mangosteen, RM. Gumanti Lake, RM. Lantansa, RM Talago Indah, RM. Sego Lestari, Iwan Galau, Saung Kuring, Pondok Restaurant, and Doni Restaurant.

4. Superior Tourist Areas of Mount Krakatau and Sebesi Island

Krakatau consists of Pulau Panjang, Sertung, and Rakata which have an attraction for tourists, especially researchers as natural laboratories of various disciplines (Geology, Conservation, Biology, Volcanology) [6]. Besides the activities of Anak Krakatau, at sunset it is a very interesting natural panorama to watch. After the 1883 eruption, Anak Krakatau emerged in 1927 from the ancient caldera of Mount Krakatau which is still active and continues to grow in height at a rate of 20 inches per month. The facilities in this tour are:

a. Security (7 Polsek): South Lampung Police, Kalianda Police, Katibung Police, Penengahan Police, Bakauheni Police, Natar Police, and Tanjung Bintang Police;
b. Health Facilities (3 in total): Asy-Syifa Islamic Hospital and Dr. H.Bob Bazar, and Jasmine Primary Clinic;
c. Lodging (22 in total): Hotel Beringin, Kalianda Hotel, Way Urang Hotel, South Star Hotel, Fajar Raya Hotel, Mutiara Hotel, Mini II Hotel, White Sand Hotel, Branti Indah Hotel, Sederahana Hotel, Mini III Hotel, Madjapahit Hotel, Villa Mas Staying Up III, Wisma Way Sulfur, Tabek Indah, Negeri Batu Resort, Alau-alau Boutiq Resort, Gajah Mada, Krakatau Rest Area, Hotel Rajabasa, Hotel Gajah Mada, Suak Sumatra Resort;
d. Restaurants (8 in total): Rakata Restaurant, Lunch and Dinner Restaurant, Sijujung Jaya Restaurant, Minang Tourism RM, Three Sisters Restaurant.

5. Bakauheni Main Tourist Area and Siger Tower

The Siger Tower is a beautiful yellow building which has now become an icon of Lampung. Beautifully standing on a hill, the Siger Tower is the zero point of the Sumatra causeway, which has become one of the transit points and tourist attractions in Lampung. For those of you who have made the crossing from Merak port to Bakauheni, of course you can never miss the view of the Siger Tower. The Siger Tower is located on a hill with a surface elevation of Bakauheni Harbor on the front. While the back of the Siger Tower faces the ocean 110 meters above the sea. This building has a view of the Indies. The entire building has an area of 50 x 11 meters with a height of 32 meters and has 6 floors. The facilities in this tour are [6]:

a. Security (7 Polsek): South Lampung Police, Kalianda Police, Katibung Police, Penengahan Police, Bakauheni Police, Natar Police, and Tanjung Bintang Police;
b. Health Facilities (3 in total): Asy-Syifa Islamic Hospital and Dr. H.Bob Bazar, and Jasmine Primary Clinic;
c. Lodging (22 in total): Hotel Beringin, Kalianda Hotel, Way Urang Hotel, South Star Hotel, Fajar Raya Hotel, Mutiara Hotel, Mini II Hotel, White Sand Hotel, Branti Indah Hotel, Sederahana Hotel, Mini III Hotel, Madjapahit Hotel, Villa Mas Staying Up III, Wisma Way Sulfur, Tabek Indah, Negeri Batu Resort, Alau-alau Boutiq Resort, Gajah Mada, Krakatau Rest Area, Hotel Rajabasa, Hotel Gajah Mada, Suak Sumatra Resort;
d. Restaurants (8 in total): Rakata Restaurant, Lunch and Dinner Restaurant, Sijujung Jaya Restaurant, Minang Tourism RM, Three Sisters Restaurant.

6. Main Tourist Area of South Bukit Barisan National Park

Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park is a representative of the Bukit Barisan mountain range which consists of vegetation types of mangrove forests, coastal forests, tropical rainforests to mountains in Sumatra. The plant species in the national park include pidada (Sonneratia sp.), nipah (Nypa fruticans), sea pine (Casuarina equisetifolia), pandanus (Pandanus sp.), cempaka (Michelia champaka), meranti (Shorea sp.), Mersawa (Anisoptera curtisii), ramin (Gonystylus bancanus), keruing (Dipterocarpus sp.), resin (Agathis sp.), rattan (Calamus sp.), and Rafflesia flower (Rafflesia arnoldi).

Plant that characterize this national park are the tall carrion flower (Amorphophallus decus-silvae), giant carrion flower (A. titanum) and giant orchid/sugarcane (Grammatophylum speciosum). The tall carcass flower can reach more than 2 meters high. Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park is a representative of the Bukit Barisan mountain range which consists of vegetation types of mangrove forests, coastal forests, tropical lowland forests to mountains in Sumatra.

Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park is a habitat for sun bears (Helarctos malayanus malayanus), Sumatran rhino (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis sumatrensis), Sumatran tiger (Panthera tigris sumatrae), Sumatran elephant

(Elephas maximus sumatranus), tapir (Tapirus indicus), gibbon (Hylobates agilis) , siamang (H. syndactylus syndactylus), hoop (Presbytis melalophos fuscamurina), mouse deer (Tragulus javanicus kanchil), and hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata). Lake Menjukut in this national park is directly adjacent to the open sea of the Indian Ocean, which resembles a very large swimming pool and is located not far from the coastline. Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park is a habitat for sun bears (Helarctos malayanus malayanus), Sumatran rhinos (Dicerorhinus sumatrensis sumatrensis)), Sumatran tiger (Panthera tigris sumatrae), Sumatran elephant (Elephas maximus sumatranus), tapir (Tapirus indicus), gibbon (Hylobates agilis), siamang (H. syndactylus syndactylus), hoop (Presbytis melalophos fuscamurina), mouse deer (Tragul javanicus kancil), and the hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata). Menjukut Lake in this national park is directly adjacent to the open sea of the Indian Ocean, which resembles a very large swimming pool and is located not far from the shoreline [7].

3.2. Tourism Conditions in Lampung Before and After Covid-19

3.2.1. Number of Tourists Who Come

Before the Covid-19, tourists who came to Lampung, both foreign and domestic tourists, almost every year experienced an increase. As domestic tourists who come to Lampung from 2016-2018, there is always an increase. In 2016 the number of domestic tourists who came amounted to 7,381,774 million, followed by 2017 amounting to 11,395,827 million, and in 2018 amounting to 13,101,371 million [8].

Table 1. Number of Archipelago Tourists to Lampung in 2016-2020

Number	Year	Total
1	2016	155.053
2	2017	245.372
3	2018	274.742
4	2019	298.063
5	2020	1.531

Source: Lampung Province Tourism and Creative Economy Office, 2021

In addition to an increase in domestic tourists coming to Lampung, this was also followed by an increase in foreign tourists entering Lampung. In 2016-2019 the number of foreign tourists in Lampung has always increased. In 2016 the number of tourists amounted to 155,053 thousand, 2017 increased to 245,372 thousand, 2018 amounted to 274,742 thousand, and lastly in 2019 foreign tourists who came to Lampung almost touched 300 thousand, namely 298,063 thousand.

Table 2. Number of Foreign Tourists to Lampung in 2016-2020

Number	Year	Total
1	2016	7.381.774
2	2017	11.395.827
3	2018	13.101.371
4	2019	10.445.855
5	2020	2.548.394

Source: Lampung Province Tourism and Creative Economy Office, 2021

However, when the COVID-19 pandemic began to hit since 2020, the number of foreign and domestic tourists in Lampung experienced a very significant decline, for example the number of foreign tourists which previously amounted to 298,063 thousand in 2019 to 1,531 thousand in 2020. Likewise domestic tourists from 10,445,855 million in 2019 to 2,548,394 million in 2020. The drastic decrease was due to the reduction in international flights, the implementation of social and physical distancing to break the chain of the spread of the COVID-19 virus [9]

3.2.2. How to Attract Tourists

Before COVID-19, the direction of Lampung's tourism policy was more focused on how to attract as many tourists as possible to come to Lampung Province, both domestic and foreign tourists, such as festivals. One of the most famous festivals in Lampung is the Krakatau Festival which often brings tourists, both domestic and foreign tourists. Seen in 2018 when the implementation of this festival made the number of tourists who came, amounting to 28 thousand [10]. This means that at this time, it is more likely to attract tourists with a series of events that gather people through existing festivals, the implementation of which is held offline by meeting in person.

However, when a pandemic occurs, how to attract tourists or make people feel like traveling is experiencing a transition, which before the pandemic was more people who traveled by gathering in person. During the pandemic, a new way of doing tourism emerged, namely through virtual tours. Virtual tour is a new concept for vacationing in the midst of a pandemic [11]. We can explore various interesting tourist destinations in Indonesia only armed with a smart device, and an internet network from home. In addition to offering the beauty and uniqueness of each destination virtually, we can also learn about the destinations visited. The virtual tour is equipped with a virtual tour guide that explains in sufficient detail the objects visited [11].

3.2.3. Standards in Tourism

Before COVID-19, visitors did not pay much attention to the standards in traveling or the standards applied by tourist attractions, such as being able to gather in crowds without clear limits and capacities. However, when the COVID-19 pandemic, standards in tourism experienced a shift, namely the implementation of health protocols in almost all tourist attractions such as having to wash hands, maintain distance and wear masks. in order to prevent the occurrence of new epicenters/clusters during the CHSE pandemic [12]. In addition, tourist attractions have begun to implement a standard to maintain the level of trust of tourists in making visits in the midst of a pandemic, namely by applying the CHSE (Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Environmental Sustainability) standard, so that the security, safety and health of tourists while traveling can be guaranteed [13].

3.3. Lampung Tourism Supply

3.3.1. Lampung Tourism Supply Aspects

Based on the four aspects of Tourism by Medlik, Lampung has high potential. Some of them can be explained as follows:

1. Attraction

Statistical data for 2010-2019 recorded a growth track of tourist visits to Lampung an average of 21.6 percent (domestic tourists) and 21.5 percent (foreign tourists) with the proportion of domestic tourists being 98 percent of the total tourists. This makes Lampung ranks 11th with the destination of domestic tourists 2.4 percent of the total trips of domestic tourists in Indonesia.

Lampung as a strategic area has several tourist attractions and advantages. First, Lampung has an island-based geography (cluster of islands) and has many coastal seas. This is an advantage and an interesting thing for beach and island tourism enthusiasts. Second, Lampung has a nature reserve developed as a national tourist attraction, namely the Way Kambas National Park and the Bukit Barisan National Park. Third, have relatively good and adequate transportation access. Fourth, have a good infrastructure. Fifth, Lampung has rich cultural elements. Sixth, the creative economy that supports tourism is quite good [14].

The Lampung Provincial Government sees culture as an element of attraction in its tourism. The government initiated an idea of "diversity" in bringing culture to Lampung tourism. The idea departs from the reality where Lampung as a strategic area is inhabited by people from different (regional) cultures. Some of the regional cultures that represent the diversity of the Lampung people include Sundanese, Javanese, and Balinese cultures. The symbolization of cultural mixing (Cultural Hybridization) is built by displaying one cultural form with one another in combined art performances, for example Balinese dance performances created with Lampung regional dances (Bala Dance). Another symbolization is done by presenting one of the cultural icons such as a house of worship, a temple (Hinduism) which was built as a religious tourism object.

2. Accesable

One of the advantages of Lampung Tourism is the availability of good transportation and mobilization access. Infrastructure in the main areas that support tourist destinations is already available. However, there are still some tourist routes that have limited access to transportation, such as at the Minang Rua Beach Location. Therefore, the Lampung Provincial Government is still trying to gradually improve the readiness of transportation access for tourist routes that are still difficult to reach [15].

3. Amenities

The Lampung Provincial Government has also tried to help improve tourism area services by providing various public facilities including road access, toilet availability, sanitation. Especially during the pandemic, as well as the availability of hand washing facilities. In this pandemic era, the Lampung Provincial Government is faced with two priority choices, namely health and the economy. In addition to maintaining public health, economic movement is important because it can revive the tourism sector economy in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. In fulfilling the facilities in this tourism area, the Lampung Provincial Government refers to the concept of sustainable tourism (Sustainable Tourism). The concept of sustainable tourism is also a priority for the Lampung provincial government, both in terms of physical, economic, and social aspects [16].

Until now, the achievement is only about 60%. Starting by reaching the quality standards of tourism through CHSE certification (Cleanliness, Healthy, Safety, Environmental Sustainability). One of the efforts made during the pandemic by the Lampung Provincial Government is to ensure the implementation and implementation of tourism with health procedures (Prokes Covid-19), such as the provision of hand washing facilities, temperature measurements, hand sanitizers, and the obligation to wear masks and maintain distance.

4. Ancillary

This institutional component refers to the legality of a tourist destination. With this legality, it shows that there is an institution that is responsible for the safety and comfort factor at tourist sites. So that visitors or tourists will feel calm during their visit by getting guaranteed security and comfort. Based on Lampung Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2019, Lampung Tourism is under the authority of the Lampung Province Tourism and Creative Economy Office. In addition, the management of Lampung tourism is also carried out in synergy and collaboration with various communities and community groups, such as the tourism community or tourism-aware community groups (Pokdarwis) in tourist locations and destinations. Lampung has 218 pokdarwis and 145 tourist villages.

3.3.2. Tourism Supply Component

In addition to the tourism aspect, in more detail, Lampung Tourism Supply can also be explained from the four components based on Goeldner and Richie, including the following [17]:

1. Natural resources and environment

One of the main of Lampung tourism is the geographical area which has many islands. This makes Lampung has many beautiful beach tourist destinations. Lampung's natural attractions include Batu Putu Waterfall, Puncak Mas, Mutun Beach and Tangkil Island, Sari Ringgung Beach and T Island, Klara Beach, Kelagian Island, Pahawang Island, Tanjung Putus Island, Kiluan Bay, Pegadung Tooth Shark Beach, Balak Island, Loh and Lunik, Mount Tanggamus Nature Tourism

2. Built Environment

Lampung already has an international standard airport, namely Raden Inten II Airport. Its status as an international airport began in 2017 following the status of Lampung as a hajj embarkation. During the Pandemic, all domestic travelers at this airport are required to have a negative COVID-19 test result from a health service facility affiliated with the Ministry of Health [18]. The strategic location of the Lampung region is complemented by the presence of Bakauheni port which is located in Bakauheni sub-district, South Lampung Regency. As the main route connecting Java with Sumatra and vice versa, Bakauheni Port is a dense transportation access, which can be an opportunity for Lampung Tourism. This port already has a new wharf which is an exclusive pier that is directly connected to the exclusive pier of Merak Harbor. With the pier that has been operating since 2018,7, the Java-Sumatra cross trip can be passed only by taking 1 hour of travel, compared to the travel time before this pier could reach 2 to 3 hours of travel [19].

3. Operating Sector

The transportation sector in Lampung has developed quite well. Although today the available public transportation is limited due to the many modes of transportation of motorcycle taxis or online taxis. Another sector that supports Lampung tourism is the availability of many restaurants as one of the main supports for Lampung tourism destinations. According to data from the Lampung Province Tourism and Creative Economy Office in 2020, there are 1535 restaurants spread across 15 regencies/cities in Lampung. Bandar Lampung as the city center has 460 restaurants, and the second largest number of restaurants is in Central Lampung Regency as many as 255 restaurants.

4. Spirit Of Hospitality

Lampung society has a set of cultural values as a cultural heritage and the result of family socialization and social environment. This set of cultural values is known as Piil Pesenggiri. Piil Pesenggiri's philosophy of life is supported by four elements, namely Sakai Sambaian, Nemui Nyimah, Nengah Nyappur, and Bejuluk Beadek.

The four elements in Piil Pesenggiri, have their respective meanings as attitudes and behavior of the people of Lampung. Sakai Sambain means helping each other one after another. Nemui Nyimah means opening up to receive guests. This concept is an attitude of generosity by giving something to others, and speaking politely. Based on this life principle, every Lampung person should have a friendly, open, greeting, full of intimacy and warmth attitude. So that by applying and realizing this principle of life, every tourist visitor who comes to Lampung can feel comfortable. Nengah Nyappur requires individuals to be kind to others, maintaining a balance between private and public interests. While Bejuluk Beadek is the awarding of titles to honor others for their services and roles. The awarding of this title is carried out with a traditional ceremony.

In an effort to maintain and strengthen important cultural elements as a component of tourism supply, the Provincial Government of Lampung is synergizing with traditional community leaders and the tourism community. In addition, the Lampung provincial government provides capacity building for the community in improving skills related to the culture.

4. CONCULSION

Lampung ranks 11th with domestic destinations 2.4 percent of the total trips of domestic tourists in Indonesia. With the growth of domestic tourists by 98 percent of the total tourists. The growth of foreign tourists to Lampung is still relatively small. Therefore, the government is actively promoting tourism to increase the number of foreign tourists to Lampung.

The Lampung provincial government has made several efforts to maintain and increase the supply of Lampung tourism. Among them are implementing health protocols in a disciplined manner in tourist destination areas during the pandemic, helping tourist areas in providing public facilities at tourist sites, increasing access to adequate transportation by improving roads to tourist destinations, initiating promotion and provision of virtual tourism, encouraging quality improvement. human resources, as well as increasing tourism competitiveness in local, national and international markets.

With various advantages and tourist attractions, Lampung has a large market potential to provide local, national and international tourism supplies. Therefore, it is important for the Lampung provincial government to make this tourism sector as a priority for regional development programs and strategies. By increasing cooperation and synergy with all existing elements, including stakeholders, both from the government and the private sector. Given the low number of foreign tourist arrivals, the Lampung government should start focusing on increasing the supply of existing international tourist destinations. Serious attention is needed from the government to also optimize the potential of the community as an important entity in the tourism community.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Rahayu Lestari: creating and compiling road map of the research; identifying, collecting and analyzing Lampung Tourism Supply data (from four aspects and six elements). Tety Rachmawati: designing the background and urgency of the research; collecting and analyzing data and the potential for International Cooperation of Lampung Tourism Sector. Dani Syahrobi: collecting and analyzing Lampung Main Tourism Data, and complementary data. Fisko Arya Kamandanu: collecting and analyzing Lampung Tourism data before the pandemic and during the pandemic, and complementary data.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was funded by the DIPA FISIP Universitas Lampung. We appreciate and thank to LPPM Universitas Lampung.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

The Meaning of Masculine Subjectivity in Responding to the Impact of Climate Change

Dwi Wahyu Handayani[1,*]

[1] *Government Science, Lampung University*
[*] *Corresponding author .Email: dwi.wahyu@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
This paper is a theoretical study of the interpretation of masculinity as a subject that refers to the position of men and power in the context of responding to the impact of climate change. Climate change refers to the phenomenon of global warming that results in disasters for humans, including increasing vulnerability to gender inequality in women compared to men. Masculine subjectivity in this study refers to the mindset of men which is influenced by elements of social structure, and their relationship with women. The previous approach, firstly, masculine subjectivity represents aspects of male behavior that fluctuate over time, which opens up opportunities for the diversity of masculinity subjects. Second, masculinism shows the existence of a patriarchal ideology that justifies the naturalization of hegemony over male domination. These two approaches leave questions, the diversity of meanings of masculinity and the awareness of patriarchy as an ideology that has not fully answered the challenge of gender equality in the impact of climate change. Thus, how is masculine subjectivity, which opens up opportunities for reinterpreting masculine hegemony in responding to the impacts of climate change? This study uses a literature review method with the psychoanalytic approach of Jacques Lacan, that masculine subjectivity is not fixed and competes with each other (agonistic), thus disturbing hegemony and opening up opportunities for gender equality. which opens up opportunities for reinterpreting masculine hegemony in response to the impacts of climate change? This study uses a literature review method with the psychoanalytic approach of Jacques Lacan, that masculine subjectivity is not fixed and competes with each other (agonistic), thus disturbing hegemony and opening up opportunities for gender equality. which opens up opportunities for reinterpreting masculine hegemony in response to the impacts of climate change? This study uses a literature review method with the psychoanalytic approach of Jacques Lacan, that masculine subjectivity is not fixed and competes with each other (agonistic), thus disturbing hegemony and opening up opportunities for gender equality.

Keywords: *Masculinity, Subjectivity, Hegemony, Gender Equality, Climate Change*

1. PRELIMINARY

In gender studies related to climate change, a small proportion of research discusses the male side, and there is research that reveals that the hegemonic form of masculinity is contrary to ecological sustainability (Franz-Balsen 2014) [1]. The report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) revealed that womenRural areas are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to limited access to and control over the resources fundamental for adaptation, as well as limited participation in decision-making processes. Women produce 60-80% of food in developing countries, worldwide they only own 10–20% of agricultural land [2].Women's workload tends to increase in relation to domestic roles [3,4].

Gender inequality and the impacts of climate change further increase the vulnerability of women. The inability to limit human activity to greenhouse gas emissions is responsible for about 1.1°C of warming since 1850-1900, and found that on average over the next 20 years, global temperatures are expected to reach or exceed 1.5°C. The threat of future climate change impacts is expected to increase in all regions, with increased heat waves, longer warm seasons and shorter winters, reaching critical tolerance thresholds for agriculture and health [5].

The study of hegemonic masculinity arises because of the construction of men and women in gender roles that position their relationship in a hierarchical, subordination and domination manner. However, in Connel's concept of hegemonic masculinity, the position of men is not only in that direction, but there is a marginalized and subordinated masculinity. However, when they relate to women, they still view women as inferior. The question on masculinity and climate change is the position of men who are still minimal in responsive leadership to the impacts of climate change [6].

Based on previous research, which mostly focused on women, I was interested in researching gender and climate change on the male side, namely the study of masculinity. There are 3 things in previous studies about masculinity. First,studies that show consent as a result of masculinity. Masculinity in forming hegemony between superior or ideal masculine men, with subordinates gains approval from the oppressed group [7].Second, ka group of critics of the study of hegemonic masculinity, including the discriminatory essentialist masculinity in the workplace for different incomes, careers, and rights [8], reconstruction of the gender hierarchy becomes more multi-dimensional and complex, for example by linking masculinity intersects with 'disability' as an almost general category, rather than how masculinity intersects differently with different types of disorders [9]. Ka study that tries to understand the issue of gender relations but is outside the discussion of patriarchy, namely the production of the meaning of masculinity which is influenced by context. It's like hyper masculinity, disastrous masculinity [10],seasonal masculinity [11], toxic masculinity [12]. Furthermore,shift from masculinity to men, with a focus on 'male hegemony'. The focus on masculinity is too narrow. If we are interested in what is hegemonic about gender relations with men and masculinity, then 'men' are or are far more hegemonic than masculinity. So, on the contrary, it is time to return from masculinity to men, to examine male hegemony and about men. This involves overcoming male hegemony - in both senses. Male hegemony seeks to overcome the double complexity that men are social categories formed by the gender system and the dominant collective and individual agents of social practice (a system of distinction and categorization between various forms of male and male practices towards women,

Third, the group that seeks to examine the hegemonic masculinity by relevating the essentialists to a new form associated with the global context. as a contemporary understanding of western masculinity [14]. The relevance of materialism to the current transnational crisis of global capitalism has three key dimensions (ecological, financial and social) and that “critical theory must include these three dimensions”.

The hegemony of masculinity in the present period rests on the idea of kthe crisis of contemporary capitalism, the massive restructuring of the global economy and its general impact on the social and sexual division of labor [15]. Understanding masculine and especially hegemonic masculinity requires the presence of dialectical materialism. Hegel reveals the reality of identity not based on contradictions: male versus female. But in the Hegelian dialectical model the synthesis will result in the negation of women as men and the production of men as absolutes. The movement maintains a dualistic structure of contradiction as the basis for gender identity and therefore, as the discussion of commodity forms above shows, the basis of identification is mediation. But that mediation does not result in a dialectical synthesis, only a continuous blurring of antagonisms and dislocations [16].

In Garlick's research (2019) tried the theory of hegemonic masculinity needs to be extended beyond the framework of patriarchy and rearranged in relation to nature's place in the complex ecology of human social relations as new materialist. This move opens the possibility of strengthening the relationship between the materialist tradition in the Center for the Study of Men and Masculinities (CSMM) and contemporary developments in feminist theory [17].

The core of previous research on masculinity, when it comes to the impact of climate change, shows two things. First, men in masculine subjects face challenges in the impact of climate change,for his existence on the ideal value as a man. The impact of climate change causes the vulnerability of men to lose their livelihoods, heavily damaged infrastructure, changes in the family's economic structure, and so on. Second, the position of the masculine subject is understood as hegemony.

DIn recent decades, there has been an increasing interest in the involvement of men in promoting gender equality, because achieving gender equality is a societal responsibility [18]. More gender-equal male attitudes: male and female educational attainment, shared decisions, not witnessing violence against women, more participation in household and childcare, less interpersonal violence, and more satisfaction with primary relationships [19]. The important theme here is the relationship of men gradually turning to caring, with the need to shift to a more caring masculinity.

2. MASCULINITY AS HEGEMONY

Hegemonic masculinity refers to patriarchal legitimacy in the configuration of gender practices over male domination and female subordination [20]. This study is influenced by Gramsci's view that hegemony is complete and a zero sum game, privileges given to men are accompanied by indifference to women. Patriarchal legitimacy shows kan ongoing system that ensures a focus on the masculine world of gender. The nature of power in gender relations is dominating rather than revolutionary and aspirational. For example, the view of men as workers and paid by the public, men as family breadwinners, cultural acceptance of men's positions, aggressive in catechism relationships, and so on. These are constantly upheld as the defining principles characteristic of masculine hegemony.

Masculinity historically understood as a hierarchical framework, so that it becomes a collective norm that is favored and gains acceptance from male and female gender. Masculinity as a construction norm becomes an ideal male and is maintained as a norm, so that other norms are subordinated, marginalized, and justifies male domination.

Sex role theory explains that action is connected to the structure of biological difference, the male and female dichotomy, not to a defined structure of social relations. The psychoanalytic approach seeks to unmask the theory of sex roles, that adult masculinity is built on overreaction to femininity, and the relationship between the creation of masculinity and the subordination of women [21]. The polarity between masculinity and femininity, emerges between sides that are demeaned in culture and associated with weakness. Boys and girls become weak in the face of adults, thereby occupying a feminine position. They develop a sense of femininity and doubts about their ability to achieve masculinity. The struggle for these achievements in children's lives creates an internal contradiction between masculinity and femininity. Thus, the adult personality is shaped by compromise and is under tension [22].

The existence of femininity in men, gradually taking on a different color, focuses not on the process of oppression but on the resulting balance between the masculine and feminine personas. The feminine image of a masculine man is not only shaped by his life history, but the image inherited by women as part of the 'archetype' [23].

From the previous exposure, showing the view gender masculinity trapped in the hierarchy and subjugation of the weak. The view above shows the workings of the historical materialism mindset. Therefore, there is a need for the relational deconstruction of men and women in the discourse of hegemonic masculinity. In Collier's (1998) study of the social construction of masculinity, the binary division between sex and gender, as well as other binaries (such as male/female, hetero/homosexual), needs to be disrupted [24]. Critical research on men and masculinity contributes to an understanding of how men gain, maintain and use power to subjugate women and how they can change that power (Hanmer 1990) [25].

3. MASCULINE SUBJECTIVES TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Feminist activist Juliet Mitchell talks about Jacques psychoanalysis. Lacan is descriptive which shows how desire is channeled to reproduce patriarchal power relations so that women are subject to it. The aim is to analyze the ideology that provides the basis for collective political action against women's oppression [26]. Psychoanalysis is a discourse that offers a theory of the unconscious, as an alternative to studies that define rigidly sexual differences [27]. Lacan describes well-known concepts such as female 'castration' or 'penis envy' in socio-historical and linguistic terms [28].

I describe the masculine subjectivity of climate change by using three important points in Lacan, namely the real, the imaginary, and the symbol. This thinking is also inspired by the theory of human development from Sigmund Freud, which contains the id (conscious), ego (preconscious), and superego (unconscious). Lacan's first theory of the subject is that a person exists at the mirror stage, and therefore fails to recognize the other as the other. Lacan incorporated madness into the basic structure of human subjectivity: psychosis was no longer understood as an organic deficiency but as a possibility open to all human beings.

Lacan discusses three successive basic complexes, starting with the subject's early social interactions in the family context: namely the weaning complex, the intrusion complex, and the Oedipus complex. The weaning complex involves the primordial relationship that is built between the newborn and its mother.This real stage lasts from the baby's birth to the age of 6-18 months. Babies are driven by the need for food, drink, comfort, and so on.This structural interpersonal relationship is based on the mother's attention which aims to compensate for the baby's helplessness. Since the baby's process of identifying the breast, the baby tries to continue life in parallel, he starts a "metaphysical mirage" that will always accompany him. This second identification process, is to establish an eating relationship that allows him not to starve and find himself isolated from others. The baby always gets his needs, in the sense that he gets satisfaction from consuming the object. Babies are in a situation of 'fullness', which is expected according to their needs, so no concept of 'personal' has emerged at this stage. The real is the idea of reality that is formed from social construction in society. Babies do not recognize the concept of separation from their mother (Other). Babies are individuals who do not have an understanding of their 'self', or do not have subjectivity about their self-concept as individuals. The real stage will stop when the baby realizes he is different from his mother (Other). When he is something that stands alone other than something outside of himself, that's when the baby's need becomes a demand. His awareness of separation from his mother, knowing the other,

On the intrusion complex, Lacan explains the importance of the mirror stage theory while relocating it to a wider context. This complex finds expression in the relationship that is built between the child and his sibling, who is considered a rival. As a result, the structure of interpersonal relationships on which the complex is based is jealousy. A child aged 6-18 months recognizes himself in the image of his own body as reflected in a mirror. The subject recognizes himself in the differentness of the specular image, he experiences a multiplication through which he can objectify himself in the mirror, to identify himself with an imaginary other person.

In his first theory of the subject, Lacan was more concerned with the function of the ego than describing the unconscious structure of the subject. The subject identifies alienation in another imaginary (other that originally corresponds to the subject's specular image).

Ultimately psychoanalysis aims not at strengthening the ego but at realizing the unconscious subject through overcoming the imaginary alienation. In the imaginary function there is the ego. Two important elements are firstly the subject cannot be limited to the imaginary, secondly the ego as the imaginary works to avoid confusion with the subject (from the subconscious).

Lacan's main aim is to show that the imaginary function of the subject requires the ego, while arguing that the subject cannot be reduced to its imaginary dimension. The difference between the ego and the subject is that first, Lacan admits that the imaginary identity of the subject is literally outside of himself. This corresponds to a paradoxically alienated identity. In other words, the ego lies outside (what is generally considered) the ego (self-identity). This is why, Lacan refers to the motto "jouissance/enjoyment". Consequently, the ego is understood as the imaginary identity of the subject, not to be confused with the ego of the individual, as the imaginary identity individualizing the subject only by detouring through the others. Two fundamental issues must be raised to clarify this point: how can the (other) image be regarded as a source of psychic identification that alienates the subject? how the baby's psychic development depends on him being captured by the image (both his mother's body and his own body).

On the other hand, man identifies himself with specular images to make up for his original powerlessness. This is why Lacan states that "the mirror stage is a drama whose internal impulses are precipitated from inadequacy to anticipation". Inadequacy (powerlessness) is complemented by an imaginary ideal. Such an anticipated form of mastery that makes babies rejoice—is a "drama" if not a tragedy, for that in itself superimposesalienation from identification, thus making it forever impossible for the self-identifying subject to achieve a perfect identity from the external image. The identification of imaginary isolation fixes powerlessness, makes humans equal to carry out their sexual functions. It then needs to undergo re-adaptation, which, as we shall see later, can only be mediated culturally by what psychoanalysis calls "complex." The alienating identification with the specular image is rapidly "precipitated," as Lacan puts it, because, concurrently with the mirror image-operated capture or attraction, the infant also experiences simultaneous images of fragmentation of his own body; this can be understood either as a transposition of the baby's organic deficiencies into the imaginary or as an intraimaginary comparison of specular image completeness as perceived by the infant. Part of the vision one must have of one's own body—in fact, one can never directly see one's own body as a whole.

The mirror stage establishes a structural psychic dialectic between the subject and the other that serves as the model of many imaginary identifications. The ego is the continuous acquisition of imaginary identifications corresponding to the different key moments in the subject's psychic life. The experience of the mirror stage is repeated indefinitely throughout one's existence because of the imaginary imagination, and the relationships one builds with other human beings.

The relationship between the subject and the ideal image itself fosters self-love narcissism related to aggressiveness. Aggressiveness is a prerequisite of the imaginary dimension of the subject, and determines the formal structure of the human ego and the list of entities that characterizes its world. The increase in aggressiveness is proportional to the narcissistic intensity of the subject's relationship with his own ideal image. The subject as ego continues to compete with others by projecting the ego ideal on him. The ego ideal always accompanies the ego. In everyday life, what is seen in others is nothing but the ideal image of yourself (ego ideal), the eyes of others reflect the specular image of yourself. "Wish is another's wish" should also be referred to the aprimitive of desire which would be a wish for another on an imaginary level.

Finally, the Oedipus complex occurs between a child aged 3 - 5 years and the people around him who embody the functions of mother and father. Its basic structure involves love for parents of the opposite sex and competition with parents of the same sex. Lacan asserts the universality of the resolution of the Oedipus complex to be understood as the prohibition of incest and the consequences of the emergence of the law (along with the possibility of violating it). The subject completes this last complex by an alienating identification with the imago of the father from which he derives his ideal ego; the ego-ideal is only one consequence of the subject's entry into law, the other being the superego as a repressive agent, which the imago also carries from the father.

The Oedipus stage ensures that the male is the subject, who ensures that he thinks and acts according to the imagination that comes from outside himself. The imagination can come from the culture, laws, beliefs, values that are around him in determining his response and role on the issue of the impact of climate change. The process of alienating this unacceptable ginari depends on the ego ideal. Certain ego ideals have a symbolic order that governs the subject. The symbolic order of concern emerges from the discourse of equality on gender issues. This will be created by the subject's self-awareness of the anatomy of the body. Thus, they are more open to the imaginary discourse of equality.

4. DESIRE AND EQUALITY

Lacan's reading of The subject is unstable, scattered, moving from structuralism with its emphasis on structure, to poststructuralism with its emphasis on textuality (the effect of one text on another), to postmodernism with its emphasis on deconstruction. Likewise when used for the subject of masculinity. Masculinity is trapped at the poles of biology and culture. Sexual differences, including in understanding masculinity and femininity, cannot be reduced to something that is given biologically or entirely from social practice. Anatomy alone does not determine a person's sexual identity, any more than sexual differences can be reduced to culture. What is important is the meaning it gives to the anatomical differences between male and female organs, when interpreted in terms of being and not being. As a result, no gender is complete: women suffer from 'penis envy', men suffer from 'castration anxiety'. Referring to Sigmund Freud that human sexuality is always psychosexuality, sexuality is the subject of the subconscious.

Lacan explains what is possible on the process of unconsciously 'choosing' our mode of existence as feminine or masculine. The term 'sexual difference' does not exist in Lacan's theoretical vocabulary. Lacan emphasizes that we are all speaking beings: we speak and we have existence. Every 'human' is subject to castration by language and speech. Entering the system of rules requires sacrifice. For Lacan, the main thing is the limitation that language imposes on all speaking creatures, in which bodily motivations (Freudian impulses) are completely rejected. This creates a subject separation between its symbolic identity and the body that sustains it, hence Lacan's enigmatic 'forbidden' subject.

It is acquired in all societies, whether male or female dominated, it is the phallus as the main marker, which symbolizes limitations. Lacan calls this restriction a 'phallic function', i.e. castration, equally applicable to both sexes. For Lacan, alienation is a structural condition of subjectivity itself. The separation of subjectivity results in a sexual division and conferring a symbolic gender. This becomes a blunder on the basis of the emergence of a desire to dominate the other party.

In the formula ini, it becomes clear that the phallic function, the castration function – the sacrifice demanded by the symbolic –applies in different ways to both sexes, that does not mean that women lose something that men do not have. Loss, and that no sex can have or be everything. Previously, Lacan saw Freud as focusing on the role of the phallus as a distinguishing sign between the sexes, seeing men as wanting to have it and women wanting to be that. Lacan relied on a completely different dynamic. This dynamic does not imply in any way that the two sexes can be regarded as complementary, as one quality over the other. The condition of the body, placing the subject desire contains a certain symbolic order, which handles, manipulates, supports momentary pleasures, so that the unconscious appears to subordinate and dominate women. Such masculine subjectivity, closes the possibility of equality, until the impact of climate change becomes a threat to all genders

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Sustainable Development Goals and Decent Work for Women Homeworkers: Is Public Policy Important?

Novita Tresiana[1,*] Noverman Duadji[1,] Shabina Atma Zenitha[2]

[1] Department of Public Administration, Universitas Lampung, Jl. S. Brodjonegoro No.1, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
[2] Department of Pharmacy, Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta. Jl. Bulaksumur, Caturtunggal, Kec. Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**Corresponding author. Email: novita.tresiana@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

The issue of the gender-based decent work deficit has relevance to policies, means of achieving fair, inclusive and sustainable development. Connecting decent work with the promotion of decent work through data mapping is believed to bring about positive changes at the public policy level. Data requirements are useful for understanding prevalence and working conditions, help increase the visibility of homeworkers and their contribution to the economy and form the basis of sustainable policy making and development. The research objective of mapping the conditions of self-employed home-based workers as an evidence base of promoting decent work for sustainable homeworkers. Methodology uses social mapping techniques, data collection through surveys, questionnaires. The results of a study conducted on 101 women homeworkers described the condition of women home-based workers who were self-reliant as contributing significantly to the economy of the family, society and the country. However, working in substandard conditions requires the efforts of various stakeholders, especially the government to recognize them as workers and strive towards addressing the decent work deficits faced by homeworkers. In promoting decent work, action must be taken regarding positive change at different levels including at the policy level. As the majority of homeworkers are women, promotion of decent work for homeworkers is an important area of work in improving the welfare of women in Indonesia. Contribution: evidence base and basis in the formulation and development of public policies.

Keywords: *SDGs, Decent Work, Home Base Workers, Gender, Public Policy*

1. INTRODUCTION

It matters for the community that development needs to be sustainable. Sustainability, of course, is directed at improving the quality of human life around the world, both current and future generations, without over-exploiting the use of natural resources and the carrying capacity of the earth [1]. The four elements of the objective become parameters that can create sustainable development goals through: Economic growth and equity; Social development; Conservation of natural resources (environmental protection); good governance [2] ; [3*]*. In the 2030 agenda for continuous development places the human and the earth at the center of attention and gives the international and national community an incentive to work together in addressing formidable challenges to face humanitarian problems, including those in the world of work [2] ; [3]; [4]. The International labor organizations/ILO [3] estimates that more than 600 million new jobs need to be created by 2030, just to keep pace with the worldwide growth of the working age population of around 40 million per year, including the conditions for an estimated 780 million women and men workers to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. The importance of decent work in achieving sustainable development is highlighted by Goal 8 which aims to "promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive employment opportunities and decent work for all [5].

The study is based on the issue of the gender-based decent work deficit in Indonesia which has relevance to policy as well as a means to achieve fair, inclusive and sustainable development [6]; [7]. In Indonesia, the issue of decent work reproduction can be seen in the right to work which is enshrined in several policies such as the national constitution/UUD 1945, in particular Article 27 paragraph (2) and 28 paragraph (1), recognition of the right to work under Law No.11 / 2005 on Ratification. ICESCR, ratification of various ILO conventions, and Manpower Act No. 13/2003 which provides a legal basis for the protection of the majority of elements of decent work [8]; [27]; [28];[29]. The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) recorded around 118 million workers in 2016, only 50 million workers worked in the formal sector [9]. Studies conducted in Indonesia illustrate the fact that more than half of the total number of workers in Indonesia work in the informal sector, the absence of legal protection for informal workers can still be considered insufficient, weak recognition, invisible and minimal social protection, dominated by women and one of them is concentrated at home. based workers, especially independent workers [10]; [11]. The inadequacy of work as informal work is dominated by groups of women as home-based workers [12].

This study focuses on female-dominated homeworkers. Homeworkers are classified in the home-based work sub-contract (have a relationship with the employer) and conduct business activities at home, which bear all the risks of being an independent operator. They buy their own raw materials, supplies, and equipment, and pay for utilities and transportation costs. They sell their finished goods themselves, mainly to local customers and markets but sometimes to international markets. Most do not employ other people but are carried out by families, mostly women, from generation to generation, with grandmothers, mothers and daughters engaged in home work [13]; [14]. Several studies highlighting homeworkers have been carried out and have existed since the existence of the textile industry in 1928, although their existence has been around for a long time, they are largely invisible and not well understood [15]. For many people, homeworkers as a type of profession to earn income and make an important contribution to the well-being of families and communities and face various challenges in improving living and working conditions [10].

Studies in several Asian countries, including Indonesia, illustrate the inadequacy of the vulnerability of women home-based workers who are self-reliant at high risk of poverty, low income and dominated by women [10]; [16]. Several problems of unfit for work are reflected in various aspects of employment, economic aspects and social aspects. Manpower aspects in the form of no recognition, no improvement in skills, no increase in work status, scattered, not organized; economic aspects include the absence of formal data making it difficult to identify, poor structured, multiple burdens; social aspects involve children or other family members, low education, the family shares the risk of work to health and is not considered the main income or main job [17].

Many studies link the decent work deficit of women homeworkers with social protection [18]; [19]. However, it is still rare to connect decent work with a decent work promotion policy. Connecting decent work with the promotion of decent work through data mapping is believed to bring positive changes, including at the level of public policy [20]; [21]; [22]. The data are very useful for understanding the prevalence and working conditions of women based on homework carried out independently, helping to increase the visibility of homeworkers and the contribution they make to the economy and form the basis of policy making and development [23].

The aim of the research is to map the conditions of self-employed home-based workers as an evidence base to promote decent work for sustainable homeworkers. The decent work deficit caused by the lack of attention of policy makers, is not visible in official statistics and labor laws, lack of information on working conditions, lack of consensus and a common understanding of status. Contradictory important role Their important role in increasing the dynamics of the economy, especially the village, especially in absorbing the overflow of labor. Research recommendations can serve as a basis for evidence, a basis for formulating and developing public policies.

2. METHOD

The research area is in the coastal area of South Lampung Regency, in January-April 2020. Social mapping is used as a technique to get a picture of society, especially women whose profession is based on home businesses. The steps taken run systematically. Data and information collected about the community, including profiles and social problems that exist in the community [24]. The data was collected by means of a population / sample survey by means of purposive sampling and consisted of 101 homeworkers in 2 coastal community villages; Way Muli Village and Canti Village, South Lampung Regency. Both are villages dominated by female homeworkers and have become pilot projects for home-based industries from the Ministry of Women's

Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia.

Data was collected by distributing questionnaires with trained survey officers. Specifically for survey officers, the research team provided training on key concepts related to this survey, including the definition of homeworkers and the linkage of gender equality. The main instrument used for this research is a questionnaire developed by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPA RI), which consists of 6 dimensions, namely: 1) the identity of the respondents, 2) the dimensions of home industry identification, 3) the dimensions of business identity, 4) dimensions of employment, 5) dimensions of business diversity, 6) dimensions of constraints and expectations [25]. To get a better understanding of the experiences and perceptions of women as homeworkers, the research team also conducted FGDs. Sampling was carried out by identifying through the submission of several screening questions related to the respondent's occupation to verify their status as home-based workers before starting the interview.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1 General Conditions of The Study Site

A study conducted in South Lampung Regency, which is an coastal area in the southern tip of Sumatra island which became a gateway entry flow of people, goods and services to other provinces on Sumatra island as well as the province of Lampung in particular.

District with an area of reach 2007.01 km2 capital is the city of Kalianda [26]. Administratively, the area of South Lampung district has boundaries as follows: 1) to the North it borders with the region of Central Lampung Regency East Lampung; 2) South: bordering the Sunda Strait; 3) West bordering counties Pesawaran; 4) the East bordering the Java Sea. Consisting of 17 (seventeen) districts and furthermore consists of villages and neighborhoods as much as 251 villages (248 villages and 3 wards) and a long coastline. There are 39 villages which are located on the 7th town the location is near the seafront, which includes coastal areas, including Sub Katibung, Sidomulyo, Kalianda, Sragi, Ketapang, Bakauheni and last Sub Rajabasa which is the locus of study.

3.2 Mapping Characteristics and Environmental Conditions of Women Home-Based Workers

3.2.1. Mapping Characteristics of Home-Based Workers

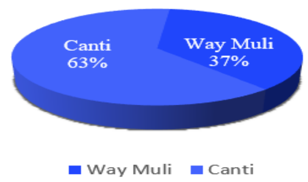


Figure 1. Location Of Women Home-Based Workers

The Village of Canti and the village of Way Muli in the Rajabasa became locus (Figure 2) and the criteria of (a) is locality which figures high poorness, (b) an area that has a lot of home-based businessmen, (c) the area that is a base/bag TKI/TKW (Migrant Worker/Women Migrant Worker), (d) an area that has mal nutrition, Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate, (d) the area that is minimal gain empowerment activities, (e) is the production center. There are 64 women's home-based worker respondents located in the village of Canti, and 37 in the village of Way Muli, so in the survey managed to identify as many as 101 women, home-based workers.

Figure 3 describes as much as 99% that became respondents were women and categorized the productive age (15 -65). A group of women who become the respondents included in the group that took the group is not productive, that is, a group of children and elderly groups. No illiterate respondents and most have completed secondary school, there are even 3% of the respondents who have completed a college-level of education. This explains the good quality of human resources of women who become the respondents, they assessed the creative and productive business opportunity can be noticed.

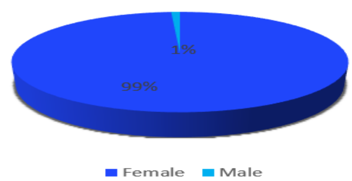


Figure 2. Gender of women home-based Workers

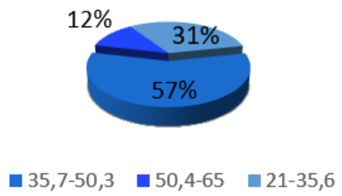


Figure 3. Age of women home-based Workers

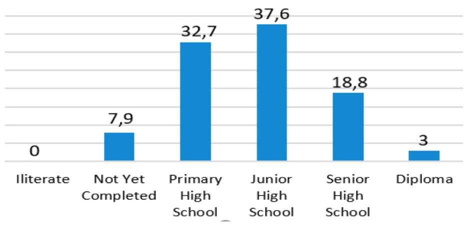


Figure 4. Education of women home-based Workers

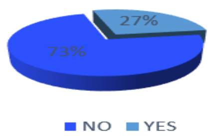


Figure 5. Experience As A Women Migrant Worker (TKW) Women's Home-Based

Figure 5, there are 27% of respondents have had work experience as TKI/Migrant Labour. His decision to open a home-based business industry is relatively precise. Because in addition to beneficial to the harmony and the resilience of the family economy, can also participate to develop the economic potential of the local community.

3.2.2. Mapping Business Characteristics and Environmental Conditions of Work of Women Home-Based Workers

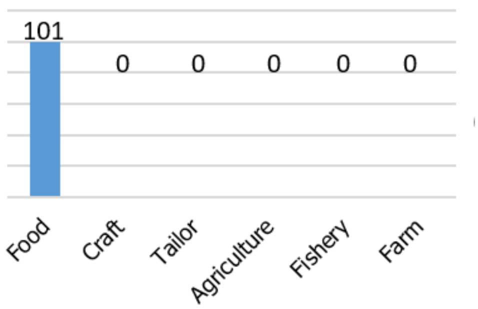


Figure 6. Categories Women's Home-Based Workers

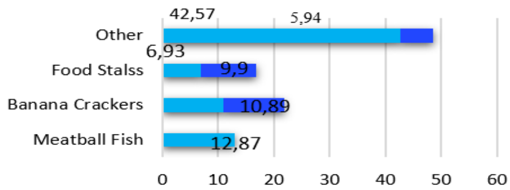


Figure 7. Various Businesses Women's Home-Based Workers

Figure 6 shows a 100% home-based women workers of businesses that developed in two villages surveyed were in the field of food. The home industry in the areas of food mostly related to the availability of natural resources or raw materials. Types of businesses developed Chips banana and fish meatballs, relatively widely produced, each more than 10 percent of the business unit. Look at the potential area that could be further developed over the availability of raw materials, namely fish and bananas can be done on the development of various of the product. Based on information from the picture, it can also be known when raw fish only, can be generated a wide range of food products, among others: empek-empek, nuget, meatballs, and salted fish.

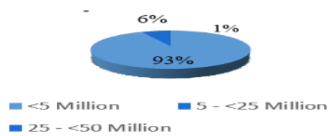


Figure 8. The amount of Initial Capital Women's Home-Based Workers

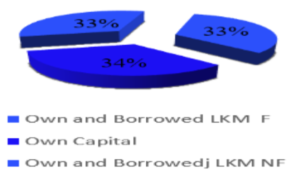


Figure 9. Source of Capital Women's Home-Based Workers

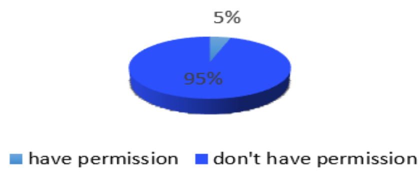


Figure 10. Business License Women's Home-Based Workers

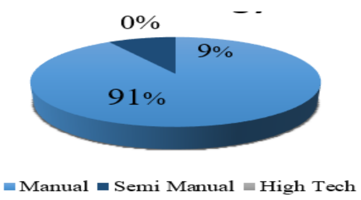


Figure 11. Technology Women's Home-Based Workers

Capital is often made a scapegoat as the most important element for doing an effort (Figure 8 and 9). Home-based workers virtually imaged that developed in the two villages have a capital of fewer than 5 million dollars, and only approximately 34% of the capital sourced from its capital. While 65%, part of capital sourced from the loan. Likewise, most business licenses don't have. 91% of home-based workers further still use the manual, only about 9% who use semi-manual, and there has not been at all the use of high technology. Production technology is highly related to the workforce. Women's home-based workers many still use manual ability and skill the human labor is the mainstay of its business. While businesses have been using manual spring technology, they have been using the most appropriate technology to improve the quality and quantity of the products.

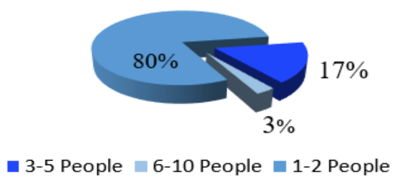


Figure 12. The amount/Number of Labor Women's Home-Based Workers

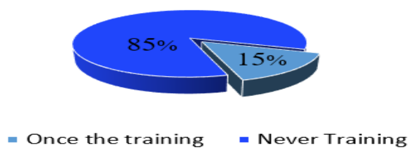


Figure 13. Training Experience Women's Home-Based Workers

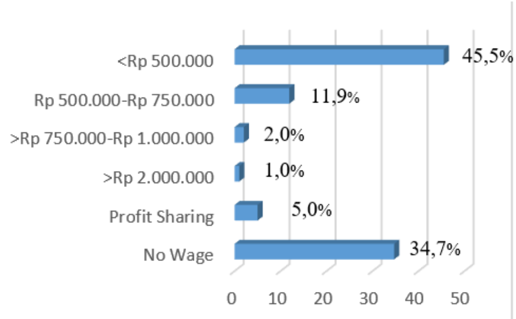


Figure 14. Salary Women's Home-Based Workers

As much as 80% of home-based workers have labor (including the owner), 1-2 people. While the effort has a workforce of 3-5 people reached 16.8 percent, and still very small or only about 3 percent of businesses have workforce 6-10 people. The limited number of labor, correlated with the sustainable effort because of high dependence on limited manpower. Although the number of labor each home workers haven't been able to absorb the workforce in great numbers, due to the number of home-based workers many business units, then labor was absorbed relatively much. Of the new business unit 101, 15% who have experience training.

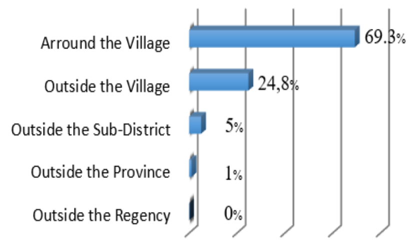


Figure 15. The area of marketing Women's Home-Based Workers

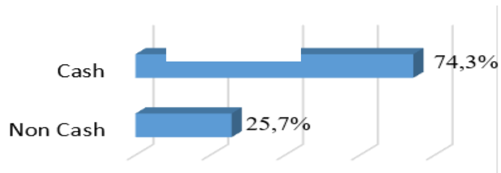
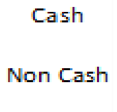


Figure 16. Payment Method Women's Home-Based Workers



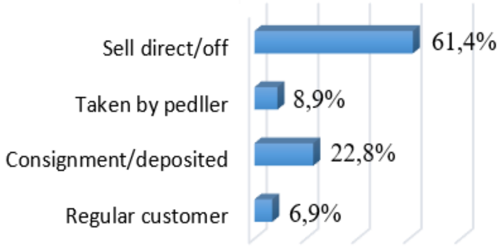


Figure 17. Sales Women's Home-Based Workers

Figure 15 describes the uncertainty of marketing still experienced by more than 90% of women home-based workers. An indication of the uncertainty is also supported by data on the area of marketing that make sales around the village. The limited sales area allows the occurrence of ' saturation ' demand at certain times. This will be promoted to a large number of production/limited. Different when you have extensive marketing, allows to enlarge the number of production. Perpetrators who commit cash payments reaching 74.3%. The magnitude of the cash payment can be an indication of the limited capital turnover of home-based workers.

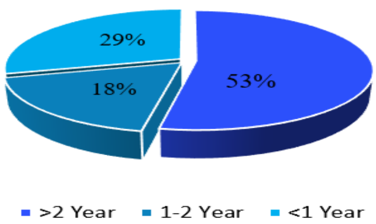


Figure 18. Old Business Women's Home-Based Workers

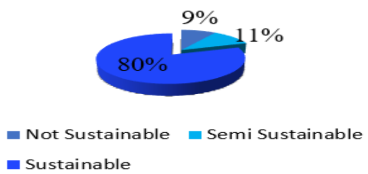


Figure 19. Pattern Production Women's Home-Based Workers

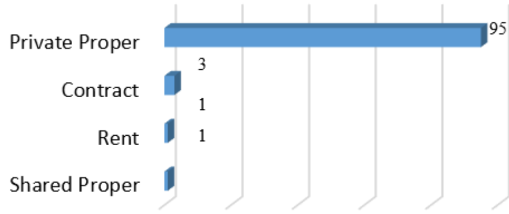


Figure 20. Sustainability Efforts. Women's Home-Based Workers

Various types of home industry venture above pursued seriously and worked on an ongoing basis. This can be scrutiny from 1) most attempts have been made over 2 years, reached 53%, 2) as much as 80% have done production continuously, 3) as much as 95% has had its place of business.

3.3. Home Industry Policy: Affirmative Decent Work Policy

Poverty and Increasing Women's Economic Productivity (PPEP) are the focus of the government's affirmative strategy, in this case Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection), in improving the quality of life and fulfilling women's economic rights [25]. Gender inequality in the economic sector has the potential to cause public distrust (trust) of the development results. The failure of the strategy to develop a model of economic empowerment for women's groups, because the local government development strategy for women workers is carried out sporadically and is usually incidental, not based on a community learning model so that the impact of the business development of women economic workers is difficult to monitor and evaluate. Contradictory facts show that many economic workers at the micro and super levels Micro is carried out by women's groups, and is usually carried out at home, while on the other hand, the fact is that the growth of types of businesses managed by women is increasingly rapid, even though the contribution to GRDP is low, the productivity of workers is lagging behind, but home work done by women is able to play a strategic role in increasing the dynamics of the village economy, especially in sucking up the overflow of labor [8]; [27]; [28] ;[29].

The government through its main leading sector, namely Kementrian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak RI (KPPPA RI) or the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and

Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (KPPPA RI), responded by issuing a package of policies to increase women's economic productivity (WEP) in 2014, to support women's empowerment activities in the economic sector. Furthermore, through a Ministerial Regulation of PPPA Nomor 2 Tahun 2016, a mass home industry (IR) development program was implemented to improve family welfare through empowering women. The focus of the development of the home industry is directed at ending the economic gap between men and women (gender equality) [25].

Home Industry Policy, is a policy affirmative option that emphasizes locality, whether institutional, community, environment, culture, there is partiality and empowerment which is understood as a process of transforming social, economic relations and protecting women's businesses. The policy is characterized by transformative and transactive planning, bottom up, community empowerment and participative making this policy an innovative model that is quite effective, integrated, sustainable, specific and operational, based on learning that is expected to answer the needs of women home industry players. [8]; [27]; [28]; [29]; [30]. Cottage Industry conception, in version of KPPPA RI [25] is: a production system, which means that a product is produced through the process of forming added value from certain raw materials, which is carried out in an individual home and not in a special location (factory). The production process utilizes infrastructure, facilities and other production equipment owned by individuals / joint business groups / cooperatives. Generally the products from the Home Industry are hand made, are unique in different ways, and are often associated with local wisdom and targeted technology.

This affirmative policy strategy is aimed at: 1) reducing unemployment, through expanding entrepreneurship in micro enterprises; 2) Responding to the moratorium on Indonesian migrant workers, most of whom are women workers; 3) The need for effective and targeted public policies for the coordination of Home Industry Development, of which 70-75% are female workers and women's economic rights [25]. Home industry policies with target directions: 1) Increase family income through productive activities carried out at home by women homeworkers with growing support from their husbands and other family members; 2) Opening alternative business opportunities; 3) Developing creative industries through women's empowerment activities in order to strengthen the home industry network [25].

The classification used in looking at women's businesses uses the following classifications: First: Home Industry (HI) Beginners, generally the production is not continuous, the sales system is loose, the capital is relatively small, the production process is still simple done manually, the number of workers is 1-2 people including the owner . Second, HI (Home Industry) Developing, generally semi-continuous production with a loose sale system, the capital is still relatively small according to its own capacity and has started borrowing funds from non-formal MFIs, which is around 5- <25 million rupiah, the production process already uses technology / semi manual, the number of workers is around 3-5 people including the owner. Third, advanced HI (Home Industry), generally production is continuous, the level of business sustainability is high because it is able to manage the business well, capital ranges from 25-50 million, the production process uses high / clean technology with a workforce of around 6-10 people including the owner [25]. Important dimensions in the home industry implementation strategy are as follows: Capital, limited marketing, Policy. Coordination, Assistance. Using the above classification and model, the picture of changing conditions for women homeworkers is as follows:

Table 1. Changes in Women Homeworkers in Sample Villages

No	Categories	2019		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
1	HI 1 (beginner)	2	1,98	0	0.00
2	HI 2 (developing)	93	92.08	79	78.22
3	HI 3 (advanced)	6	5.94	22	21.78
	Amount	101	100	101	100

Table 2. Income Per Week for Women Homeworkers

No	Income	2019		2020	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
1	< 5oo.000	17	16.83	4	3.96
2	500.000 – 1.000.000	30	29.70	33	32.67
3	1.000.000 – 3.000.000	43	42.57	48	47.52
4	3.000.000 – 5.000.000	6	5.94	5	4.95
5	5.000.000 – 10.000.000	4	3.96	8	7.92
6	>10.000.000	1	0.99	3	2.97
Amount		101	100	101	100

Based on the table above, we can see that there are no actors in the category of HI 1 or Beginners in 2020. The increase occurred in the category of HI 3, which originally numbered 6 HI perpetrators and increased to 22 HI actors. The increase indicates an increase in income, the amount of capital, and the use of technology. Likewise with income, for approximately one year there was an increase in income from home industry players, namely as many as 48 people (47.52%) of home industry players currently have an income of 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 per week. The existence of a home industry forum, assets in the form of kiosks demonstrating the feasibility of women homeworkers. The design of the home industry model has made the work of women from home deserve.

This study describes the working conditions of women whose activities are carried out at home independently which makes an important contribution to the economy of the family, society and the country. However, they are working in substandard conditions and that requires efforts by various stakeholders, especially the government. As women homeworkers work to support their livelihoods and the well-being of their families, it is important to recognize them as workers and strive towards addressing the decent work deficits faced by homeworkers. In promoting decent work for homeworkers, actions must be taken by the relevant stakeholders to bring about positive change at different levels including at the policy level. As the majority of homeworkers are women, promotion of decent work for homeworkers is an important area of work in improving the welfare of women in Indonesia. Improving the working conditions of homeworkers can have a positive impact as Indonesia strives towards poverty alleviation and sustainability of development.

4. CONCULSION

In order to address the decent work deficit problem, the main recommendations for promoting decent work for women home-based self-employed workers are as follows:

1. There is a need for special regulations as a form of acknowledgment of the existence of homeworkers through laws on a national scale and regional regulations on a local scalea. Recognize homeworkers as workers through legislation on a national scale, or through local regulations
2. Awareness raising, training, formation and group management as a medium for empowering homeworkers to address decent work deficits through
3. Social protection for homeworkers needs to be extended
4. An environmental atmosphere that ensures gender equality needs to be created through outreach activities and campaigns on gender equality and non-discrimination among the general public, policy makers, companies and employers' associations, trade unions, and 60 related organizations.
5. The data relating to homeworkers need to be properly collected and documented.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

1. Institute for Research and Community Service, University of Lampung through the Institutional Grant Program Scheme;
2. Government of South Lampung Regency & Government Lampung Province

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Designing Inter-Ethnic Communication Model in Hospitality Industry:
Study Case of Migrants Tourism Providers in South Lampung Regency

Karomani[1], Ida Nurhaida[2], Andi Windah[3,*]

[1, 2,3] *Communication Department, Universitas Lampung*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: andi.windah@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
South Lampung Regency is a well-known locus for migration destination. Therefore, it is a melting pot for almost all ethnic cultures in the archipelago. This diversity often brings various potential problems such as inter-ethnic conflicts, which are mostly triggered by the occurrence of miss-communication through miss perception and canalized by prejudice. But it can also be a force that can raise the welfare of the entire community when properly planned, for example through tourism activities. It is then necessary to design public policies in order to increase tourist attraction through the development of competitive advantages in the form of increasing the hospitality attitude of the service providers of tourism activities. In a relatively short time, individual hospitality is relatively easy to feel through verbal communication. Based on that, the research aims to develop a predictive mode of soft intonation performance in oral communication of tourism service providers at the field level as well as a model for predicting communication style based on sociology-demographic background, type or communication model of tourism service providers. The research was done through field survey at 20 tourist destinations in the regency with tourism service providers as respondents. The research found that that (1) The level of softness of the voice intonation of the information service officers: (a) is not better than other tourism service providers. The softness of voice intonation is also significantly influenced by: (b) marital status; by (c) the ethnicity of the father where Lampung, Sunda, Palembang, and Banten are better than Javanese, and (d) is not influenced by the ethnicity of the mother of the service providers. It is also discovered that (2) communication style as a second proxy for hospitality indicators shows that as is the case in voice intonation (a) the communication style of information service office workers is not better than that of service providers. In addition, (b) there is a gender bias in women where the mother's ethnicity has a real influence, especially service providers whose mothers are Padangnese found to be 50 times more argumentative than those whose mothers are Javanese, and (c) conversely whose mothers are Malay Riau found to be 67 times more explanatory.

Keywords: *Tourism, Service Providers, Ethnic Roles, Intonation, Communication Style And Hospitality*

1. INTRODUCTION

Social distancing or large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) has affected economic performance in all countries. The same condition also has an impact on the economic performance of Lampung Province in general as well as the economy of South Lampung Regency in particular. The level of welfare of this district from the beginning has lagged behind other districts that were later established. According to BPS records [1], the proportion of poor people in South Lampung Regency is 14.86%, ranking 5th out of 15 Regencies/Cities in Lampung Province. However, this district has quite a lot of tourist destinations including nature tourism and is very strategically located as a gateway in and out of Sumatra, it can be designed to accommodate the overflow of tourists from Jakarta and Tangerang Anyer who are already very saturated as well as from abroad. It is estimated that there will be a wave of tourism that will peak soon after the Covid-19 virus pandemic has passed due to the saturation of every citizen during social distancing, regional quarantine, PSBB or those who intentionally self-quarantine in their respective homes.

These competitive advantages and opportunities must be designed for local economic development in order to increase income while reducing poverty. The tourism sector, especially the natural tourism sector, is the only sector that can be used as a leverage factor in regional economic development in various parts of the world. According to Bappenas RI as found in Mukti [2], this sector has very high efficiency in creating jobs as shown by the relatively low investment costs of around USD 6.5 in creating 1 job, while for the non-tourism sector it can reach USD 5,900.This very high efficiency is mainly because the tourism sector can generally rely on natural objects that already exist naturally. River trunks, indentations of bays and estuaries, stretches of beaches and their waving palms, waves crashing, ocean waves, along with fishing activities etc. are natural resources that do not require special investment costs when their products are extracted into a tourism service industry.

Communities in rural areas, which are actually the most important natural tourism service providers, must be prepared properly in order to be able to obtain economic benefits from each tourism activity. Therefore, rural communities in various tourist attractions in South Lampung Regency must also be able to capture the opportunity to obtain great benefits from the potential for tourism waves after the Covid-19 pandemic subsides. These areas include around the Siger Tower, along the coast to Anak Mount Krakatau, Merak Maggot Beach, Natar Hot Springs and around 16 destinations or other tourist objects in this district [1].

In reality, the people of Lampung Province in general and Lampung Regency in particular are a melting pot of various ethnic cultures. Meanwhile, hospitality attitudes are forms of perception that arise in response to a stimulus from the communicator, either in the form of verbal speech, gestures, or in the form of stimulus actions. This means that the stimulus can be relative, whether it is positive, neutral, or negative, especially if it is local from where the ethnic culture originates. Tourism activities at the site level where tourism objects are located, are never separated from the processes of interpersonal communication. It may be that a stimulus that comes from a tourism service provider with a background of a certain ethnic culture is seen by other ethnic cultures as a rude stimulus while in the ethnic culture itself it is normal. The opposite is possible for other ethnic cultures.

Furthermore, this perception will affect prejudice. Prejudice, as a derivative or impact of perception on the other hand, can also be of good, neutral, or bad value. This prejudice will also affect the perceptions and attitudes of tourists both during their stay at tourist sites and in promoting positive or negative impressions about the tourist objects they have visited by mouth promotion in their place of origin. Karomani [3] reported that there was considerable diversity in terms of perceptions and prejudices between the four ethnic cultures. Among other things, the Lampung, Bugis, Batak and Sundanese ethnic cultures 100% perceive that Javanese people as cultural ethnics are "smooth or soft" in greetings and their behavior. The same is the case with Javanese ethnic culture, except for Lampung ethnic culture which is only 90% and Javanese ethnic culture is only 80%, Bugis and Batak ethnic cultures also perceive that ethnic Sundanese culture is "smooth" in nature. The development of positive perceptions and prejudices needs to be prioritized, especially for service providers related to tourism services to achieve excellence with low diversity.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Local Economic Performance

The projection of Indonesia's economic growth in 2020 which was originally targeted at 5.0% to 5.4% must be lowered to 4.2% to 4.6% percent. The decline in the target was influenced by the case of the Covid-19 pandemic that also hit Indonesia, as revealed by the Governor of Bank Indonesia [4] since the beginning of the epidemic. However, in reality at the end of March 2020, the Minister of Finance lowered Indonesia's economic growth target even more dramatically to 2.3% to -0.48% if this pandemic had not ended by the end of April 2020.

Many academics predicted models stated that pandemic will expire at the end of August or beginning of September 2020. The validation model is quite representative (with level of trust >95%). If the worst case scenario really happens, the implications for each region will be to bear a lot of acute unemployment until the end of the pandemic season. Especially for Lampung Province in general and South Lampung in particular, which is a supplier of migrant workers to industrial-urban areas including Cilegon, Tangerang, DKI, Depok, Bogor, Bekasi, Bandung and even other big cities in Java.

Due to the sluggish economic activity in various urban areas, it is certain that these migrants will return to their respective areas of origin. At the same time, it will have an impact on unemployment and become a heavy burden for the performance of the local economy. From one side, the migrant workers who return home are certainly a burden for South Lampung Regency. But after all, they must be viewed economically as a resource so that they must be stimulated in order to obtain or be able to create jobs. Especially for those who have been laid off or workers in the informal sector who have not been able to suddenly return to urban areas. Moreover, they are actually pioneers . They have been proven to have been able to survive in urban areas facing uncertain situations. According to Curry [5], Mukti [2], as pioneers, these people can be expected to have a strong risk taker spirit. This availability of human resources in South Lampung Regency, should be used to be prepared to become entrepreneurs, namely when the tourism wave peaks following the end of the Covid-19 pandemic. They should be encouraged to start small business as traders in the informal sector, such as souvenirs sellers to culinary traders.

2.2. Tourism Sector as a Leveraging Factor for Local Economic Development

The level of rural welfare has always lags behind the welfare of urban communities. In the Maslowian view, tourism activity is a consumption process that has reached the level to meet psychological needs, not basic needs anymore. This means that urban communities or people from foreign countries are the main consumers. When there is an increase in tourist visits, especially nature tourism, the people in rural areas, where the site of the tourism object is located, will also get the impact of increasing income [6]. This mechanism can be seen as a mechanism for reducing the welfare gap between urban and rural areas.

This mechanism needs to be strengthened so that tourists get excellent service at the site level of the tourism object or supported by the services of the surrounding villages. This will open up opportunities for tourists to spend more time at tourist sites and shop more. Efforts taken to to improve this service are, (i) improving the performance of the basic superstructure including security, comfort, hospitality, location cleanliness, etc., (i)i improving infrastructure performance, including electricity supply, internet signal, road and drainage facilities, home stays , cottages etc., (iii) provision of consumption needs including restaurants, culinary, etc., (iii) places to shop for various needs including souvenirs and local fruits, (iv) also which is often a variety of traditional attractions or unique ritual events that are not found in other tourist attractions. With the longer tourists stay in tourist attractions, the amount of shopping increases. This means also moving various other economic sectors which at the same time reduces the gap between rural and urban areas.

2.3. Ethnic Culture and Hospitality Attitudes as the Foundation of Tourism Services

Many studies reveal the competitive advantage of the increasingly diverse ethnic culture that has become a tourist attraction [7], including also for halal tourism [8]. In general, these researchers only put forward the premise of the superiority of ethnic culture for tourism development, but did not reveal the multi-ethnic cultural barriers that could become obstacles in efforts to develop collaborative aspects between service providers involved in the tourism sector.

As reported by Karomani [3], the ethnic and cultural diversity that exists in Lampung Province in general and South Lampung Regency in particular can be seen as an inhibiting factor in addition to its attractiveness for hospitality landscape developers, which is an important prerequisite. From the research conducted in Kalianda, District of South Lampung, it was concluded from 4 major ethnic groups in terms of numbers that Lampung, Bugis, Batak and Sundanese generally have the same perception of the typical Javanese as people who are "smooth or gentle" in greeting and in their behavior, "humble. ", “tolerant”, “honest”, “working hard”, “wise”, “smart” or educated, “simple”, “open”, “generous” and forgiving”. To the ethnic Lampung, ethnic Bugis, Batak, Sundanese and Javanese generally have the same perception that Lampung people are "brave" and "smart" or quite educated.

Aspects of experience such as social closeness, socio-cultural aspects such as religion, and a person's level of education are factors that characterize perceptions and prejudices between Sundanese, Javanese, Lampung, Bugis, and Batak ethnic groups in Bakauheni, South Lampung. There is no inter-ethnic-cultural communication model to predict forms of perception and forms of prejudice based on individual demographics from each ethnic culture [9]. Especially for those who provide tourism services. This model is very useful to be formulated in relation to its usefulness in efforts to improve the performance of service providers in the tourism sector in terms of hospitality (including politeness, gentleness, subtlety) both verbally and in gestures. Furthermore, this model can be used as the basis for the formulation of a qualitative opportunity model of tourist satisfaction based on the demographics of tourists themselves and the ethnic culture of tourism service providers.

3. METHOD

3.1. Research Procedures

This research consisted of field surveys and data analysis for modeling. Field research carried out at the site level for 20 locations or tourist destinations in South Lampung Regency, including at the Radin Intan II Domestic Airport and public transportation terminals. Respondents of this research included field level tourism service providers. To obtain samples, visits to 20 tourist sites in South Lampung Regency were taken incidentally. The twenty include Tapak Kera Beach, Embe Merak Belantung Beach, Kalianda Marina Beach, Granite Stone Garden, Batu Alif Beach, Cicurug Sarmun Waterfall, Natar Geothermal Way, Kalianda Sulfur Hot Springs, Anak Krakatau, Sebesi Island, Sebuku Island, Mount Rajabasa Camping Sites, Condong Island, Way Kalam Waterfall, Ketang Kalianda Beach, White Sand Beach, Alau-Alau Beach, Kalianda Culinary Bomb Pier, Sebalang Beach, and Siger Tower. However, only tourist objects that have been visited by foreign tourists selected as research locations. This choice is made with regard to the desired data analysis and modeling. Data analysis and modeling carried out at the Multi Media Laboratory, Department of Communication, FISIP, Unila.

The research procedure includes secondary data collection to several agencies in South Lampung Regency SKPD (especially to the Tourism Office and the Environment Agency or the agency in charge of regional planning), field surveys with total sample is at least 60 people, of which at least 15 people are from foreign countries. Interviews with service providers were also conducted to record data on: (i) age, (ii) gender, (iii) education, (iv) length of service in their respective fields, (v) average income, (vi) number of dependents, (vii) the ethnicity of the father and mother, respectively, (viii) domicile and (ix) the answers provided are also in ordinal categories. The interview will also record the way and style of communication, whether flat, explanatory, or argumentative. Likewise, the soft intonation of his voice is an important indicator for the hospitality characteristics of a tourism service provider. The procedures then followed by data analysis, and model development. The entire procedures of this research can be seen from figure 1. below

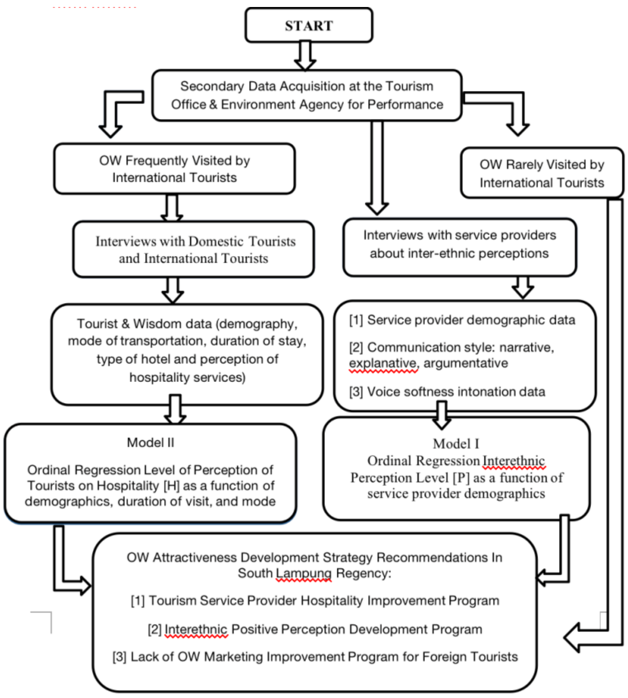

Figure 1. Research Procedure Diagrammatic

3.2. Proposed Models

3.2.1. The Intonation Model of the Softness of the Voice of the Tour Service Provider

The response variable that will be predicted is the intonation of the softness of the voice $[Y_A]_i$, as a proxy for the hospitality of tourism service providers. This model is a function of demographics (age; gender; marital status, length of work, intensity of serving tourists, education level, and ethnic culture. Ordinal Regression model is applied at 90 and 95% confidence levels. Formally, the hypothesis about the model of softness of voice intonation of service providers as a function of 41 predictor variables:

H0: $\alpha 1 = \alpha 2 = \alpha 3 = \ldots = \alpha 41 = 0$ (or not one single research variable has real impact).

H1: $\alpha 1 \neq \alpha 2 \neq \alpha 3 \neq \ldots \neq \alpha 41 \neq 0$ (or at least one single variable has real impact).

3.2.2. Storytelling Style Model in Oral Communication

The second model has a motive for formulating a storytelling style model in oral communication as a function of demographic variables, gender, marital status, number of dependents, work experience, intensity of interacting with tourists, types of services, and ethnicity $[Y_B]_i$. Response variable on ordinal scale is 0.1 , or 2 each if the perceived response is bad, moderate, or good which describes argumentative, narrative, and explanation storytelling styles, respectively. The form of the hypothesis to be tested can be expressed as follows:

H0: $\beta 1 = \beta 2 = \beta 3 = \ldots = \beta 15412 = 0$ (or not one single research variable has real impact).

H1: $\beta 1 \neq \beta 2 \neq \beta 3 \neq \ldots \neq \beta 15 \neq 0$ (or at least one single variable has real impact).

4. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

There are two models of hospitality from service providers that have been successfully developed through this research. The two models that have been produced include voice intonation $[Y_A]_i$, and storytelling style $[Y_B]_i$ in providing information to tourists.

4.1. Ethnic Voice Intonation Model for Tour Service Providers

The results of the optimization of the prediction model parameters about the softness (intonation) of the voice of the tourism service providers $[Y_{-A}]$, based on father's ethnicity, mother's ethnicity, type of service and length of work, age, gender, number of dependents, marital status, education level, and intensity interact with tourists per week along with the results of the goodness-fit test are presented in Table 1.

As can be checked at the bottom of Table 1., that the resulting P-value = 0.001, which means that this model is very reliable is used to explain that the level of softness of speech of tourism service providers based on 44 predictor variables used. This means that if these 44 variables are used to predict the level of softness of the voice (whether soft, moderate, or not) from 1,000 tourism service providers in this district, there will be 1 wrong prediction result, or only 0.1%. This very low miss prediction rate can justify that this model has a high fit-goodness. In other words, the 44 variables can explain very well the diversity of levels of softness of speech in providing services to tourists. Furthermore, it is necessary to discuss which variables have a real role in determining whether the tone of voice of the tourism service providers will be soft, medium, or not.

4.1.1. Influence of Demographics, Work Experience, and Education

Demographic variables tested for influence include age, gender, education level, marital status, number of dependents, and duration of work. As can be seen in Table 1., it turns out that all demographic variables have no significant effect on the intonation tone of environmental service providers. In the context for the purposes of public policy analysis in the context of empowering tourism service providers, especially in improving communication skills, this demographic variable does not need to be considered. In the context of counseling and training, for example, it is not necessary to design based on these six variables.

Table 1. Results of Optimizing the Parameters of the Softness of Voice Intonation Model in Oral Communicating for Tourism Service Providers in the Scope of South Lampung Regency

Predictor		Symbole	Coef. [a_n]	SE Coef.	Z	P	Odds Ratio
Constant 1			-9,03292	2,57658	-3,51	0,000	
Constant 2			-0,981640	2,16173	-0,45	0,650	
Demographics Background & Expirience							
1.	Age (Year)	[AGE]	0,0271389	0,0449999	0,60	0,546	1,03
2.	Gender (0=woman)	[GENDER]	0,381236	0,693708	0,55	0,583	1,46
3.	Marrital Status (O=un married)	[MARRIED]	-2,03543	0,859694	-2,37	0,018	0,13
4.	Number Dependant (person)	[DEPDT]	0,378007	0,251140	1,51	0,132	1,46
5.	Duration Expirience (year)	[EXPRIENT]	0,379215	0,454276	0,83	0,404	1,46
Education Level (Elemnetary School=0)							
6.	Dummy SLP	[D_1_SLP]	0,785878	1,23477	0,64	0,524	2,19
7.	Dummy SLA	[D_1_SLA]	0,721054	1,13242	0,64	0,524	2,06
8.	Dummy University	[D_1_UNIV]	1,37752	1,58848	0,87	0,386	3,97
Kind of Service (Informataion Officer=0)							
9.	Dummy Ticketing Man	[D2_TCKT]	2,29643	1,14508	2,01	0,045	9,94
10.	Dummy Meal Merchant	[D2_MEAL]	-0,911595	1,04896	-0,87	0,385	0,40
11.	Dummy Beverage Merchant	[D2_BEVRG]	0,348208	1,20058	0,29	0,772	1,42
12.	Dummy Souvenir Merchant	[D2_SOUVN]	0,887803	1,29152	0,69	0,492	2,43
13.	Dummy Porter	[D2_PORTR]	4,26203	1,94363	2,19	0,028	70,95
14.	Dummy Guarding Servicer	[D2_GUARD]	2,43244	1,90121	1,28	0,201	11,39
15.	Dummy Metorbiker Taxi	[D2_OJOL]	0,752361	1,49047	0,50	0,614	2,12
16.	Dummy Taxi Driver	[D2_TAXI]	-1,01262	1,25209	-0,81	0,419	0,36
17.	Dummy Ship Man	[D2_SHIP]	3,15841	1,96641	1,61	0,108	23,53
18.	Dummy Guide	[D2_GUIDE]	-0,141790	2,84172	0,05	0,960	0,87
20.	Dummy Entertainment Person	[D2_ENTAINT]	-1,25161	1,37656	-0,91	0,363	0,29
21.	Dummy Parking Man	[D2_PARKG]	-2,57989	1,60450	-1,61	0,108	0,08
22.	Dummy Lavatory Servicer	[D2_TOILET]	1,58474	1,68462	0,94	0,347	4,88
23.	Dummy Restaurant Waitrees	[D2_WAITRS]	1,41786	1,57136	0,90	0,367	4,13
24.	Dummy Tour & Travel Agents Person	[D2_AGENT]	-1,63166	1,28085	-1,27	0,203	0,20
25.	Dummy Chasier	[D2-CHASIER]	3.28809	3.09946	1.06	0.288	26.79
Engagement with Tourist (<3 tourists per week=0)							

26.	Dummy Engagement Medium (3 – 5 per week)	[D3_EG_MEDIUM]	0,0264782	1,14855	0,02	0,982	1,03
27.	Dummy Engagement Frequently (>5 per week)	[D3_EG_FREQNT]	-0,499745	1,08727	-0,46	0,646	0,61
Mother's Ethicity (Javaneese=0)							
28.	Dummy Sundaeese	[D4_M_SUNDA]	0,5638492	0,879892	0,64	0,522	1,76
29.	Dummy Lampungeese	[D4_M_LAMPG]	-0,884466	0,984765	-0,90	0,369	0,41
30.	Dummy Palembangeese	[D4_M_PALBG]	-1,32644	2,11221	-0,63	0,530	0,27
31.	Dummy Padangeese	[D4_M_PADNG]	0,570851	1,74198	0,33	0,743	1,77
32.	Dummy Balineese	[D4_M_BALI]	3,01755	5,59311	0,54	0,590	20,44
33.	Dummy Banteneese	[D4_M_BANTEN]	6,36819	5,75618	1,11	0,269	583,00
34.	Dummy Semendoneese	[D4_M_SMNDO]	-2,08115	4,16364	-0,50	0,617	0,12
35.	Dummy Betawineese	[D4_M_BTAWI)	2,41348	5,61791	0,43	0,667	11,17
36.	Dummy Riau Melayuneese	[D4_M_MLAYU]	2,31808	4,34314	-0,53	0,594	0,10
37.	Dummy Jambineese	[D4_M_JAMBI]	-3,07874	5,58987	-0,55	0,582	0,05
Father's Ethnicity (Javaneese=0)							
38.	Dummy Sundaneese	[D5_F_SUNDA]	2,39940	1,12544	2,13	0,033	11,02
39.	Dummy Lampungeese	[D5_F_LAMPG]	4,48799	1,20603	3,72	0,000	88,94
40.	Dummy Palembangeese	[D5_F_PALBG]	4,11122	2,26330	1,82	0,069	61,02
41.	Dummy Padangeese	[D5_F_PADNG]	0,689775	2,00875	0,34	0,731	1,99
42.	Dummy Balineese	[D5_F_BALI]	-1,77561	6,74815	-0,26	0,792	0,17
43.	Dummy Banteneese	[D5_F_BANTEN]	3,73007	1,67887	2,22	0,026	41,68
44.	Dummy Semendoneese	[D5_F_SMNDO]	3,23552	3,33115	0,97	0,331	25,42
45.	Dummy Batakneese	[D5_F_BATAK]	30,9853	26040,6	0,00	0,999	2,86E+13

Log-Likelihood = -63,076
Test that all slopes are zero: G = 78,720, DF = 44, P-Value = 0,001
Goodness-of-Fit Tests

Method Chi-Square DF P
Pearson 207,405 270 0,998
Deviance 126,153 270 1,000

Measures of Association:
(Between the Response Variable and Predicted Probabilities)

Pairs Number Percent Summary Measures
Concordant 4000 90,2 Somers'D 0,81
Discordant 425 9,6 Goodman-Kruskal Gamma 0,81
Ties
8 0,2 Kendall's Tau-a 0,28
Total 4433 100,0

4.1.2 The Role of Service Types

It needs to be emphasized here that as a reference are workers in the information service sector (service provider officers). The soft intonation of the information officers was chosen as a reference with the assumption that this unit has been trained, accustomed, and even has a standard operating procedure (SOP). So that it can be seen as the best in carrying out its duties to serve tourists. With this reference, the level of softness of voice intonation [YES] from the 14 types of service providers in the other service sector can be compared.

4.1.3 The Influence of Tourist Service Intensity

The interaction of individual service providers is expected to lead to personality development. In interacting with tourists, each service provider will gradually adapt to make himself a person who is liked by his customers, including in terms of service delivery. Voice intonation is an early clue that tourists can use as an indicator of whether a service provider is friendly and pleasant enough or not. When the intonation of the voice is able to give a friendly impression, then the service provider can use further communication to direct the attractiveness of the merchandise or services he provides in order to open up opportunities for bargaining or negotiations to reach a deal.

However, in this study, it can be revealed that the intensity of interacting in service with tourists has no real effect on the formation of voice intonation, whether low, medium, or high. This means that the intensity of interacting with a number of tourists on average per week (often > 5, moderate 3-5, or low <3) is not important to consider in the analysis of personality development policies of tourism service providers in South Lampung Regency.

4.1.4 Ethnic Influence of Service Providers

According to trait theory, human character is a trait inherited from their parents, not least in the intonation of softness of voice in communication. In this study, what is used as a reference are the service providers of ethnic Javanese descent, both from the father's line and from the mother's line. As can be referred to in Table 1., it turns out that there is a gender bias in the tone of voice in communicating with tourists. In this case, the mother's ethnicity did not make a real difference. On the contrary, from the father's ethnic line, service providers whose fathers are ethnically Lampung, Sundanese, Palembang, and Banten are better than Javanese, meaning that a gender bias phenomenon is found in men. This finding is very important for the development of public policies in fostering the character of tourism service providers based on ecofeminism theory to foster personality, especially in regulating voice intonation when dealing with tourists.

Furthermore, it can be observed that service providers whose fathers are Sundanese, their voice intonation in communicating is 11 times softer than those whose fathers are Javanese, as evidenced by the Odds Ratio = 11.02 with P = 0.033. Likewise for service providers whose fathers are ethnically Lampung, Palembang, and Banten, which are softer than ethnic Javanese at 88.94, 61.02, and 41.68, respectively, with P=0.000, 0.069, and 0.026. This finding is very interesting for further research, because so far there is a view that the Javanese are the softest in verbal communication. The results of this study reject that view at least for ethnicity from the father's side. The soft intonation of the voices of tourism service providers whose fathers are Javanese is not significantly different from those whose fathers are Padang, Balinese, Semendo, or Batak ethnic.

4.2. Prediction Model of the Type of Communication Style of Tourism Service Providers

The results of the optimization of the modeling parameters of the type of style of providing information to tourists [Y-B] are presented in Table 4.2. As with the prediction model for softness of voice intonation, this [Y-B] prediction model can also be well explained by the 14 predictor variables together. At the bottom of Table 2. the results of the goodness fit test of this model are given which gives a P-value = 0.040. The meaning of this finding is that if we use the model to predict the type of style of giving information from 100 respondents of tourism service providers, we will get 4 people (or 4% <5%) who are wrong.

If the acceptability level used is at the 90% level, then this model can be claimed as a good and fit model to explain or predict the type of style of providing information for tourism service providers in the South Lampung Regency. In this regard, it is important to conduct further investigations on individual predictor variables that have a significant effect on the type of style of information provided by these tourism service providers. For this reason, it is necessary to discuss in more detail each of these predictor variables.

4.2.1 Influence of Service Type

In this model, the information officers are used as a reference. The types of styles in providing information are categorized into 3 types, namely argumentative, flat, and explanatory, which are given 0, 1, and 2. The minds of tourists can become uneasy and can even force them to think hard, which means the opposite motivation to travel to enjoy the atmosphere of pleasure in general. As can be checked in Table 2., only souvenir sellers [D5_SOUV] and ferry boatman [D5_SHIP] have a better information style than information officers. Souvenir sellers are almost 7 times more as evidenced by its Odds Ratio = 6.50 with P = 0.048. The boatmen are 52 times better with Odds Ratio=52.22 with P=0.028.

Table 2. Communication Style (Argumentative=0, Narrative, and Explanation) for Tourism Service Providers in South Lampung Regency

Predictor		Symbole	Coef. [β_n]	SE Coef.	Z	P	Odd Ratio
Constant 1		-	1,08133	1,62117	-0,67	0,505	-
Constant 2		-	3,51154	1,64509	2,13	0,033	-
Demographics Background							
1.	Age (Year)	[AGE]	-0,0139518	0,0341779	-0,41	0,683	0,99
2.	Gender (0=woman)	[GENDER]	-0,0837492	0,525943	-0,16	0,873	0,92
3.	Marrital Status (O=un married)	[MARRIED]	0,998963	0,617120	1,62	0,106	2,72
4.	Dependant Number	[DEPDT	0.0470327	0.19098	0.24	0.809	1.05
5.	Duration Expirience (year)	[EXPRIENCE]	-0,919876	0,365806	-2,51	0,012	0,40
Level of Education (Elemnetary School=0)							
6.	Dummy SLP	[D5_SLP]	-1,52583	0,943198	-1,62	0,106	0,22
7.	Dummy SLA	[D5_SLA]	-0,421462	0,857290	-0,49	0,623	0,66
8.	Dummy University	[D5_UNIV]	-0,694124	1,16914	-0,59	0,553	0,50
Kind of Service (Informataion Officer=0)							
9.	Dummy Ticketing Man	[D5_TCKT]	0,139670	0,802768	0,17	0,862	1,15
10.	Dummy Meal Merchant	[D5_MEAL]	-0,0014321	0,803412	-0,00	0,999	1,00
11.	Dummy Beverage Merchant	[D5_BEVRG]	-0,479880	0,989662	-0,48	0,628	0,62
12.	Dummy Souvenir Merchant	[D5_SOUVN]	1,87153	0,944921	1,98	0,048	6,50
13.	Dummy Porter	[D5_PORTR]	1,47978	1,92780	0,77	0,443	4,39

14.	Dummy Guarding Servicer	[D5_GUARD]	-0,165265	1,14992	0,14	0,886	0,85
15.	Dummy Metorbiker Taxi	[D5_OJOL]	0,0011317	0,967923	0,00	0,999	1,00
16.	Dummy Taxi Driver	[D5_TAXI]	-1,00700	1,18218	-0,85	0,394	0,37
17.	Dummy Ship Man	[D5_SHIP]	3,95546	1,71365	2,31	0,021	52,22
18.	Dummy Guide	[D5_GUIDE]	2,24680	1,51276	1,49	0,137	9,46
19.	Dummy Entertainment Person	[D5_ENTAINT]	0,472525	1,14991	0,41	0,681	1,60
20.	Dummy Parking Man	[D5_PARKG]	1,96136	1,42821	1,37	0,170	7,11
21.	Dummy Lavatory Servicer	[D5_TOILET]	-0,704480	1,39709	-0,50	0,614	0,49
22.	Dummy Restaurant Waitrees	[D5_WAITRS]	1,75901	1,42933	1,23	0,218	5,81
Engagement intencity with Tourists (<3 tourist per week=0)							
22.	Dummy Engage Medium (3 – 5 per week)	[D5_MEDIUM]	-2,64641	0,958178	-2,76	0,006	0,07
24.	Dummy EngageFrequently (>5 per week)	[D5_FREQNT]	-1,64609	0,907838	-1,81	0,070	0,19
Mother's Ethicity (Javaneese=0)							
25.	Dummy Sundaeese	[D5_M_SUNDA]	-0,701502	0,748753	-0,94	0,349	0,50
26.	Dummy Lampungeese	[D5_M_LAMPG]	-0,848362	0,813855	-1,04	0,297	0,43
27.	Dummy Palembangeese	[D5_M_PALBG]	1,62870	1,45900	1,12	0,264	5,10
28.	Dummy Padangeese	[D5_M_PADNG]	-4,12283	2,31416	-1,78	0,075	0,02
29.	Dummy Balineese	[D5_M_BALI]	-21,0939	24577,7	-0,00	0,999	0,00
30.	Dummy Banteneese	[D5_M_BANTEN]	25,1419	24577,7	-0,00	0,999	0,00
31.	Dummy Semendoneese	[D5_M_SMNDO]	-2,88149	2,02083	-1,43	0,154	0,06
32.	Dummy Betawineese	[D5_M_BTAWI)	-21,7492	24577,7	-0,00	0,999	0,00
33.	Dummy Riau Melayuneese	[D5_M_MLAYU]	4,19865	2,06117	2,04	0,042	66,60
34.	Dummy Jambineese	[D5_M_JAMBI]	0,221684	2,74496	0,08	0,936	1,25
Father's Ethnicity							
35.	Dummy Sundaneese	[D5_F_SUNDA]	0,566464	0,833823	0,68	0,497	1,76
36.	Dummy Lampungeese	[D5_F_LAMPG]	0,982495	0,797720	1,23	0,218	2,67
37.	Dummy Palembangeese	[D5_F_PALBG]	0,293561	1,46691	0,20	0,841	1,34
38.	Dummy Padangeese	[D5_F_PADNG]	3,21197	2,29279	1,40	0,161	24,83
39.	Dummy Balineese	[D5_F_BALI]	22,7458	24577,7	0,00	0,999	7,55782E+09
40.	Dummy Banteneese	[D5_F_BANTEN]	1,79412	1,31274	1,37	0,172	6,01
41.	Dummy Semendoneese	[D5_F_SMNDO]	-0,281757	1,73031	-0,16	0,871	0,75
42.	Dummy Batakneese	[D5_F_BATAK]	3,17401	2,11534	1,50	0,133	23,90

Log-Likelihood = -101,154
Test that all slopes are zero: G = 61,708, DF = 44, P-Value = 0,040
Goodness-of-Fit Tests

Method	Chi-Square	DF	P
Pearson	337,080	268	0,003
Deviance	196,763	268	1,000

Measures of Association:
(Between the Response Variable and Predicted Probabilities)

Pairs	Number	Percent	Summary Measures	
Concordant	5227	80,5	Somers'D	0,62
Discordant	1229	18,9	Goodman-Kruskal Gamma	0,62
Ties	35	0,5	Kendall's Tau-a	0,32
Total	6491	100,0		

This finding implies that maybe souvenir sellers are more likely to be faced with situations to always win sympathy from tourists, otherwise it is an opportunity to get orders for goods traded. Likewise with boatmen. The communication style of these two service providers can be a model in the development of community empowerment policies for tourism service providers in South Lampung Regency, especially in the style of delivering information to visitors.

4.2.2 Demographic Influence, Work Experience, and Education

The influence of gender, age, education, marital status, and number of dependents has no real effect on communication style whether it is argumentative, narrative, or explanatory. Therefore, it is also not important to consider in relation to these five variables in designing policies for the empowerment of tourism service providers, especially in developing communication styles to tourists.

4.2.3 The Influence of Tourist Service Intensity

In the study, 3 categories were used, namely the low category if the average interaction was less than 3 tourists, moderate between 3 to 5 tourists per week, and the high category if more than 5 people per week. In this study, the intensity of interacting with tourists had no significant effect. Therefore, this variable also does not need to be considered in relation to these five variables in designing policies for the empowerment of tourism service providers, especially in developing communication styles to tourists.

4.2.4 Influence of Father's Ethnicity Service Provider

As can be referred to in Table 2., it turns out that the influence of the mother's ethnicity from the tourism service providers does not affect their communication style. Therefore, there is no need for consideration in relation to this variable to empower tourism service providers, especially in developing communication styles to tourists. To see this influence, the reference is to tourism service providers whose fathers are Javanese. As can be referred to in Table 2., it turns out that only those whose fathers are of Padang ethnicity have a communication style that is less in line with the motivation of tourists for pleasure compared to those whose fathers are Javanese. This claim can be proven by its Odds Ratio = 0.02 with P = 0.075. It seems that the father of the Ethnic Padang is more accustomed to using a communication style that is rational in nature which uses more argumentative sentence forms than the Ethnic Javanese father. The implication is that the Ethnic Padang style of communication may be more suitable for services for scientific tourists than those whose fathers are Javanese, including groups of conferences, congresses, and other scientific meetings. Meanwhile, the father of Javanese ethnicity may be more suitable for tourists who are solely for pleasure. For this reason, whose father is of Malay ethnicity, the performance of his communication style is far more suitable than that of his Javanese father for services to tourists who do not require much argument, namely tourists whose main motive is for pleasure alone. This claim is proven by the results of the Odds Ratio which is = 66.60 with P = 0.042.

The other ethnic influences of his father are not significantly different from those of service providers whose fathers are Javanese. Thus the policy that is considered important to be carried out for the empowerment of tourism service providers in Lampung Regency is that for scientifically motivated tourist services, the placement of human resources whose fathers are ethnic Padangnese is more recommended. As for the main motive for pleasure, ethnic Malays, Javanese or other ethnicities should be. This kind of policy can be critical, especially for performance-sensitive services such as restaurants and hotels that really need excellent hospitality

5. CONCULSION

Intonation, softness of voice and communication style of the service providers in 20 tourism objects in the scope of Lampung Province can be concluded: [1] the level of softness of the voice intonation of the information service officers: (a) is not better than other tourism service providers. Apart from that, what is more interesting is that the entrance ticket guards for tourism objects are actually almost 10 times better than the information officers, as shown by the resulting Odds Ratio value. Apart from that, as can be seen from the Odds Ratio value as well, the porters at Radin Inten II Airport, the softness of their voice intonation is the best, almost 71 times that of other tourism service providers. Furthermore, this variable softness of voice intonation is also significantly influenced by: (b) marrital status, by (c) ethnicity of their fathers and (d) not influenced by the Ethnicity of the mother of the service provider. This means that the phenomenon of gender bias is found in men. [2] Communication style as a second proxy for hospitality indicators shows that as is the case in voice intonation (a) the communication style of information service office workers is not better than that of service providers. In addition, from the influence of ethnicity, there is an opposite phenomenon compared to its effect on the softness of voice intonation that (b) there is a gender bias in women where the mother's ethnicity has a real influence.

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Propaganda "Kolonisatie" of The Dutch Colonial Government:

The Migration Program for The Population Out of Java in The Early 20th Century

Purwanto Putra[1*]

[1] *Lecturer at the Diploma 3 Library, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung.*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: purwanto.putra@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
This study will discuss various propaganda efforts to succeed colonization as one of the programs of the Dutch colonial government in the early 20th century in the context of moving some of the population of Java to other islands. The propaganda of colonization was the impact of ethical political policies that were implemented from 1905 to 1942. This research uses a historical approach by exploring related archives and secondary Dutch colonial literature. The results showed that the Dutch East Indies government at that time was very focused on implementing several information strategies that were adapted to the conditions and culture of the community in order to motivate and grow the interest of the Javanese community as much as possible to participate in the colonization program. There are at least two main strategies that are fully described in this study, namely propaganda by applying a direct information strategy and an indirect information strategy. Other findings also explain that in general the information strategy implemented by the Dutch East Indies government at that time also included various innovations that were proven to be successful in achieving program objectives. Even with a very large financing burden, because they also have to face the condition of the people of the island of Java, most of whom do not have the ability to read and write.
Keywords: Information Policy, Propaganda, Colonization

1. INTRODUCTION

Patrice Levang, a French agronomist who holds a doctorate at the cole Nationale Supérieure de Agronomie in Montpellier, was once assigned as an expert for the Transmigration program in various parts of Indonesia. [1] His years of experience in the field were later translated into a book about transmigration entitled, Come to the Tanah Sabrang: Transmigration in Indonesia. This book describes in detail the results of his observations on various transmigration projects, one of which discusses colonization propaganda during the Dutch Colonial Government with the problems that arose. [2] The problem of colonization is solved not only with a technical approach, but also involves other aspects, such as economic, social, cultural and even political. One of them is also a propaganda effort.

Colonization popularized by the Dutch colonial government in the early 20th century. The word was used as a designation for the government's program to move some of the population of the island of Java to other islands in the Dutch East Indies. Because the target of colonization was echte tani's or true farmers, but landless, the program was also called landbouw kolonisatie or agricultural colonization.

The first time the population moved from densely populated areas to 'quiet' areas was in November 1905. The Dutch colonial government, which still controlled Indonesia at that time, named it colonization. The opportunity to participate in the initial colonization was given to 155 heads of families who came from Bagelen is an area within the Kedu Residency (now a sub-district in Temanggung Regency, Central Java). [3] Meanwhile, the location for colonization is the Lampung Residency. [4]

The Dutch East Indies government chose to move residents from the Kedu Residency because the area was the most densely populated area. Until the early 20th century, the island of Java, which is divided into 21 residencies, had an average population density of 231 people per square kilometer. Meanwhile, the average population density of Kedu has reached 425 people per square kilometer. On this basis, the Dutch East Indies Government made a policy of relocating residents within the Kedu Residency in November 1905. The initial colonization was led directly by Assistant Resident of Banyumas HG Heyting who was an official of the Dutch East Indies Government from Kedu to Lampung. [5]

The idea of relocating the Javanese population was first expressed by Thomas Stamford Raffles in 1814. Raffles, who was then ruling under British rule, has noted that the population of Java at that time was 4.6 million people. That number is predicted to double in three to four decades. The same thing was also conveyed by Leonard Pierre Joseph du Bus de Gisignies when he became the ruler of the Dutch East Indies in 1827. Based on the observations of these two people, this condition was triggered by the application of a liberal system that provided opportunities for increasing welfare for indigenous people. The Javanese people get better food than ever before. This assumption is proven, in the mid-19th century, the population of Java has numbered around 8.9 million people.

Raffles and Gisignies' estimate that the population of Java is increasing is correct. However, it is not because of the liberal system that provides wider opportunities to improve the welfare of the indigenous population. This condition became even worse when Gisignies' successor, Johannes van den Bosch, implemented a system of forced cultivation. The system of forced cultivation has drained energy without providing welfare to the Javanese population. However, why does the population of Java keep growing? Logically, this is illogical. Welfare decreased, but population increased.

The increase in population turned out to be to cover the large workload, as well as the high tax rate. The head of the family is not able to face the entire workload alone. So many children are born. The hope is that the burden of the head of the family can be shared.

The decline in the welfare of the Javanese population during the colonial period was caused by three factors, namely rapid population growth that was not matched by an increase in food production, a system of forced cultivation and compulsory labor whose results were not enjoyed by the population, and the responsibility of Java which had become a financial support for the Dutch East Indies government's political interests in outside Java, as well as to increase the prosperity of the mother country during the 19th century.

As a result of the conditions that occurred to the Javanese population, the Dutch East Indies government received sharp criticism from their own nation. The criticisms were conveyed by humanist figures, including Conrad Theodore van Deventer, van Koll, and Pieter Brooshoff who ran the de Lokomotief newspaper in Semarang. Van Deventer and van Koll criticized the Dutch parliament. Meanwhile, Brooshoff always reviews through written criticisms submitted by both of them in the Dutch parliament.

The criticism conveyed was an insistence on the government to carry out a policy of revenge against the indigenous population. This was because the indigenous population had played a major role in providing benefits to the Dutch from the colonial lands in the Dutch East Indies. As a result of this pressure, the Dutch East Indies government finally carried out an ethical policy to deal with improving the welfare of the Javanese population. Ethical politics through three programs, namely irrigation, education, and colonization. That was the beginning of the colonization program in the Dutch East Indies which required various propaganda strategies to succeed.

2. DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The propaganda of agricultural colonization received great attention in the 1930s, in addition to the opening of colonial territories, becoming an important spearhead of the policy of the Central Commission (Centrale Commissie-Dutch East Indies). [6] After all, the land had to be filled with a sufficient number of settlers. The Dutch East Indies government tried to influence it by systematically intervening, although the Dutch East Indies government realized that it could not really convince the Javanese to immigrate so an intensive propaganda effort was needed. According to the Central Commission, the difficulty in persuading Javanese to move from their homeland is their 'homogeneity', namely their attachment to their birthplace in Java.

There were several efforts made by the Dutch Colonial Government in order to launch the colonization program, for example publishing the Kolonisastie Bulletin in Dutch. With the aim of providing information, or more accurately propaganda about colonization, a number of books in Javanese language—and some in letters—are published for Javanese readers, such as (in the original spelling) Bojong njang Sabrang (1938), Ajo, Menjang Colonization (1940), and Tanah Babojongan ing Selebes (1940). The government had also ordered a propaganda film entitled Tanah Sabrang (1938). The black-and-white film with clown figures in wayang and using the Javanese language was produced by the Dutch filmmaker, Mannus Franken (1899–1953). [7]

A. Jonkers, a Dutch East Indies official who already understood the culture and customs of the Javanese people, became an advisor as well as a film scriptwriter. The film "Tanah Sabrang", the work of which was entrusted to Mannus Franken, a filmmaker of Dutch citizenship who is well known for his experience and brilliant career in the Dutch East Indies. [8] In addition, his works are seen as reflecting his concern and love for the colony and its inhabitants.

2.1. Propaganda Strategy Against Colonies

According to Karl J. Pelzer (1945), there are 2 types of propaganda, namely direct propaganda and indirect propaganda. He also said that one of the most difficult tasks of the commission was to increase the number of Javanese willing to move outside Java. Every year the number of families who can help the new colony continues to increase. But as long as the number of Javanese migrating did not change as absorption capacity increased, the commission had to work relentlessly to recruit new members. Candidates to be recruited are systematically approached through “direct” and “indirect” propaganda.

It was a huge drain on the Dutch Colonial Government's budget that a large amount of money had to be spent on propaganda. In 1940, for example, spending on propaganda accounted for 4.2 percent of the total budget, bringing an average of 7.40 guilders per family. As long as most Javanese are still illiterate, so that propaganda cannot be carried out through the printed word, which is relatively cheaper as a form of propaganda, it is difficult to know how to reduce this cost.

It is hoped, however, that the booklets and visual aids depicting “Tanah Sabrang” will greatly familiarize the village youth with the idea of migration, that they are ready to build their own household, so that they will be more enthusiastic about migrating. [9] In order to persuade Javanese peasants who were still conservative and anxious to leave their home islands, they had to be approached psychologically and in a convincing way. To serve this purpose, some of the colonies that were successful, well-dressed, and contented were brought back to their home districts with soil samples, abundant agricultural produce and photographs of colony life.

With such concrete evidence, they often conveyed their fears and grievances towards their former villagers, thus becoming settled. Farmers who are embarrassed to ask questions in the grand assembly are given the opportunity to speak in secret while smoking a cigarette and drinking a cup of coffee in a relaxed manner. Farmers who are tasked with carrying out propaganda are mostly accompanied by their wives, who will also discuss their experiences with village women. Colonists who were chosen as propagandists by the competent authorities were given the freedom to set their own methods.

Recruiting in this way is done near the scheduled departure date; because if done too far before departure, potential colonists could change their minds. Another thing that is also important in recruiting is choosing the patcheclick period, which is the annual period of food scarcity in Java, namely in the last weeks before harvest. Another direct method of propaganda was to send Javanese villagers to visit colonies outside Java at government expense.

2.2. Indirect Method Propaganda Strategy

Indirect methods or propaganda include presentation of slides by professional teachers and Javanese theatrical performances. There is hardly a train station, pawn shop, or public building in Java that does not feature colorful posters inviting Javanese to "Tanah Sabrang." The commission's ongoing work was to distribute to Dutch as well as Indonesian officials beautifully illustrated wall calendars featuring photographs of the colony's typical landscapes and books of memorabilia full of slogans and facts about colonization. Two editions, in Malay and Dutch, also issue quarterly bulletins on colonization.

Particular attention was directed to acquainting the young generation of Javanese villages with the idea of migration, bearing in mind that "young people have a future." The Commission provided village secondary school students (fourth and fifth grade) with textbooks on Tanah Sabrang. [10] Each village school in Central and East Java received reproductions of three paintings depicting the location of colonization, forest clearing, and market views in Gedong-tataan. [11]

Settlers are constantly urged to keep in touch with their family and friends, with postcards, picture postcards, postage stamps, and, if they are illiterate, with clerks, free of charge; During harvest time they are urged to send envelopes with rice samples. Every month thousands of these messages are sent to villages in Java. According to commission records, in 1939 colonists in Lampoeng District sent 8,019 postcards, 1,842 letters, 428 envelopes containing rice, and 12,246 photographs to Java. [12]

The large number of money orders that settlers sent to their relatives in Java also had propaganda value, as evidence that conditions were better outside Java than in Java. Records show that the Javanese colony in Lampoeng District sent 165,000 guilders to Java during 1935 and 15,000 guilders during the first eight months of 1936.

2.3. Modern Propaganda Strategy Using Film

The most powerful modern propaganda weapon, the motion picture, plays an important role in this program. The practice of information indirectly and is expected to have a tremendous propaganda effect when it is through films. Then came the initiative to work on the film "Tanah Sabrang".

A strategy for disseminating information through moving images. The way of envy is predicted to attract public interest in large numbers and a wide scope. Through the ideas of C.J.J. Maassen, an adviser to the colonial government on agricultural matters, suggested that the Dutch East Indies government initiate the production of a colonization propaganda film. This optimism arose because at that time, film was something very new for the villagers and therefore it was hoped that it would become a medium for disseminating information and attracting the attention of many people.A. Jonkers, an official on the basis of Javanese customs and ideas, provided the script for a film, "Tanah Sabrang," directed by Mannus Franken. Since most Javanese villagers have never seen a film, the movements are slow and very detailed. The picture shows all the steps of migration, from the place where it was founded, where each settler has his own house, gardens, and fertile rice fields [13].

The film is set in a 'wayang game', as traditional Javanese entertainment. The three figures are the ancient figure Semar and his two sons Petruk and Gareng, who have been familiar with Javanese since childhood. [14] A special point is made in the film about the fact that Javanese can feel more at home in a new country. Other characters are modern Javanese villagers and officials who travel from Java to Lampoeng.

Three trucks with film projectors and sound systems traveled around Central Java and East Java, displaying images of a new village. The show is held in an open field and is attended by thousands of Javanese or all ages from the surrounding villages. Many have watched it many times, and it is for free. In this way, the persuasive power of the film has the opportunity to stimulate the imagination of the villagers.

3. CONCLUSION

During the colonization process which for the first time took place. It is known that the Dutch East Indies Government was very serious in running it. One of them is evidenced by the various colonization strategies and propaganda that were worked out very seriously, well planned and at a very large cost. They even went directly to make sure the process went well. This was also evidenced by the presence of Assistant Resident of Banyumas, HG Heyting, who directly led the group of Bagelen residents.

The strategy and propaganda media of the Dutch East Indies Government in the context of the successful implementation of the colonization program were carried out directly by utilizing colonization agents. Another way that was also taken was by utilizing various printed facilities such as brochures, pamphlets and even films that were placed and played in public spaces that existed at that time. Of the various strategies and media for disseminating information provided at that time, the momentum of the delivery time was also very significant in its success. The closer or intensive repetition of information delivery that is close to the schedule for the departure of prospective colonists is proven to be more effective in increasing the motivation and interest of the community to participate in the colonization program.

The practice of information and propaganda carried out by the Dutch East Indies government was carried out in order to support the colonization program. The colonization policy could run optimally because in the implementation of this policy it had been planned and handled by a special party, namely the Central Commission (CentraleCommissie-Dutch East Indies) which was formed and authorized by the Dutch East Indies government in carrying out the information and propaganda policy. [15] The only thing that was quite burdensome was the need for a large enough cost and draining the cash reserves of the Dutch East Indies government. In practice, the results obtained from the implementation of strategy and information propaganda in terms of quantity and quality can be said to be quite successful, there are innovations that have surpassed their time.

Propaganda using films is very influential, even propaganda information through films is allegedly giving the greatest results, more than other forms of propaganda information. The form of direct information dissemination by pioneer colonists was also effective and proven successful, but its reach was limited. While the strategy through newspapers, is still very difficult because there are still many people who are illiterate. Dissemination of information via radio is also limited because many villages or communities in the mountains cannot afford radios. Through posters, pamphlets and other media, not many people saw it. Films with complete tools that can be summarized in one car with very free mobility, starting from cities, villages and even on the slopes of mountains.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Renti Oktaria, who has edited the language and checked the translation. The ICIIS committee has facilitated the publication of this paper and assisted in the editing process to the final version of the manuscript. As well as the heads of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Lampung who also supervised this project.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Purwanto Putra, lecturer at the Diploma 3 Library, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of

Lampung. Currently actively writing about various information policies during the Dutch East Indies and the New Order.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Fake News as a Tool to Manipulate the Public With False Information

Munadhil Abdul Muqsith[1,*] Rizky Ridho Pratomo[2,] Anna Gustina Zaina[3,] Ana Kuswanti[4]

[1,] *RUDN University, Moscow, Russia*
[2,] *ENERGI Bogor Indonesia*
[3,] *Communication Department, Universitas Lampung*
[4,] *Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran, Jakarta*

[*]*Corresponding author. Email: munadhil@upnvj.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
This article explains that fake news is not a new phenomenon and is used by various parties throughout civilization. Fake news has become the subject of public discussion lately. The issue of fake news arose because of the support of technology, especially the internet. The internet has accelerated the spread of fake news to a different level. Donald Trump's victory became a symbol of the start of an era called post-truth where truth is secondary. Subjective emotion is the number one benchmark in judging whether a news story is true or not. However, what needs underlining is that the phenomenon of fake news is not new. They have existed since royal times and use for various purposes. However, when it comes to impact and the tools used, there are indeed many differences. Therefore, the author wants to describe the development of fake news further to get a clear picture of the evolution and application of fake news. The conclusion is that there is a significant influence of technological developments. In addition, the purpose of spreading fake news has not changed, which is that it uses to manipulate the public by spreading false information.

Keywords: *Fake news, False information, Post-truth, Technology*

1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of fake news or fabricated information has become a serious challenging in the internet era. Its diffusion reflects a situation in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than attracting personal emotions and beliefs. The speed of information has increased drastically, with messages now spreading anonymously within seconds. The flood of information overwhelms the reader, indicating the validity of the information. Technological growth is not worth fighting the spread of fake news Because the spread is faster and easier since the era of the internet and smartphones. Before there was the internet, people accessed information from print media, radio, or television [1].

Because there are fewer sources providing news, an easy and accurate medium is also possible, but with internet news moving online, suddenly anyone can post information on places like Facebook and Twitter with so much information coming from all angles, easily gullible, especially when an article is made to look like a verified news source, people generally believe it's true because it looks like this news is happening more than ever; in fact, IPSOS Public Affairs study in 2016 showed that 75% of American adults seeing fake news thought it was real [2]. It becomes the fact that it is difficult to distinguish between genuine and false information. Even our own eyes can be deceived. This is called deep fake news.

The author took the example of fake news viral that shocked the international community in the early March of the Covid-19 pandemic. A photo of a lion at a crossroads at night came out with the caption headline: "President Putin released 800 tigers and lions to force residents to stay at home". This news spread to my country Indonesia, which was in Moscow, and asked by an Indonesian friend the truth of this information. During the pandemic and lockdown at that time, no lions were released on the streets to frighten the residents. After the author checked, the article came from the daily.co.uk page, which was uploaded on April 15, 2016, not new news. The real title is “Paws at the traffic lights! A giant male lion is seen prowling around the streets of South Africa's biggest city” (but it's not as dangerous as you'd think). The content of the article reports a lion named Columbus roaming the city of Johannesburg, South Africa, not Russia, and aims to shoot a film. The lion also came from a zoo in South Africa. Once in the spread of fake news, it crosses national borders [3]. Sometimes such satirical images are used by certain parties for comedy, clickbait, and even propaganda. That is why we need to know more about what fake news is, what the typology is and what forms of fake news and its spread.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Some experts have taken the lead in publishing their views on fake news how many years back. The author divides two expert studies; first, the study after the election of President of America 2016, Donald Trump, who is a lot of experts called the 'post-Truth' era. Of course, this study relates a lot of fake news to socio-political conditions. Several scholars' writing includes Brian G. Southwell, Emily A. Thorson, and Laura Sheble [4], showing conceptual differences between misinformation and disinformation and discussing the basis of truth needed to define misinformation. Lazer, et.al. [5] remind us of the importance of process and intention when constructing the concept of "fake news", whereas Jack [6] further outlines the conceptual differences and similarities among a series of concepts related to problematic information, from disinformation to propaganda. Edson C. Tandoc Jr., Zheng Wei Limand and Richard Ling [7], on the other hand, analysed how the term "fake news" was specifically used by scholars and developed a typology based on facts and intent to deceive. They placed different types of online content on these two dimensions, with propaganda, for example, scoring high on both. In contrast, fabrication was low on facticity but high on deceptive intent, and satire being high on factify and low on intent to deceive. Finally, Muqsith and Muzykant [8] said that the effect of fake news has an impact on the destruction of social order and has an impact on the destruction of modern democracy. They cited various elections whose people were polarized, one of the results of fake news from social media, such as in the 2016 US Presidential election, Britain's exit from the European Union which was termed Brexit, the presidential election in Paris, Germany and others [9].

Second, the spread of infodemics during the COVID-19 Pandemic. The misinformation epidemic spread widely and massively on social media after WHO declared the world of coronavirus emergency 2019. Various researchers wrote studies, among others, John Zarocostas [10] who wrote the theme of how to fight infodemics, Daniele Orso, Nicole Fadrici, Roberto Copetti, Lugi Vertugno & Triziana Bove [11] who wrote the theme Infodemics and the dissemination of fake news in the COVID-19 era, Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, Richard Fletcher, Nic Newman, J. Scott Brennen, & Phillip N. Howard [12] wrote Infodemic navigation: how society in six countries accessing and the value of news about coronavirus information, Daniel H. Solomon, Richard Bucala, Mariana J. Kaplan, Peter A. Nigrovic [13] wrote the theme Infodemic COVID-19, Aaron Gazendam, Seper Ekhtiari, Erin Wong, Kim Madden, Leen Naji, Mark Phillips, Raman Mundi, and Mohit Bhandari [14] who wrote the publication "Infodemics related to the novel Coronavirus disease, Atefeh Vaezi & Shaghayegh H. Javanmard [15] the theme of the article, Infodemics and Risk Communication in the Covid-19 Era, Parth Patwa, Shivam Sharma, Srinivas Pykl, Vineeth Guptha, Gitanjali Kumari, Md Shad Akhtar, Asif Ekbal, Amitava Das, and Tanmoy Chakraborty [16] wrote the theme of war with infodemics: Covid-19 fake news data collection, Mark Buchanan [17] with articles on managing infodemics, Azzam Mourad, Ali Sror, Haidar Harmani, Cathia Jenainati & Mohamad Arafeh [18] wrote articles on the critical impact of social network infodemics in beating the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic: a direction for Twitter-based research and study, Richard J Medford, Sameh N Saleh, Andrew Sumarsono, Trish M Perl, Christoph U Lehman [19] with an article on an "infodemic": leveraging high-volume Twitter data to understand sentiment public for the 2019 coronavirus outbreak, Alessandro Rovetta & Akshaya S. Bhagavathula [20] wrote the theme of web search behavior related to COVID-19 Infodemics in Italy: Infodemiological Studies, most recently Xichen Zhang, Ali A. Ghorbani [21] wrote a summary theme fake news online: characterization, detection, and discussion. Before going further, we need to understand what fake news is.

3. METHOD

This research uses qualitative approach and emphasizing in literature review method. According to Snyder (2019), a literature review provides the basis for building a new conceptual model or theory, and it can be valuable when aiming to map the development of a particular research field over time [22]. A literature review article provides a comprehensive overview of literature related to a theme/theory/method and synthesizes prior studies to strengthen the foundation of knowledge [23].

4. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

4.1. The Nature and Specification ff Fake News

Before the author go deeper into writing about fake news. Often times, I think about a critical question that is often asked by my colleagues, the question about what is fake news? Bringing up the question of fake news, the author think part of the anxiety of most people is questioning how to think about the real nature of news. News has been defined in a number of ways, from reporting current, interesting, and significant events [24], to stories of events that significantly affect people [25], to dramatic stories about something new or distorted [26]. News is often seen as the output of journalism, a field that is expected to provide "independent, reliable, accurate and comprehensive information" [27]. Because “the primary aim of journalism is to provide citizens with the information they need to be free and self-regulating,” journalism is expected to report, above all, the truth. A central element in the professional definition of journalism is adherence to certain standards, such as being objective and accurate. Along with professional responsibilities comes power. Thus, journalists have occupied an influential position in society, namely those who can strengthen and provide legitimacy for what they preach [28]. At the same time, news is socially constructed, and journalists often make subjective judgments about which information to include and which to exclude [29]. Thus, news is vulnerable not only to the preferences of journalists themselves [30], but also to external forces, such as governments, audiences, and advertisers [31]. News is also a unique commodity, in that, while being sold to audiences, it is then sold to advertisers [32], leaving it vulnerable to market forces. Even so, the news is expected to contain accurate and real information. An important survey of American journalists, for example, distinguishes journalists as those involved in the production of reality, not symbolic media content [33]. Journalists "make the news" but that doesn't mean they are fake [34].

So, what makes fake news fake? If news refers to accurate reports of real events [21], what does fake news mean? News should be - and normatively - based on truth, which makes the term "fake news" an oxymoron. The word "fake" is often used interchangeably with words such as copy, forgery, forgery, and inauthentic [35]. The Oxford dictionary defines “fake” as an adjective meaning “not genuine; imitation or fake.” A study on detecting fake websites distinguishes two types: “fake sites”, which mimic existing websites, and “fake sites”, which is a "fraudulent website that tries to appear as a unique and legitimate commercial entity" [36]. A study of fake online reviews also determines the role of intention in determining what is fake. The study defines fake reviews "as fraudulent reviews provided with the intent to mislead consumers in their purchasing decisions, often by reviewers with little or no actual experience with the product or service being reviewed" [37]. Others place fake news in the context of broader misinformation and disinformation [38]. While misinformation refers to "inadvertently sharing false information," disinformation refers to "the deliberate creation and sharing of information known to be false" [39]. The term “fake news” has entered not only scientific discourse but even everyday conversation, being used not only in an attempt to expose false information but also in an attempt to demonize traditional news organizations. Therefore, it is important to understand the concept of fake news. The extraordinary effort will enable systematic study not only of what makes individuals believe in fake news, but how fake news affects public discourse.

From some of the definitions of fake news from the experts above, we can make three components to make the information fake news. TrendLabs Research popularized the concept of the fake news triangle, or three components in order to successfully trick people so that it is difficult to distinguish between real and fake information. This concept is known as the fake news triangle. Similar to the fire triangle, fake news requires all three of these factors to be present to be successful. The absence of any of these three factors will make spreading fake news more difficult, if not impossible [40].

- Media/ Medium

  Fake news is not possible to spread if there is no media as an intermediary. Media has become a medium that connects to a wide audience, and it is now possible to be accessed by other users from various countries, especially after the mass media era to the era of social media technology [41].

- Tools and Services

  Media technology that continues to develop has become an ideal for the dissemination of disinformation campaigns, especially. In recent years, for example, how social networks have often been used to distribute fake news. Since we are familiar with the term promotion to audiences or media users, commercial advertisements in the media have become a spot for the spread of fake news. Some of the arguments for this effort include:

  - Costs. For the reach demanded of a fake news campaign, advertising is used as a tool and, of course, is quite costly.
  - Anonymity. Often the disseminators of disinformation hide their identities or use fake accounts or bots.

- Credibility. News sources may prefer stories that allow news to become “viral” so that the reach of its spread can be much wider, let alone using advertisements that can specifically reach age, gender, region, hobbies, and so on.

- Motivation

Fake news is a means to an end, not an end in itself. As if there is a certain actor who assigns promotions on fake news sites for a specific purpose. While posting in any medium can be considered biased to some extent, what sets fake news campaigns apart is that they are often based on non-existent bogus facts and often use shocking clickbait headlines to attract reading.

The importance of the titles used for headlines cannot be stressed enough. Especially in today's digital era, the attention span of readers is usually very short. Fake news creators will take advantage of fake news content such as using articles that don't make sense, complete with factual and sensational titles to manipulate the public.

After knowing the meaning of fake news according to the experts and understanding the three-component framework to trick people into distinguishing which is fake news and authentic, we will review various historical events how fake news is used by actors or the state for disinformation campaigns. From a historical perspective, we can also see what mediums were used to disseminate tools and services as well as what motivation for fake news to achieve the goal of manipulating the public.

4.2. Misinformation, Disinformation and Propaganda as a Content of Fake News

Fabrication information is nothing new. Julie Posetti and Alice Matthews (2018) revealed that the use of disinformation is outdated, but there has never been any technology that has effectively spread it. The development of media technology distinguishes the extent to which fake news affects. This combination of developments presents an unprecedentedly different threat level and implies a wider spread of false and fraudulent information. Thus, the author divides the history of fake news into four parts: Pre-Printing Era, Post-Printing Era, Mass Media Era, Internet Era [42].

4.2.1. Pre-Printing Era

The form of writing written on materials such as stone, clay, and papyrus became the medium used by earlier societies. Information in these writings was usually limited to group leaders (emperors, pharaohs, Incas, religious and military leaders, and so on). Controlling information gives some people power over others and may have contributed to the creation of most of the hierarchical cultures we know today. Knowledge was power in those days. Those who control the knowledge, information, and means of disseminating information become group leaders, with privileges that others in the group do not have [43]. In many early state societies, the distinctive remains of leadership artefacts remain such as pyramids, castles, luxurious household items, and more. Misinformation, disinformation and propaganda have long characterized human communication [44].

Some of the information that survives, engraved in stone or baked on tablets or drawn in pictograms, praises the magic and strength of the leaders. Often these messages are reminders to people that the leader is in control of their life. Others were created to ensure that an individual leader would be remembered for his extraordinary prowess, success in battle, or great leadership skills. However, there is no means of verifying the claim whether it is true information or false information.

In the Roman era when Antony met Cleopatra. Octavian launches a disinformation or propaganda campaign against Antony designed to tarnish his reputation. Through a short and sharp slogan written on the coin. These slogans depicted Antony as a woman and a drunkard, implying that she had become a puppet of Cleopatra, who had been ruined by her affair with him. Then Octavian became Augustus or the first Roman Emperor. He takes advantage of fake news to allow him to hack into the system and make him the leader [45].

In the 6th century AD, the Byzantine historian Procopius of Caesarea used fake news to tarnish the reputation of Emperor Justin Ian. Procopius did this in an effort to support Justinian. After Emperor Procopius' death, released a treatise called secret history which discredited the emperor and his wife. The goal was, when the emperor died there was no retaliation, questioning or investigation [46].

4.2.2. Post-Printing Era

The invention of the Gutenberg printing press in 1493 led to the simultaneous spread of literacy, allowing for a wider spread of misinformation and disinformation. Those who are literate can easily use these abilities to manipulate information to those who are not. As more people become educated, it becomes increasingly difficult to mislead what is written [47]. As literacy rates increase, printing and selling information eventually becomes economically viable. This makes the ability to write convincingly and authoritatively about a topic a powerful skill.

Leaders always try to have talented writers in their work and to control what information is produced. Printed information is available in a variety of formats and from different sources. Books, newspapers, leaflets, and cartoons are often produced by writers who have a monetary incentive. Publishers pay some to provide real news. Others, it seemed, were being paid to write information for the benefit of their employers. In 1522, Italian writer and satirist Pietro Aretino wrote wicked sonnets, pamphlets, and plays. He self-published his correspondence with Italian aristocrats, using their letters to blackmail former friends and customers. If these people fail to provide the money he needs, their distrust will become public. He took the Roman Pasquino style - the nameless witch - to a news satire and parody level [48].

Whereas their writings were satirical (no different from today's Saturday Night Live satire), they planted seeds of doubt in their readers' minds about the powerful people in Italy and helped shape the day's complex political realities. Aretino's Pasquinos was followed by various French fake news stories known as hearsay. The French word hearsay can be used to mean a rumour or an unsubstantiated story. Canard was widespread during the seventeenth century in France. One rumour reported that a monster, which was caught in Chile, was being shipped to France. This report includes carvings of a dragon-like creature. During the French Revolution, Marie Antoinette's face was superimposed on the dragon. The revised image is used to belittle the queen. The queen's surge in unpopularity may have contributed to her abusive treatment during the revolution [49].

Jonathan Swift complained of fake political news in 1710 in his essay "The Art of Political Lying." The spoke of the damage that lies can do, whether ascribed to a specific author or anonymously: The falsehood flies, and the truth limps afterward so that when humans come to be deceived, it's too late; the joke has ended, and the tale has. Take effect. Swift's description of fake news in politics in 1710 closely resembles that of a twenty-first-century writer [50]. In 1835 there was large-scale disinformation - 'The Great Moon Hoax.' The New York Sun published six articles about discovering life on the moon, complete with illustrations of a humanoid bat creature and a bearded blue unicorn. The American writer Edgar Allan Poe wrote in 1844 a hoax newspaper article claiming that a hot air balloon pilot had crossed the Atlantic in a hot air balloon in just three days. His attention to scientific detail and possible plausible ideas led many people to believe the story that journalists failed to find the balloon or balloon maker. The story was recalled four days after publication. Poe is credited for writing at least six stories that turned out to be fake news. The technological revolution has caused the spread of fake news to a wider, wider, and deeper community [51].

4.2.3. Mass Media Era

Mass communication developed in the early 20th century marks the process of mass communication to many people. The advent of radio and television caused satirical news making to flourish, sometimes blaming the meaning of being real in news consumers' minds. At this time, they also developed advertising and public relations techniques as marketing capabilities, both by companies and politicians, to persuade the public. At the beginning of this era, there was a lot of misinformation and disinformation in the political sector, both domestically and abroad, as a form of propaganda information.

The first propaganda disinformation carried out by the government was during World War I. The propaganda carried out by the state recruited the armed forces under the pretext of nationalism and patriotism. Various persuasive slogans in the form of propaganda were made, including: "The country needs YOU", "Father, what did you do in the big war?". In 1917 the British then launched a black campaign with disinformation against the German enemy during World War I. The Daily Mail newspaper claimed that Germany was short of food supplies due to the turn of the British Navy, so that German troops used their own corpses to boil them into food, bone meal, and pork food. This had an impact during World War II when early reports of Holocaust atrocities emerged. The disinformation contained in the news in 1917 is said to be due to inaccurate reports of Nazi atrocities and was doubtful when it first appeared. In the same year, Russian Revolution-era Propaganda appeared; Disinformation is one of its strategies aimed at using Russia's rail network to target large masses of people by producing slogans that are striking and colourful. In 1926, Pastor Ronald Arbuthnot Knox fabricated false information to broadcast on BBC radio. The title of the broadcast was "Instantly Broadcast Barricade". During the broadcast, Knox implies that the city of London is under attack by the Communists, Parliament is under siege, and the Savoy Hotel and Big Ben have been blown up. Those who were late listening to the broadcast were spoofs and not actual news broadcasts [52].

The rise of Nazism in 1933, with, Joseph Gobbles specifically established the German Reich ministry of public enlightenment and propaganda. This ministry aims to spread Nazi messages about violence-inciting hatred against Jews, using all media - including theatre and the press. "Nazi propaganda was ... important to motivate them to kill European Jews and other victims. The disinformation also serves to secure the consent of millions of other people and carry out racially targeted persecution and killings". In 1938, the radio drama War of the Worlds in America fooled many listeners without realizing it into believing that the earth was under attack, an alien being. In 1948, the Chicago newspaper

Daily Tribune wrote about the victory of President Incumbent Dewey. The editor was convinced of the previous presidential election results, so he wrote a headline entitled "Dewey beat True-men" [40].

America carried out attacks against Vietnam from 1955-1975. America continues to carry out propaganda staged at the end of each day at a Saigon hotel dubbed "Five Hour Foolishness". The US Disinformation Campaign is sometimes called the "Optimism Campaign". It was using domino theory as a fear tactic to suppress government opposition to the war. Suppose a country is under Communist influence or control [53]. In Indonesia, in 1965, known as the 30S/PKI Movement, members of the Indonesian armed forces killed six high-ranking Indonesian Army generals. The head of the Army's Strategic Reserves Command, General Suharto, accused the Communist Party of masterminding a coup to take over the country's leadership. After that, Suharto's troops executed at least half a million people for their links to communism. Suharto's military dictatorship, based heavily on anti-communist propaganda and ruled Indonesia with US support until 1988 [54]. In 1983, The Associated Press reporter Fred Bayles interviewed Boston University Professor Joseph Boskin, who researched the day's origins. April mop. Found, it turns out that the history of April Fools' Day comes from the story of a comedian who later became king [55].

It's easy to see that fake news has been around for quite a while. From some of the examples described above, fake news's effects are very diverse, from entertainment to death. Some agents for creating fake news may have various motivations for specific purposes. The impact of fake news, whether intentional or not, from the pre-internet era was very deep and reached widely through the mass media as a means of increasing the spread of fake news, which had increasingly serious consequences.

4.2.4. Internet Era

At the end of the 20th century, the internet provided a new way to spread fake news on a much more massive scale. When the internet was created for the public, anyone who had a computer with internet access could access any information in the digital world, true or trashy information. At the same time, technological innovations and lower prices have made access to people wider. Information on the internet is becoming a new way to promote products for everyone. This virtual world then increases the motivation to provide fake news to the public [56]. The internet is now funded by advertisers, whether individual, private, or government, to carry out persuasion and propaganda to convey information to digital citizens.

American government coalition motivated Iraq in 2003 as part of the post 9/11 'Resistance against Terror'; the News York Times published a series of articles including on accounts that were never independently verified informing a camp where 'biological weapons' produced in Iraq.' from 2003 – 2011. The article written by reporter Judith Miller that contains false information about weapons of mass destruction can be said to be among those that have had major consequences for America. This quote was used by the George Bush Jr. administration as one of the reasons for invading Iraq [51]. In 2004, media such as The New York Times issued a statement apologizing for the reporting of weapons of mass destruction. The editorial board admits the story of biological weapons in Iraq is a pattern of misinformation [57].

The Civil War in Syria in 2011, which until now has led to an information war, were launched in conjunction with armed hostilities in Syria. This has led to the spread of false information through social media aimed at discrediting one another. Bashar Assad, for example, accused Amnesty International's 2017 report of false information. Amnesty International launches a 'campaign of extrajudicial executions in Syrian prisons by Assad's middlemen. From 2011 to 2015, as many as 13,000 people who opposed the Assad government were secretly hanged in the report. Also, the use of a chemical attack killed 89 people. However, collaborative forensic reporting The New York Times investigated Assad's claim and concluded that the government had indeed dropped a chlorine bomb on a building in the apartment [58]. In 2013, the Australian media published a fake press release that published an article about ANZ bank withdrawing $1.2 billion in funding for Whitehaven Coal's flagship mining project. The press release that appeared to be from ANZ bank was written by anti-coal campaigner Jonathan Moylan and directed the media to an executive. Moylan replaced the executive's phone number with his own. As a result of this news, Whitehaven Coal's shares fell 6% and lost $300 of the company's value [59].

In the United States 2016, in the days before and after the US presidential election, false information circulated during the election describing a child abuse ring that Hillary Clinton allegedly presided. It led to the shooting of a rifle at a restaurant by a believer. Meanwhile, Facebook also claims a massive operation cost $100,000 to advertise on Facebook during the two years preceding the election. The New York investigated and conducted research revealing that Russian and Indonesian operators on Facebook used "fake Americans" profiles which were used in the form of bots to post "anti-Clinton" campaign messages [60]. The Brexit issue that developed in the UK took on the same pattern as in America. Ahead of the referendum, Brexit supporters on Instagram were five times more active than usual in campaigning to leave the European Union. This pattern also occurs on Twitter, with various foreign accounts and bots appearing tweeting support for the UK to leave the European Union to change public opinion [61].

Pakistan's Defence minister issued a retaliatory warning to Israel for sending counter-weapons in 2016. This was after a fake news website that reported Israel had threatened Pakistan with nuclear weapons. The Pakistani Defence Minister later tweeted," Israel's Defence Minister threatens nuclear retaliation by assuming Pakistan has a role in Syria". Upon identification, the Israeli Defence Minister tweeted, "The report referred to by the Pakistani Defence Minister is completely false," [62]. In 2017, a survey conducted on 2000 samples three months before the presidential election in Kenya in August 2017 found that 90% of respondents saw fake news, with 87% of people saying they had seen 'deliberate fake news', this election season, a lot of false information has sprung up in popular social media platforms to persuade voters, thereby causing fear and information bias to influence perceptions and support [63]. The national elections of France and Germany in 2017, in, there were attacks on fake news. British newspaper Independent reported on an Oxford study that found a quarter of political stories shared in France were fake news. This data was obtained based on the collaboration of thirty-seven news organizations and technology partners to crosscheck, verify and refute fake news ahead of the vote. In Germany, it is different from the 2016 US election. The election campaign for the majority of voters is not affected by fake news. The German parliament continues to impose fines of more than $50 million on Facebook and other social media companies that do not immediately remove illegal content [64].

All over the world have felt the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic from 2019 to the present. The attack, exacerbated by the increasing infodemic about the coronavirus. The WHO Director, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, called for resistance to the endemic himself, who revealed that the spread of fake news was as dangerous as the SARS-COV-2 virus. YouTube reports that around 23% - 26% of YouTube videos are misleading regarding the spread of false information about COVID-19 [65].

Facebook reported that during March and April 2020, it had put warning labels on around 90 million contents related to COVID-19 misinformation such as fake drugs, anti-vaccine propaganda, and various conspiracy theories related to coronavirus. Because fear, racism, stigma produces unconstructive behaviour and even threatens. At the beginning of the pandemic, there was a phenomenon of panic buying, self-relieving tools, and buying food products at the start of a pandemic. Some other false information resulted in the public perceiving a conspiracy theory and ignoring Health protocol. Even worse, infodemics can also lead to mistakes by the government in taking a strategy to combat the pandemic [61].

Advances in media technology have increased the dissemination of information while democratizing global consumption. There are tangible benefits associated with direct access to information. Information dissemination allows ideas to be shared and links areas previously not covered by mass media access. New media platforms make this possible. However, in a largely ported and advertising-driven media, it profoundly affects the way the media evolves over time. The proliferation of fake news is one of the results. Although the existence of fake news is nothing new, the speed at which it is spread and its global reach are different from that of previous eras. Fake news exists in the same context as real news on the internet. The problem seems to be that it is increasingly difficult to distinguish which news is real and which is fake.

5. CONCULSION

Along with the development of technology, the spread of fake news is becoming more massive. The influence of technology or media is enormous on how fake news spreads in society. Technology also affects the cost of spreading false information. In other words, technology becomes a deterministic factor in the dissemination of fake news. In addition, fake news is only being able to spread by elite groups. However, now, everyone can be spreading a piece of fake news. Apart from that, nothing has changed from the function of fake news, namely as a propaganda tool by manipulating information for a particular purpose.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Tracing Power Relations in Campus Initiations Program

Tabah Maryanah 1,*

[1] Department of Government Sciences, Universitas Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia
*Corresponding author. Email: tabah.maryanah@fisip.unila.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to discover what knowledge gives rise to the discourse of the campus initiations program and trace the power relations in it. The study used Michel Foucault's concept about discourse and power. Discourse is produced by a particular knowledge. There are power relations in discourse. Power operates through three mechanisms, namely the hierarchical observation, the judgment of normality, and the examination. Data was collected through focus group discussions, interviews, observations, and documentation. Data were analysed using critical discursive analysis with archaeology of knowledge and genealogy of power from Michel Foucault. The results showed that the campus initiations program emerged because of the knowledge that new students were immature and not yet independent students but entered the foreign world, namely universities. New students need to be given the right information and provisions in order to adapt to their new environment quickly so as to successfully complete their studies. This is what makes it is always held every year. There are power relationship between new students and other academic community. The power operates with the rules made by the organizing committee. New students are under the supervision of the organizing committee and will be punished if they violate the rules or are found guilty by the organizing committee. The violence that occurs in it is part of 'the regime of truth'. The production of violence is a normal practice. Unfortunately, such violence has such a negative effect on new students and institution that violence must to be eliminated.

***Keywords**: "power relations", "discourse", "disciplinary power", "campus initiations"*

1. INTRODUCTION

Violence is one of the important issues in the study of conflict as well as in political science. In conflict studies, when conflict is experiencing high escalation, conflict is often accompanied by violence. Clashes between police and demonstrators, fights between villages, student clashes, bombings, and so on occurred during a high escalation of conflict. Political practices in formal political areas are also often marred by acts of violence. Power struggles, for example, often result in war, assassinations, riots, violence in elections or other acts of violence. Violence also often occurs in the implementation of development programs [1]. (Triono, 1999). In addition to occurring in formal regional politics, violence also occurs in political practices in everyday life. For example, sexual violence, domestic violence, violence in the process of education in formal educational institutions, and so on.

Violence in education in Indonesia is quite high. According to the results of the Program for International Students Assessment (PISA) research in 2018 that 41.1% of students in Indonesia admitted to having experienced bullying [2]. This figure is very far above the average of member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which only reached 22.7%. The high bullying rate makes Indonesia ranks fifth highest out of 78 countries as the country with the most students experiencing bullying.

Some of the violence on higher education institutions occurs in campus initiations program activities. Records [3] in the space of five years, namely from 2000 to 2015, there were at least 10 cases of violence in campus initiations programs, resulting in death. [4] also noted that there was some heartbreaking violence in the campus initiations program. The form of violence at Surabaya State University (Unesa) that new students was snapped by senior students for not wearing belts in September 2020. Violence at Khairun University, Ternate in August 2019, new students were ordered by senior students to drink water in the glass and spit it out again into the glass. That means students who drink in the second and so on drink water that has been mixed with the saliva of previous students. Violence at Makassar Hasanuddin University (Unhas) that occurred in August 1996, senior students kicked with shoes, slapped, pushed, and cut hair to injure the head of new students.

Violence also occurred at the University of Lampung (Unila) during the basic education of the Student Activities Unit of nature lovers 'Cakrawala' in September 2019 which resulted in a new student dying due to violence by senior students [4]. Violence in the campus initiation program that recently occurred in Sebelas Maret University (UNS). New student who attended the Student Regiment's education and training even died in October 2021 due to violence committed by senior students [5].

So much violence that occurs in the implementation of campus initiations programs and even some of the resulting in new students dying is very concerning. Violence in campus initiations programs is also counterproductive to the purpose of held the campus initiations program itself.

Violence in the process of education in formal institutions has been widely researched from various aspects. Such as sexual harassment [6], gender-based violence [7], gender-based violence and sexual harassment at universities [8], violence against black students (Mustafa, 2017), violence experienced by indegeneous students [9], symbolic violence [10], the relationship between violence and education [11] and efforts to overcome violence in the world of education [12].

Violence in the educational process in formal institutions takes various forms. such as sexual harassment (Fredrik Bondestam and Maja Lundqvist, 2020), gender-based violence (Licia Bosco Damous and Colette Guillop´e, 202), gender-based violence and sexual harassment in universities (Paredes MM, Miño SV, Hernández RS 2021), violence against black students ((Mustafa, 2017), violence experienced by indigenous students (Gordon, et all, 2018), symbolic violence (Murat Ergin, Bruce Rankin & Fatoş Gökşen, 2018), the relationship between violence and education (Conrad Hughes1, 2019) and efforts to overcome violence in education (Meredian Alam, 1999).

The above research looks more at violence in college education with a focus on violence. Violence is seen as an empirical act in order to grab the interests of the perpetrator. Violence is not seen as part of a 'regime of truth'. This research will emphasize how power/knowledge relations in the educational process, especially in campus initiations programs, are produced and how power operates. It is at this point that the uniqueness of this article can be found. Based on differences and uniqueness with previous research, the purpose of this article is to analyze how power/knowledge relations and how power operates.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Power is strongly related to knowledge and cannot be separated albeit semantically [13]. Human knowledge forms a regime of power through the mechanism of discipline and the imposition of norms of behavior. Knowledge also determines how humans become subjects through the truth produced by discourse. Thus it is discourse that determines the subject, not the other way around, the subject that determines the discourse. Since power cannot be separated from knowledge, it is not something, not control over a set of institutions, or a hidden pattern of history, so the most important thing is to discover how it operates.

To discover how power operates it is necessary to isolate, identify, and analyze the network of relationships that create political technology. Political technology in the context of this power is called disciplinary power (). Disciplinary power develops and operates through three main mechanisms [14], namely:

1. Hierarchical observation, i.e. the ability of those responsible to observe the entire range of their surveillance in one glance.
2. Judgment of normality, namely the ability to determine who is normal and who is not, and to punish those who violate norms. This norm is divided into three dimensions, namely time, activity, and behavior. Norms in the time dimension for example if someone is late. Norms in activity for example if someone does not pay attention. While norms in the behavioral dimension, for example, if someone does not behave properly.
3. Examination, i.e. observation examines people and their assessment according to the norms in the three dimensions above. This mechanism makes use of hierarchical observations and uses knowledge to determine the standard of normality, what is assumed to be true, in all areas of life.

This understanding of the power network can be used to understand the operation of power in social institutions at the most routine daily level, such as educational institutions, religious institutions, and correctional institutions.

Power is not limited to political institutions such as the state, bureaucracy, military or political parties. But power has a direct and creative role in social life. Therefore power is productive. Power is productive when disciplined technology creates permanent links to certain institutional frameworks. This productive power is a positive aspect of power.

Power is multi-directional and operates from the top down and from the bottom up. Although power is at its peak when it is in certain institutions such as schools, prisons or hospitals. However, this does not mean that power is a superstructure or quality of an institution.

Power is the general matrix of power relations in a given society at a given time. There is no one outside this matrix, and no one above it. Prisoners and wardens are subject to the same disciplinary and supervisory procedures practiced in prisons, and act within the true confines of prison architecture. Likewise in educational institutions, all academics are subject to the same disciplinary and supervisory procedures.

While all are trapped in a web of power relations, there is also rule and domination: wardens still have certain advantages under prison rules, as do those who are in charge of them and those who design prisons. Thus, domination is not the essence of power. Domination does exist, but power is also applied to the rulers and not only to the ruled. Power is exercised and not held. In other words, it is absolutely not important to measure strength, or try to find it.

The most important question is how power acts and what it produces. Power, among others, produces obedience, discipline, systematic knowledge of prisoners, which in the context of this research is about the campus initiations program for new students.

3. METHOD

This research is qualitative research. Data are collected through focus group discussion (FGD), interviews, observations, and docentation. FGD is carried out on new students in the class of 2019. Interviews are conducted on new students, senior students, lecturers, and employees who know or witness campus introduction activities. Observations were made at the time the campus initiations program in 2019 was implemented. For convenience the informant details the research location, college institution, and informant are kept secret. The data was analyzed using critical discursive analysis using archaeological methods of knowledge and genealogy of power from Michael Foucault. Archaeological methods are used to discover how campus initiations programs become accepted truths. Power genealogy methods are used to discover how campus initiations programs are normalized.

For reasons of convenience of the informants, the details of the research location, higher education institutions, and informants are kept secret.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 *Campus initiations program As A Discourse*

This section describes how campus initiations programs are accepted as a truth that we accept or become discourse. Discourse is the system that makes up the way we perceive reality. Discourse is associated with power relations [15]. In other words discourse is a statement that we accept the truth, both we agree and we criticize. One accepts a discourse, although sometimes also criticizing, always in it contained a power relationship.

Campus initiations program is an annual routine activity organized by universities in Indonesia, both public and private universities. This program is carried out nationally based on guidance from the ministry of education. No official documentation has been found since when the program began but it can be ascertained that in the 1970s this program has been implemented. Each college and from year to year, this program has different designations.

This program aims to provide debriefing to new students in order to more quickly adapt to the campus environment. In addition, to prepare new students through the transition process into mature and independent students. Another goal is for new students to successfully pursue education in college. This program is a momentum for new students to get the right information about the education system in universities both academic and non-academic fields [16].

Based on the document of the Director General of Learning and Student Affairs About the General Guidelines for the Introduction of Campus Life for New Students (PKKMB) in 2019 it is known that the campus initiations program was implemented because of the knowledge that new students are still unfamiliar to the new campus. Because new students are still unfamiliar to the new campus is believed to hinder the adaptation process. So that new students can quickly adapt to their new campus, a campus initiations program is held.

The Document of the Director General of Learning and Student Affairs also states that new students are immature and not yet independent human beings. This assumption according to the authors is related to the age of new students who are on average 17 years old, an age that is just about to enter adulthood. New students are considered as human beings who have not been independent related to the education system undertaken while in senior high school. The education system in senior high school still uses the classical system. The classical system makes all students go to education together and take the same subject matter. While the education system in college uses a credit system. Credit systems allow a person to complete his or her education faster or later. For students who excel in the academic field will be able to complete their education faster than their friends. Conversely, students who have poor academic achievement will be slow to complete their studies. The differences in the education system in senior high school and in college make campus initiations programs an accepted truth.

In addition to the above knowledge, the knowledge that understanding a person's situation and condition will be able to support the success of studies also affects the campus initiations program to be an accepted truth. Various kinds of knowledge above make the Director General Learning and Student Affairs have confidence that the campus initiations program will support the education process so that new students succeed in studying in college.

Another knowledge that drives campus initiations programs into accepted truth is that the right information will allow one to take appropriate action as well. The right information can also encourage new students to make the right learning plans and strategies. As the name suggests, the campus initiations program provides a variety of information, both academic information and non-academic information at the college concerned. Thus, through the new student campus initiations program will get the right information about the new campus. This knowledge is what prompted The Director General of Learning and Student Affairs to establish that this campus initiations program is a momentum for new students to get the right information about the education system in universities both academic and non-academic fields.

Based on the objectives of the organization, the campus initiations program becomes very strategic for new students and educational institutions. Through this program students get various information about the world of higher education on campus. With this information, new students can recognize the fundamental difference between secondary education that has just been completed and the education in college to be pursued. Based on information from this program, new students can start designing strategies on how to complete their education in college as well as how to live a student role. For institutions, this program can be a momentum to socialize the values embraced and help students plan strategies, activities, and determine the roles that will be chosen by new students.

The brief illustration above shows that the campus initiations program for new students becomes a discourse. As a discourse, the campus initiations program becomes a regime of truth in college. As a truth regime, the campus initiations program is considered important to always be implemented in welcoming new students every year. Higher education campuses in Indonesia, both private and state campuses, organize campus initiations programs every time new students come. New students follow the campus initiations program at their respective colleges.

4.2 Power Operations in Campus initiations program

Discourse on campus initiations programs will be understandable if it is associated with power relations. As previously written, power operates through three main mechanisms: observation of hierarchy, judgment of normality, and examination. The campus initiations program gave rise to the classification of organizing committees and participants of the activity. College leaders, lecturers, senior students, and other elements of the academic community become the organizing committee. New students as participants. Campus initiations programs also make students classified into new students and senior students. These classifications form a system or power relationship. Political relations between college leaders and other academic community and new students that cause the leadership of the college and other academic community, as the organizing committee of the campus initiations program, has power over new students.

Power in this context is not coercive, open is also passive. Power comes through normalization. Normalization is disciplining. Normalization makes discourse or knowledge as something normal or something to be done so that the indicated or controlled subject feels not forced to do so. The organizing committee of the campus initiations program is considered normal to know more about the campus. Senior students, who are also the organizing committee, will determine the standard norms in the campus initiations program. Senior students also determine whether a freshman's actions are considered right or wrong. Senior students also determine the punishment if the freshman violates the norm or is considered wrong.

Based on information obtained through norms in the Campus initiations program in 2019 more applicable to new students. In the time dimension, new students must be present on time at each activity. New students must also be on time in collecting tasks given by senior students. In the activity dimension, senior students arrange the clothes that new students must wear and assign assignments to new students. The standard male student dress code on Mondays was white long-sleeved hems, black trousers, black lengths, black belts, and black fantovel shoes. Standar norma berpakaian mahasiswa perempuan pada hari Senin adalah hem lengan panjang berwarna putih, rok panjang dengan model A berwarna hitam, dasi panjang berwarna hitam, ikat pinggang berwarna hitam, serta sepatu fantovel dengan model tertentu berwarna hitam. Mahasiswa perempuan yang mengenakan penutup kepala juga harus berwarna hitam (FGD, 2019).

The standard dress norms of male students on Wednesdays are batik hem, black trousers, black belts, and black vantofel shoes. The standard dress code of female students on Wednesdays is batik, long skirts with black or dark A models, black belts, and vantofel shoes with certain models in black. Female students wearing head coverings must also be black (FGD, 2019).

Power operations in the dimension of activity are also manifested in the creation of standards for the collection of senior students' signature collection norms. New students are required to collect the signatures of 250 senior students, which then increases to 300 pieces. The activity of collecting such signatures was given a very short time, which is four days. Orders given on Friday, Wednesdays have to be collected. Saturday and Sunday are holidays (FGD, 2019).

Power operations in the behavioral dimension occur through the standard setting of norms of behaving for new students. Male freshmen should shave their hair short, no more than two centimeters. Women should not wear makeup during orientation. New students should respect senior students. For example by greeting or smiling to the senior student firstly (FGD, 2019).

Senior students monitor and supervise new students whether they follow the standard norms set by senior students or not. Freshmen who violate the norm standards will be punished by senior students. Forms of punishment can be punishments of entertaining nature such as singing or reading poetry. But there are often verbal punishments such as swearing and getting angry with loud noises. In addition, physical punishment such as push-ups, up and down stairs by squatting, beatings, ganging, kicking chairs that injure freshmen. Penalties for violations are also in the form of shoes thrown and books collection of senior students' signatures torn (FGD, 2019).

The violence that occurs in campus initiations programs becomes part of the truth regime in campus initiations program discourse. This is reinforced by the response given when there is criticism of violence on the grounds that these things have become traditions and habits in welcoming new students. There is no guilt or remorse for committing violence against new students (Interview, 2019).

Power is a productive arena, which produces something. The mechanism of operation of such power in to discipline against new students. Through various standards of norms, supervision, and examination is expected to emerge a body of new students who are disciplined and compact. Discipline by giving punishment is also a discourse because of the knowledge that punishment in the form of actions and speech is indeed considered a quick way to change a person's behavior [16]. In addition, there is a belief that the punishments can prepare the mentality of new students to accelerate the adaptation of new environments that are still foreign. This means that violence is committed in the framework of that truth.

Violence is already considered as part of the truth also found from the response of senior students, lecturers, and other academic community to the act of violence of senior students against new students. Some senior students who were interviewed stated that the acts of senior student violence in campus initiations programs are common, even the actions of senior students against new students in 2019 are much milder than in previous years. Other students say that it has become a culture in welcoming new students. An employee also stated that what senior students do to new students is a tradition, a habit that has been done over and over again. A lecturer also stated that what happened during the introduction of the campus was trivial and not serious. Many lecturers allow violence to happen repeatedly every year.

But keep in mind that discipline by senior students against new students by using violence has some negative side effects. First, the discipline by senior students against new students has participated in legalizing violence. As with FGD results, interviews, and observations, senior students commit many acts of violence against new students. The violence is in the form of psychic violence, verbal violence, even physical violence. Psychical violence occurred in the form that senior student threats not to be helped new students in taking care of a single tuition appeal (UKT) if not compliant. Another psychical violence is banning female students from wearing makeup. Verbal violence is carried out by senior students in the form of shouts, chants, and expressions of anger in a high tone, especially to new students who violate the rules or are considered wrong. Another form of verbal violence is abusive speech, such as 'pretentious', because wearing makeup and 'just take off hijab anyway photos on social media are also not hijab'. While physical violence committed by senior students is to check the bodies of female participants whether hiding beauty tools, even though it is done by the women's organizing committee. Other forms of physical violence are beatings, ganging, throwing with solid objects, kicking chairs that injure participants, push-up penalties, squatting street punishment from the first floor to the third floor.

Second, the discipline of violence has raised fear for new students against senior students. At the time of FGD, even 2019 students stated that new students were more afraid of senior students compared to lecturers. New students also feel uncomfortable being on campus during the campus introduction period and want to leave campus immediately after the lecture activities are completed. A further implication of fear as one of the results of a campus initiations program is that most students become afraid to express their opinions and take certain actions during the course of the course. This will hinder the self-development of new students and their succeed in pursuing education. Another serious effect is that when the following years the freshman has become a senior student will vent resentment to the new students. This will make violence passed down through the generations because it is considered part of the truth.

5. CONCLUSION

Campus initiations program is a discourse or a truth that is widely accepted in the world of education. In every discourse there is always a power relation. Discourse about campus initiations programs arises because of the knowledge that new students are immature and not yet independent students but enter foreign universities. Therefore, new students need to be given the right information and provisions in order to adapt to their new environment quickly so as to successfully complete their studies. This is what makes the campus initiations program always held every year, welcoming the arrival of new students. Through this program, new students get a variety of information about higher education on campus.

In campus initiations program power operated through hierarchical observation mechanisms, normality judgment through dimensions of time, activity, and behavior, as well as examination. During the campus initiations program, new students are bound by the rules made by the committee and are under the supervision of the committee. New students will be punished if they break the rules or are found guilty by the organizing committee.

The violence that occurs in campus initiations program is part of the truth regime. Violence in campus initiations program has short-term implications in the form of new students' fear of senior students and feeling uncomfortable on campus. While the long-term effects, can hinder self-development and success in the study of new students as well as endless revenge. This is counter-productive to the purpose of introducing the campus itself. Given the magnitude of the negative impact of violence in campus initiations program, both short-term and long-term, violence needs to be eliminated from campus initiations program.

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Transformation of Transmigration Areas as Ethnic Political Identity (A Study of Javanese Ethnicity in Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province)

Junaidi Junaidi[1,*] Suwarno Suwarno[2,] Frans Salsa Romando[3]
[1,2,3,] *Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung, Indonesia1*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: junaidi@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
The birth of Pringsewu district which is a transemigrant area on the island of Sumatra signifies the emergence of a new political movement characterized by ethnicity. Pringsewu Regency was born by ethnic immigrants without any community friction that led to violent conflict. Pringsewu Regency, which used to be a transmigrant area, was able to transform into an area that could be seen as a political identity owned by the Javanese. Therefore, the ability of ethnic Javanese who are transmigrants in building their own administrative area at the district level is interesting to study in the academic realm. The aim is to provide an overview of the success of ethnic Javanese in gathering political movements, so that they can establish Pringsewu district without physical violence. This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. This study results that the transformation of the Javanese ethnic movement in building and establishing Pringsewu Regency is an integrative form of Javanese ethnic political identity. Integration is created through social exchanges carried out between ethnic groups, especially Javanese and Lampung ethnic groups. Therefore, the birth of Pringsewu district is a manifestation of the transmigrant community movement in the transmigration area through the community integration instrument formed through social exchange.

Keywords: *Transformation, Transmigration, Political Identity, Javanese Ethnicity, pringsewu district.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Human migration seems to be a natural thing that is always done. The movement of humans or communities to an area is part of a way and a way to survive. In the reality of the history of the Indonesian nation, the displacement or migration carried out by the Indonesian people began normatively when the Dutch implemented ethical politics in the colonies, including in Indonesia [1]. This movement makes social changes occur in society [2] The application of ethical politics carried out by the Dutch at that time provided opportunities for population movement to all regions in Indonesia. One of the communities affected by ethical politics is the Javanese Ethnic community, who was moved to Lampung, Sumatra.

Basically, this displacement was initially shown as a way for the Dutch to contain upheaval on the island of Java at that time [3]. In addition, the Netherlands also needed workers to open plantations in other areas, including on the island of Sumatra. Thus, the Javanese Ethnic community was chosen as the workforce while at the same time holding back the upheaval of resistance on the island of Java, as well as implementing ethical politics on the other side [2]. After independence, this transmigration policy was still carried out by the Indonesian government. This policy applies nationally and is under the supervision of the Director General of Transmigration at that time. One of the policies is to continue to choose Lampung as a transmigration area outside Java [4]; [1]; [2].

The displacement of Javanese ethnicity to the Sumatra region had a major effect on the population in the Lampung area. This change in population has a major impact on the social dynamics of the community. This migration also has a direct impact on ethnic diversity and the increase in other ethnic groups in the Lampung Province area, so this has a huge impact on all lines of community life. In addition, the presence of ethnic immigrants who are able to adapt well in the transmigration area provides an illustration of the success in managing their transmigration.

The success of the province in managing its transmigration can be seen how the transmigrant community, who are migrants from outside the region, can acculturate and even assimilate with the immigrant population. In fact, it is able to create nuances of interdependence between different ethnic groups in society. In addition, demographically, the number of immigrants is much higher than the original population (see Pringsewu Regency Central Statistics Agency, 2019). Of course that's not all, success is not only related to demography, even in the political, economic, and other aspects, the transmigrant community has succeeded in developing itself.

One of the most visible successes from the displacement of ethnic and population populations overseas on the island of Sumatra, namely the formation of Pringsewu Regency as a regency which by name and ethnicity is mostly occupied by Javanese ethnicity. Thus, it is not uncommon to mention that Pringsewu Regency is a district owned by ethnic Javanese outside Java [5]. The existence of Pringsewu Regency, which by name and the majority of the population is identical with Javanese Ethnicity, provides a separate picture that, it is necessary to study the political identity of the Javanese Ethnic in Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province.

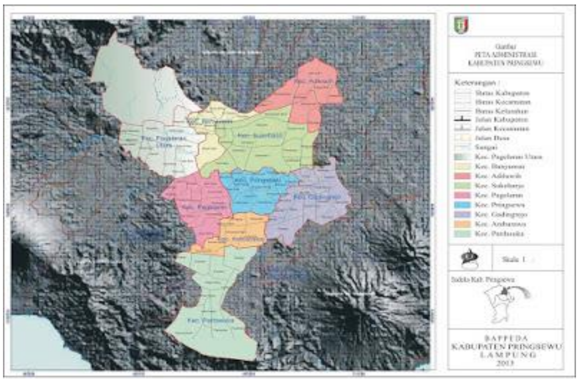

Figure 1 Map of Pringsewu . Regency
(Source: BPS Pringsewu Regency, 2020)

From previous studies on identity politics or on ethnicity, no one has been able to describe political identity from the perspective of identity politics. So far, the study of politics is more about the study of identity politics. Thus, previous political studies looked at the level of identity politics which were seen as political studies in the science of government or identity politics at a practical level (See [6]; [7]; [8]; [9]; [10]; [11]; [12]; [2]). Therefore, there are no studies of identity politics that discuss identity politics that is able to explain the transformation of transmigrant areas as the political identity of Javanese ethnicity as transmigrants.

In addition, in the study of transmigration, there has been no study of the transformation of the transmigration area that is able to give birth to a broader political identity. Previous studies only discussed transmigration at the level of dynamics and the transmigration process. In addition, it only discusses the dynamics of the life of the transmigrant community on a local and national scale (see [4]; [13]; [14]; [1]). Therefore, no one has studied transmigration in the realm of politics or political identity. Seeing this, a study on the transformation of transmigrant areas as an ethnic political identity really needs to be done in the field of social and political science. Thus, providing updates in social and political science studies.

Seeing this, a study of the transformation of transmigrant areas as a political identity is very necessary in social and political science. In addition, this study is also a study of migration (Transmigration). So that it provides updates in social and political science studies, as well as studies on social migration of the community, especially regarding transmigration studies.

2. METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method with case study analysis. The cases are analyzed on how the transmigrant community (ethnic Javanese) in the Pringsewu area was able to create an administrative area characterized by ethnicity or Javanese ethnicity, without losing the original identity of the area.

In addition, this study selected the Pringsewu Regency area because the area was a transmigrant area which later turned into an administrative district level area. In addition, this area is the only regency area that can be created by the transmigrant community movement which is directly supported by the original inhabitants of the transmigration area, namely the Lampung Ethnic. Therefore, this study focuses on how these different tennis movements can result in governance in Pringsewu Regency.

Sources of data in this study that comes from primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from the activities of collecting data sources directly in the field, such as interviews and observations. Interviews were conducted with a number of Javanese and Lampung ethnic groups from various regions in Pringsewu. In addition, interviews were conducted with several other ethnic groups as well as residents from other districts as a comparison and to strengthen the conclusions from the interviews. Interviews with ethnic Javanese, Lampung, other ethnic groups (Sunda, Bali, Palembang) or residents of other districts were conducted in an unstructured manner until the data sought was saturated. Interviews were conducted regarding how the dynamics of transmigration and their political views on the ability of Javanese ethnicity to form an administrative area at the district level in the transmigration area.

Observational data collection was carried out by making observations at the center of government, as well as several indigenous areas, namely the Lampung ethnicity and the immigrant population, namely the Javanese ethnicity. things that are analyzed from the results of this observation, namely about how the symbols and jargon of the district of Pringsewu. Then how about the customary process, economic transactions, to the farming style of the people in the Pringsewu district. This is done to conclude the extent of acceptance of indigenous and immigrant ethnic groups in Pringsewu district.

Then, in this study an analysis was also carried out on documentation data (photos, pictures, books, regional profiles, books, journals, videos, etc.) obtained related to the dynamics of the integration of migrant areas, and documentation related to the formation of transmigration areas, as well as documentation related to the regional archives of the pringsewu district.

This research is also supported by quantitative data obtained from secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Pringsewu Regency. Apart from that, data were also collected from previous studies that had been conducted previously in several areas in Pringsewu Regency. and other supporting data. Data analysis in qualitative research will take place simultaneously with other parts of the development of qualitative research, namely data collection and writing of findings.

A research certainly requires research data that meet scientific criteria in the form of valid, reliable and objective. So in this study, always check repeatedly and ensure that the research data is in accordance with or in line with the concepts and theories used. Meanwhile, to get the validity of the data, it is done by using the triangulation method, both from informants, data sources, data collection techniques, and research instruments such as descriptions of research in the field. Also, researchers need to test validity with informants to triangulate interview data with field observations. After all these processes have been passed, the data is considered valid when there is no difference between what was reported or written by the researcher and what actually happened to the object of research [15]

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Dynamics of Transmigration Community Development in Pringsewu District

The first transmigration occurred in 1905 when the Dutch came to power in Indonesia. The area where the Transmigrants came first was the southern part of Sumatra, precisely in the area of Lampung Province now. At that time, the first ethnic group to transmigrate was the Javanese who were placed in the Gedong Tataan area, Pesawaran Regency, Lampung Province before Indonesia's independence. The arrival of the transmigration was a manifestation of the politics of return (ethical politics) of the Dutch kingdom to their colonies, including the Dutch East Indies, Indonesia today. The transmigrant communities were originally brought in by the Dutch East Indies government to open plantation land as well as as labor workers in the transmigrant area [15]; [2].

In its development, the transmigration program was stopped by the Dutch East Indies government, but was resumed due to the economic crisis that caused riots on the island of Java in 1937 [15]. In fact, one of the informants explained that the initial relocation of residents (transmigrants) was done to break the power of Prince Dipenogoro's followers who at that time were fighting against the Dutch East Indies government [3].

Figure 2 Pictures of the arrival of Javanese Ethnic transmigration
(Source: https://www.pringsewukab.go.id/pages/sejarah-kabupaten-pringsewu accessed on August 26, 2020).

From the first exodus, then continued with the next transmigration program. Where the spirit of the first movement to provide workers on the plantations of the Dutch then turned into a population movement with the spirit of equality and prosperity during the Old Order and New Order administrations [15]. In addition, community mobility has begun to develop, in Java, causing non-formal migration to occur. This type of transmigration is a voluntary migration, in which the arrival of the migrant community is carried out of their own volition (swakarsa transmigration), which in its development continues to increase in number [16]. Especially young people who have the passion to find work. This of course causes migration to continue to occur, thus contributing to increasing the number of Javanese in the Pringsweu area, Lampung Province [3].

The arrival of Transmigration, either formally or on an initiative, certainly has an impact on the indigenous people. Ethnics who were originally laborers or workers in the plantation area of the Dutch and on plantations or agriculture belonging to the indigenous people, turned into a community that has resources. Indeed, in historical reality the Javanese had land that was given by the government at that time. But of course not many and limited owned by ethnic Javanese who follow the trend of formal migrants. Therefore, these self-sufficient transmigrations certainly have the land from their hard work. Either through buying or giving in return for their services. Thus, it can be ascertained that the ownership of these resources is purely due to their hard work in working and trying [17].

From the ownership of resources in the form of land, they are able to survive without being laborers. With the ownership of the land, they also have more income and are able to survive in the Pringsewu area. So, because they are able to survive and adapt to their new environment, it makes them change in their old social life, and survive with their new social life [18];[19];[2] .

In addition, the informant said that the social life of the Javanese Ethnic community is growing rapidly. The development process began when the Lampung Ethnic community continued to employ Javanese Ethnics. Interaction occurs internally, not only through the relationship between workers and landlords. The relationship developed into the social life of the two ethnicities. The relationship that exists is not only when the Javanese are working on the land owned by the Lampung Ethnic, but has entered the social and cultural sphere. By that tap, the acculturation of the two ethnicities occurred, so that in its development, the relationship between landlords no longer existed, but developed into a relationship of co-workers who need each other [17] [5]; [18]; [19]; [2]

This certainly makes social, cultural, economic, and political changes occur in the Pringsewu area. Of course the change occurred because of a mutual understanding that was not written and developed without them realizing it. This change occurred through the existence of social exchanges between the Javanese ethnic community and the indigenous ethnic group. Of course, the exchange has the same value to be exchanged. That is, the interests obtained and expected are balanced, both material interests such as goods and services, or immaterial such as social values [20]; [21]; [22]; [23] [2].

3.2. The Integrative Reality of Ethnicity in Pringsewu

The presence of transmigrants from other islands to Lampung Province generally provides opportunities for social change between different ethnic groups. This change occurred due to the ability of the migrant community to adapt in their new area as a group of migrants characterized by transmigrants. In addition, the openness of perspective of the indigenous ethnic community, namely Lampung provides an opportunity for the creation of a multi-ethnic society with an integrative pattern (Observation July 1, 2020).

The integration of the community in the Pringsewu area illustrates that the existence of ethnic groups in Pringsewu Regency which is multi-ethnic can be seen from the differences and diversity in this region. Where these differences can also be seen from differences in culture, religion, language, relations, traditions, group residence, and physical appearance [20]; [21]; [22]; [23];[19]. In addition, BPS data (2000) which is reinforced by researcher observations (2020) shows that the ethnic groups in the Pringsewu area consist of Javanese, Sundanese, Lampung, Balinese, Batak, Palembang and a small number of ethnic groups. others from outside Lampung Province. In addition, the existence of areas characterized by native villages such as Pardasuka (Lampung) and Gadingrejo (Java) shows ethnic diversity in Pringsewu Regency.

The ethnic diversity certainly has an effect on multi-ethnic areas, such as Pringsewu. However, when a more dominant positive effect occurs, it is certain that the people in the area are able to integrate well. This ability to integrate will give birth to a new identity that can be grouped into new ethnic groups originating from the same area. Of course that identity is raised and accepted as a distinct characteristic [24]. In the reality of the people in Pringsewu, claims of origin that do not reveal where their ethnic origin is when they are asked where they come from by others, shows that they are able to group them on the basis of the place where they live and develop [25].

Recognition as above certainly raises an identity of community groups whose purpose is to unite each other between groups, so that it will lead to an interaction relationship that results in an understanding of shared norms and values. These values and norms are certainly not always in the form of new values and norms, but also the values and norms held by each ethnic group that are adopted and carried out by other et [21]. Things like this are certainly found in the research area inhabited by indigenous ethnic groups. The initial development of values and norms originates from the original ethnicity, but develops into new values when ethnic immigrants develop into the majority ethnic in the area. This can be seen from the language and marriage customs, where the ethnic groups in the region use a new method of reception without leaving their original characteristics, such as how to dress and talk [26].

The emergence of new norms and values also shows the occurrence of integration in an ethnically diverse society. This integration also proves that the people in the Pringsewu area can accept each other's differences. The acceptance of each other's differences certainly results in compromises as a middle ground, thus creating a peaceful society. Public peace is not obtained just like that, but there are unwritten agreements in society that run without realizing it. The form of this awareness is mutual acceptance with all the differences brought by each ethnic group, which are then merged into one so as to produce a common consensus in the form of integration [2].

3.3. Social Exchange as a Process in Creating Integrative Space

The presence of different ethnicities in the Pringsewu area raises the dynamics of community development. This dynamic gave birth to integration between immigrant ethnic groups (Javanese ethnicity) and indigenous ethnic groups (Lampung ethnicity). Although the two ethnic groups are culturally different, they can live side by side with each other. This can be seen in the Paraduka area, which is the original village of the Lampung ethnic community. Where this village is able to show that integration occurs in their community. Evidence of their integration is mutual respect and regard for ethnic immigrants (Javanese ethnicity) as part of their community [5].

The above is certainly in line with the expression of [27], which explains that social integration functions to unite various cultural differences within ethnic groups. The goal is to create unity and cooperation between ethnic groups based on cultural norms ([2].

The existence of a common understanding of integration is certainly carried out through an ongoing process of interaction between members of the Javanese and Lampung ethnic communities. Through these interactions, changes that result in more integrative politics in society are maintained. The ability of the multi-ethnic community in Pringsewu to develop in an integrative way gives them the space to create a peaceful and peaceful society. This development is carried out dynamically following the direction of change in society. Therefore, with the continuous interaction process, the people in Pringsewu can continue to live in society and build patterns of social integration that can create order. Through social life, Javanese Ethnic communities can survive and live in transmigrant areas with the process of getting to know each other, forming social relationships, interacting with each other and producing values, norms, customs, traditions and cultures that they mutually agree on [27]; [2]). Thus, through a life that is built on the basis of the integration of inter-ethnic life, both Javanese and other ethnicities in the Pringsewu area produce a common consensus to reach an understanding to pursue a common goal.

In addition, Koentjaraningrat (1986) reveals that society is formed through a social environment that has its own characteristics. Each member of the community group will be met with various traits and behaviors of other members in the community [21]. In Pringsewu Regency, this is the case, although the majority of ethnic Javanese dominate this region, each member or community group has its own characteristics. This is certainly a difference as well as a challenge in an integrative society. However, the characteristics that produce differences are mutual understanding between members or community groups in Pringsewu Regency. This was achieved due to the adaptation and adjustment of every member of the community in Pringsewu Regency. Ethnic Javanese people who in the majority can understand other ethnicities that are different from their customs and culture as well as their life habits [25].

To continue to create balance, the multi-ethnic community in Pringsewu Regency continues to have reciprocal relationships. The goal is to create harmony, balance and peace between people of different ethnicities. Through the reciprocal activities of each ethnic member, both Javanese and other ethnic groups, they feel that they need each other. This reciprocal process is part of the model of social interaction, where reciprocal activities are part of the process of social exchange in society. Therefore, with this exchange, the needs in society can be achieved by each member of the community group [33].

In this social exchange, of course, every component in society can be used as a subject or object of exchange. Either the subject or object is an object or something else. The two certainly have a very clear relationship in the exchange process. Exchange is not only limited to a relatively small social aspect, but also in a wider realm, including identity politics. In addition, the exchanged subjects do not limit themselves to the exchange model or the object of exchange, so that in the exchange process there are social values embedded in each exchanging subject, so that these social values bring benefits (benefits) for the ethnic groups in the community. Pringsewu, including in terms of politics [5]. The benefits of social exchange based on social values can certainly be in the form of short-term or long-term exchanges [28]; [29];[30];[31].

In fact, Ritzer (2012) states that social exchange is not only carried out in the economic aspect, but also in the power aspect [34]. So, this certainly has implications in the political field. Of course, if the exchange is used in a political context, it will produce less friction, because the exchange occurs voluntarily and without coercion [19]). Therefore, social exchange in society can be used as an interaction process that can generate political benefits between the people who carry out the exchange.

In addition, the communities in Pringsewu carry out exchanges with other ethnic groups in the simplest terms, such as giving something from plantation products to, for example, not only to the same ethnic group as themselves. But also to a different ethnic group from him. Of course, in an activity like this, the reward given by each individual is different, the person who gives it gets trust or reciprocity of social value, while the person who gets the gift gets the object he needs. In an exchange process like this, both parties who exchange mutually gain profits for themselves [33].

The concept of social exchange is a process in forming a space for social integration in society. Where the exchanged ethnic groups carry out social processes in interacting in a way that they think is acceptable in the community. The rewards in the exchange process are perceived as a reward between the ethnic groups who make the exchange. Thus, at the same time it will strengthen social ties in relations between communities and create a sense of mutual understanding ([32]; [19]. With these strong ties, the Javanese and other ethnic groups have merged by reducing the gap between ethnicities, making it easier to achieve goals, including political goals.

Therefore, social exchange is used as a social tool to achieve a desired outcome peacefully. Thus, through the process of social exchange that is carried out voluntarily, it will form a community integration [33]. From the social integration resulting from these social exchanges, the Javanese were able to create political space for their ethnicity, resulting in a new administrative area. Where, those who were originally a third-class society were then able to proceed to become an ethnic group that was successful in the political field. The birth of Pringsewu Regency as a new administrative area for the Javanese Ethnic community can be used as an illustration of political success through the process of social exchange. This process can be claimed as a political identity that they can produce sociologically.

3.4. Integrative Politics as Javanese Ethnic Political Identity in Pringsewu District

The formation of the administrative area of the Pringsewu Government is proof that Pringsewu Regency was formed because of the integration between different ethnic groups. This is because, Pringsewu Regency is occupied by people who previously transmigrated from other ethnically different areas, one of which was the Jaw Ethnic [2]. The development of Pringsewu Regency as one of the areas occupied by the Javanese ethnicity in the majority. Then their ability to organize their identity so as to form a new political power, proves that they are able to adapt to their environment, so that the adaptation results provide social change to the community [7].

The birth of Pringsewu Regency as an administrative area has become its own specialty for the Lampung Province. This is of course because Pringsewu Regency is the only area occupied by the majority of transmigrants and is able to establish an administrative area with a name identical to that of the transmigrant ethnic group. In addition, all research informants revealed that, when they were asked about what was known about Pringsewu District, they all answered with Javanese people. This information shows that Pringsewu Regency is indeed identical with the Javanese people who transmigrated to the Lampung Province.

The survival of Pringsewu as an administrative area which incidentally is an area that is synonymous with the name of Java is seen as a political victory for the Javanese people in the Pringsewu area. The establishment of Pringsewu which was carried out without violence or inter-ethnic conflict became a sign that integration in this region was well-rooted in all ethnic communities. The integration process is carried out in various ways, one of the approaches that has been carried out so far is social exchange between ethnicities. The social exchange approach has succeeded in providing a good integration effect in the Pringsewu area. From the results of interviews conducted with the Lampung ethnic who live in the Pardasuka Village area, it shows that the exchange of Javanese and Lampung ethnicities occurred. This exchange resulted in community integration. The exchange is not only about fulfilling economic needs, but also fulfilling the needs of values and norms that produce order and security between existing ethnic groups.

4. CONCLUSION

The political identity of Javanese ethnicity is formed through an integrative process of society, both Javanese and other communities. The discovery of this identity is certainly a long process. Social dynamics occur as part of the social integration process of society. The people of Pringsewu Regency find a model of social integration through a process of social exchange between Javanese and other ethnic groups. The success of integration obtained through social exchange produces political power that can be used as a vehicle to strengthen their position. The political power they get is maintained through symbols that contain integrative values. Of course, this form of integration is a manifestation of the compromise they most agree on together. Therefore, the social integration of Javanese ethnicity in Pringsewu district can be used as the political identity of the Javanese ethnic community.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The study of the political identity of the Javanese ethnic community is able to contribute ideas in mapping the form of Javanese ethnic political identity within a conceptual/theoretical framework. With this study, it is hoped that it will be able to provide its own discourse in the study of social change and sociology of politics. In addition, this study will give birth to similar studies that have novelty in the academic field.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments are given to the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung for their scientific support. Thanks are also given to research institutes and services at the University of Lampung for their financial support during this research.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Role of Digital Nomad in Supporting Tourism in Indonesia: Case Study Bali

Roby Rakhmadi[1,*]

[1,] *International Relations Department, Universitas Lampung*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: roby.rakhmadi007@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Tourism is an essential sector in Indonesia development which increase significantly in last years. It creates many opportunities for other fields to grow. Tourism can be one of the factors contribute for Indonesia wellfare. The advent of digital nomad which came from foreign countries can enforce the tourism sector in Indonesia especially Bali. The pattern in which tourist came and work virtually from the place they visited can be replicated in another province than Bali. So they travel along with the digitalization of their work to contribute in Indonesia economy indirectly.

Keywords: *Tourism, Digital Nomad, Digitalization.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Global tourism has grown dramatically over the last decade, and tourism has become one of the world's fastest expanding industries. International tourist arrivals climbed by 7% in 2017, reaching over 1.32 billion, an increase of 84 million over 2016. Tourism has also become a catalyst for global economic development by increasing the country's national GDP, hence producing job opportunities and income for citizens. According to UNWTO Highlights, tourism generated 1.6 trillion US dollars in 2017. [1]

Indonesia's tourism industry has grown dramatically as the number of international tourists visiting the country reached 14.04 million, an increase of 21.44 percent over the previous year. The number of international tourists continued to grow in 2018 and now stands at 15.81 million. In 2016, tourism generated a national revenue of 13.5 billion US dollars. National revenue from tourism came in second place, after crude palm oil (CPO), at US$ 15.9 billion. In 2017, faktanews mentioned that the country earned US$ 16,8 billion from tourism. [2] Tourism has been the primary sector of the Bali economy since a long time and able to stimulate other sectors. According to Trip Advisor, popularity of tourism in Bali has been surpassing London (second rank) and Paris (third rank) in 2017 as the world's most famous tourist destination. [3] In 2017 Bureau of Tourism Bali Province stated there are 5,697,739 foreign tourists came directly in Bali. [4]. In 2018 alone, a total of 6,070,473 tourists visited Bali, an increase of 6.54 percent from 2017. [5] Foreign visitors to Bali accounted for 38.4 percent of all foreign visitors to Indonesia in 2018.

The development of digital technology and information is critical to the global tourist industry's growth. The internet-based digital communication technology is frequently used for tourism development, particularly for tourism marketing, including promotion and transaction for tourism businesses. [6] [7] The advancement of digital communication technology via the internet has altered the marketing of transaction cycles that take place primarily between tourists and the tourism industry (business to customer) without the intervention of a middleman (travel agent) [8].

Not has the development of digital technology-aided and accelerated the provision of services to tourists, but it has also increased the accountability of service providers. Tourists can use digital technology to be effective and productive while visiting a tourist object. The internet may generate several career opportunities by forming varieties of freelancers such as writers, data entry operators, designers, and programmers. Additionally, long-distance work via the internet has altered the perspective of today's youth. They do not believe that a regular job is necessary, as freelance work can provide enough revenue to sustain their everyday lives. This type of scenario gets more prevalent due to the presence of tourists who are self-employed. These individuals are referred to as digital nomads.

The phrase "digital nomad" refers to those who do not dwell in one area for an extended period of time and work remotely via the internet. [9] These digital workers work in a variety of business areas utilizing only their smartphones and laptops. They must supply their own internet connection in order to perform their duties. These digital nomads can work from their hotels or apartments. Several of them, however, choose to work at coffee shops or restaurants, where they may enjoy the cuisine and landscape. That is one of reasons stourist destinations in Bali are densely packed with young people worldwide looking for restaurants and co-working spaces with free Wi-Fi.

Novriandi mentioned there are advantages of working as a digital nomad: [10] (i) Self-contained site,(ii) Ease of establishing a productive mood(iii) Unlimited Creativity; (iv) Flexible work hours and assistance for coworking spaces. The development results in the birth of a new tourism model called as Digital Nomads Tourism which merges both activities of digital nomads and tourism. According to Makimoto digital nomads are persons who do not require a fixed workspace or particular rooms to work; all they want is a high-speed internet connection to support them in their work. [11] Although their numbers are impossible to predict, they can reach 4.8 million in the United States. [12] Numerous experts forecast that the number of digital nomads will exceed 1 billion by 2035. [13] Ubud and Canggu are two of the most popular destinations for digital nomads worldwide [14]. Although digital nomad size and impact to local economies are currently modest, the tourism business targeting digital nomads is a new market potential that can not be ignored.

2. METHOD

This paper use a qualitative approach and literature study to get the final result. Literature study help analyze of the issue under investigation, analytical philosophical support, and information for research debate. [15]

This paper use descriptive method to get result of research. The source of data is conducted from a variety of publications, books, and authoritative news outlets in internet. This study was held from July-September 2021. It is hoped that this paper can become the basis for further research, both empirically, descriptively, and conceptually.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Nomadic Tourism

Nomadic tourism is a new style of tourism where visitors can stay in a tourist destination with secure and portable facilities within a certain period of time. In addition, nomadic tourism is a tourism activity carried out by tourists of a productive age between 35 and 55 years old, who have income and rely on the latest information. [16]

Through the Ministry of Tourism, Indonesia has launched a nomadic destination and tourism digitization program in 2018 as a quick effort to attract tourists. [17]

Development of the nomadic tourism ecosystem in Indonesia is divided into three types of nomadic tourists with the category of backpacker tourists. Backpacker tourists are identified as tourists who only rely on carrying a bagpack on each trip.But in nomadic tourism, the category of backpackers is very useful for the destination because this group of tourists uses digital technology on every trip. According Budiasa [18], there are three types of nomadic tourists, which is described as follows

(a) Glampacker, or referred to as a tourist in the category of' millennial nomad.These travelers are wandering around to see the' instagrammable' tourist spot worldwide, or tourists who take advantage of digitization to document travel moments in the Instagram and Facebook media. There are a total of 27 million people who have an affinity with Indonesia and are interested in backpacking, camping and nomadic tourism.

b) Luxpackers or tourists in the "luxurious nomadic" category; where these tourists wander around to forget the environment of their home regions by using online media facilities. There are 7.7 million tourists in this luxury packer category who are using certain travel booking facilities such as Conde Nest travel media, Expedia, booking.com, AirBnB, hotels.com, and Agoda.com.

c) Flashpacker, or digital nomad tourists, who stay temporarily in a place while working from anywhere. There are 5 million tourists in the flashpacker category who have an affinity to Indonesia and are interested in the nomadic digital world.In this category, the Canggu area in the North Kuta sub-district of Badung Regency-Bali won the title of "number 1 most popular digital nomadic in the world." Canggu was chosen with the title because it fulfills the requirements of providing tourists with peace of mind and facility of good internet access. Nomadic tourism in developing tourist destinations is divided into 3 parts, which are [19]:

(a) Nomadic Tourist Attraction is a form of attraction that provides entertainment or events for nomadic tourists. Entertainment attractions can be made from a variety of natural, artificial and event attractions. Examples of attractions in the form of events packed every month by the Badung regency to attract tourists to the destination.

(b) Nomadic Tourism Amenities (facilities required by nomadic tourists) provide accommodation in the form of a caravan, glamping, or home pod.

(1) Caravan can be moved whenever and placed in beautiful areas of tourist destinations.

(2) Glamping, which is a lodging facility in the form of a luxury tent with star hotel facilities, where the tourist is exposed to nature experience with luxurious service facilities.

(3) Home-pod is an accommodation facility in the form of egg-houses. This form is heavier and structurally stable than glamping, thus the length of stay in the home-pod can be longer than in glamping. In the North Badung (Plaga) area with more space and spacious land facilities, the nomadic facility category can be prepared.Nomadic facilities can also be set up in coastal areas for nomadic tourists who want maximum digital access with a beach view.

(c) Nomadic Tourism Access is the convenience of nomadic tourists traveling to their destination faster, such as using airplanes, ships, or helicopters. In the telecommunications access category; the Canggu, Badung area has been mentioned as a favorite destination as a nomadic digital destination with accessible Wi-Fi.

3.2 Bali as Hub of Nomadic Tourism

To maintain sustainable tourism, it is necessary to maintain visitor satisfaction, ensure positive experience, and raise tourist awareness [20]about tourism sustainability. [21] To ensure tourist satisfaction while accommodating the digital nomads tourist market, several factors such as the digital nomads tourist's characteristics, perception, and satisfaction with the Bali tourist destination must become requirements in order for them to choose Bali as their preferred tourist destination.

According to the foregoing, digital nomads have the potential to be a future part of Bali tourism, however no research on digital nomads tourism has been conducted in Bali or Indonesia.

Digital nomads are visitors who visit Bali in addition to enjoying the attractions and working without regard for space or time constraints and who are constantly on the go (nomads). Online business potential driven by the rapid advancement of information and communication technology, both in hardware and software. Famous coworking spaces in Bali include Hubud in Ubud (founded by Steve Munroe, Peter Wall, and John Alderson), Dojo Bali in Canggu (founded by Michael Craig), Outpost Canggu in Canggu (founded by David Abraham and Bryan Stewart), and Sanur Creative Hub in Sanur (founded by Alm. Arif "Ayip" Budiman). All of those locations were controlled by non-community members of Sanur, particularly Intaran village, but the majority were foreigners.

The possibility of establishing a new tourist attraction, called Digital Nomads Tourism, is achievable due to the tourism amenities given. These coworking spaces offer amenities such as high-speed internet, an excellent indoor and outdoor environment, meeting rooms, coaching rooms, a digital membership card, SuperPass access via phone (barcode scanning), mail address, storage lockers, and a Skype Booth. Additionally, they provide a variety of membership rates (daily, monthly, three monthlies, and hourly).

The benefits of a digital nomad lifestyle include independence from a fixed location, ease of getting in the mood to work, boundless creativity, flexible working hours, and support for coworking spaces.

Several qualities of digital nomads lead them to pick Bali as a destination, particularly Ubud and Canggu. Provide coworking and co-living space (accommodation). Consider individual circumstances, such as:

- The weather, owing to Bali's pleasant climate o Convenient access to tourist destinations o A diverse range of tourist attractions, including nature, cultural heritage, and hospitality
- Amenities encourage visitors to stay longer in a particular tourist region, such as lodging, food, and beverages.
- Involvement of tourism institutions that support tourist sites, such as security measures that provide travelers with comfort
- Environmental stewardship o Travel bureau, advertising, and marketing services
- Numerous unusual and non-existent events in their country of origin o Corporate incentives o Visit friends and relatives
- Present (Souvenir)
- Reasonably priced items.
- A lower cost of living o A more polite and welcoming community

3.3 Factors of Nomad Tourism

There are three factors that support the development of community-based digital nomad tourism: the entrepreneurial soul factor in the digital world, digital business nomad tourism factor as a new business alternative, and ease of business. Mental attitude, leadership, skills, enthusiasm, creativity and courage to take risks are some of the characteristics that entrepreneurs should have.[22]

The development of digital nomad tourism is influenced by three elements, such as digital nomad, online business, and entrepreneur in managing the business. A model can be drawn for a community-based development of digital nomad tourism are shown in

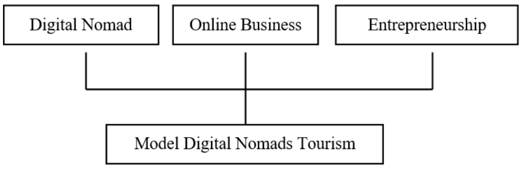

Fig. 1. A model of community-based development in digital nomad tourism.

The opportunity in developing coworking space is becoming a new potential business in tourism sector. The coworking space has been evolving since 2013 and grow rapidly with very potential market segment, even though due to the Covid19 pandemic causes challenges to their operational. By seeing the development of information and communication technology, this business will be more developed.

The young generation that dominates the Indonesian population has a potential market segment with the highest loading factor value with a percentage of variance for that factor is 21.169%, but still dominated by the ecclesiastical and not community based. Economic turnover will occur bigger in the village if management is done by local community (who lives in the location of this business). Moreover, it is managed by a cooperative based on family and cooperation.

Many businesses have begun to think of a place of business that requires a considerable investment beside the operating costs and maintenance required when setting up a place of business. On the other hand, it will provide the existing efforts to diversify its efforts into more promising efforts and future developments to grow rapidly. Coworking space should be able to accommodate the needs of workers such as comfortable space, office furniture, food and beverage facilities, and of course WIFI and other equipment

3.4 Destination Of Nomadic Tourism In Bali

3.4.1. Ubud

Foreign tourists are drawn to Ubud by the strength of art and culture in the community's daily life, which has helped foreign tourists feel at ease living in a characteristically Balinese town. [23] The natural beauty of the Ubud area has also attracted foreign tourists to extend their stay. Rice field terraces may also be visible in the Ubud area, facilitated by the surrounding green area, which enhances the rural atmosphere's charm. Ecotourism is particularly prevalent in the Ubud area, specifically the Monkey Forest, which attracts tourists.

Additionally, Ubud have a white water rafting experiences, a castle, a market, and numerous galleries, paintings, and museums. Additionally, Ubud is well-known as an artistic hotspot. Every night, traditional dance performances are presented in certain locations, which helps create a more exciting ambiance in the evening and attracts tourists who enjoy their time. Since the 1930s, the Ubud area has been popular with Western tourists. Walter Spies, a German painter, and Rudolf Bonnet, a Dutch painter, used to live in Ubud. They were welcomed by Cokorda Gede Agung Sukawati, a member of the Puri Agung Ubud community. Their painting collection is currently on display at the Puri Lukisan Museum.

3.4.2. Hubud

Hubud is a neighborhood in Ubud where digital nomads congregate and share workspaces similar to offices. Hubud provides high-speed internet access and a work environment that is conducive to collaborative work in small groups. It features beautiful rice field views as well as a fully air-conditioned meeting room equipped with an LCD projector and whiteboard. Hubud provides access to the Hubud online community, the H-pass discount card, a storage locker, a Skype room, and a canteen for digital nomads. Hubud serves as a co-working space, as well as a co-living and co-giving space. Hubud, as a co-living space, also provides housing and other amenities.

Hubud[23] also serves as a co-learning environment, hosting various programs aimed at expanding knowledge, facilitating professional advancement, and obtaining experience. It gives co-giving opportunities that mix social service and entrepreneurship to support Ubud's small businesses.

Co-giving programs enhance both business and community connection. Members of Hubud contribute to the co-giving program, which benefits the local community. Additionally, this program encourages members to develop new skills and information. Hubud has developed into a hub for the digital nomad community. They will earn friendship and experience in Ubud as a result of the connections they make. Hubud is also a hub for collaboration in the creative business sector.

3.4.3. Canggu

Canggu is a beach town in southern Bali surrounded by rice paddies. There are several well-known beaches in Canggu such as Canggu beach and Echo beach, which have excellent waves for surfers worldwide. Canggu has numerous excellent lodgings, ranging from star hotels to villas, non-star hotels, and homestays. Canggu is adjacent to Seminyak, which is known for its opulent shops and restaurants. Popularity of Canggu has grown in as a result of the growth of tourism in Kuta beach, Legian, and Seminyak. Many former residents of Kuta, Legian, and Seminyak now prefer to live in Canggu. They reasoned that prices in Kuta, Legian, and Seminyak were increasing recently. Canggu gained popularity as a result of the expatriates who influenced the development of the area. As a result, Canggu has grown swiftly and developed into a popular coastal tourist destination that retains a rural atmosphere compared to Kuta, Legian, and Seminyak.

3.4.4. Collaboration Between Dojo and Bali

Collaboration between Dojo and Bali in Canggu Dojo Bali is a well-known co-working place located near Echo Beach in Canggu.[23] Canggu's well-known status contributes significantly to Dojo Bali's popularity. Dojo Bali is synonymous with co-working Bali, where members cooperate and participate in activities. Dojo Bali co-working is a global and local community of individuals inspired to study and collaborate via the use of a shared workspace and high-speed internet connection.

Working in Dojo fosters an environment comfortable to productivity and provides ample opportunity for fresh air. As a result, digital nomads in Dojo gain experience networking and establishing businesses with other digital nomads. Dojo Bali is a two-story facility equipped with modern amenities such as six fiber optics, a private skype room, and an air-conditioned meeting room. Additionally, a swimming pool and tropical garden serve as a backdrop for this Dojo Bali co-working area. Additionally, Dojo Bali features a canteen and café with a variety of meal options. Similar to Hubud, Dojo Bali also offers co-living. Accommodation supplied by Dojo Bali is located approximately five minutes from the Dojo Bali and provides a temporary home for digital nomads throughout their stay in Bali. Dojo Bali's accommodations have been built to be as pleasant as private houses.

Based on the characteristics of digital nomad tourism that already exist in Bali and the benefits anticipated by digital nomad employees, this new type of tourism can be established outside of Ubud and Canggu. Other regions in Bali have the potential to create nomadic tourism due of the simplicity with which this lifestyle may be supported. Particularly in areas that have not been developed previously.

4. CONCLUSION

Digital nomad tourism that develops in Bali is complete with coworking, good weather, easy access, internet access, a variety of tourist attractions, beautiful natural attractions, culture and friendly local community, amenities, the involvement of tourism institutions that support tourist destinations, security of destination. Those aspects are able to lead the comfort, friendly natural environment, existence of travel agency services, and existence of special events that have never been encountered in their origin country. Three elements in this model are digital nomad, online business opportunities and a good entrepreneurial spirit for managers and supporters becomes the important things to develop this new tourism.

There are three factors; entrepreneurship in the digital era, alternative business opportunity, and ease of doing business will help the community develop this kind of tourism. Moreover, community-based management in business improve the welfare of the community and ensure the community still employed to get monthly income even in the new normal conditions of the Covid 19 pandemic. In the pandemic era this community help many people to get income.

Indonesia government can copy the pattern of digital nomad lifestyle in Bali and implement it in another area in Indonesia to improve tourism in Indonesia so the economy can develop as alternative sector for Indonesia's people. The success of digital nomadic tourism in Bali can be encouraged as different tourism which can catch tourist to come and enjoy the beauty of Indonesia. The existence of nomad digital in Bali help developed many places like Ubud and Canggu. This is the new potential of tourism which can be developed further since there are many spaces not functionally improved in other areas in Indonesia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank those who have helped the publication of this article. Especially for colleagues who have helped write and improve this article. Maybe next time we can work together again

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ATLANTIS PRESS

Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Economic Solidarity Through Women Moslem Organization in response to Covid-19 Pandemic (A Case *Muslimat NU* Organization at Pringsewu Regency/Kabupaten Pringsewu)

Fitrianita Damhuri [1,*] Meiliyana[2,] Gita Paramitha[2], S.Indriati Caturiani[2], Hana Soraya[2]

[1] *Women Empowerment & Child Protection Board of Lampung Province*
[2] *University of Lampung*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: fitri.damhuri@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

The covid-19 pandemics affects not only health system but also all sectors around the globe. All societies without exception facing challenging situation caused by the virus. Economic sector is one of the most affected in addition to health structure. The most concerned in the society is in the household level that they cannot afford for daily needs. This economic situation has forced women to get involved to fulfill family needs even play role as the head of the family since in every poverty, wherever worldwide, always illustrate females in the front.This article reveals the existence of Muslimat NU Organization offers an opportunity for women to activate an economic activities among women within the organization. The value of giving for charity (*sedekah/shodaqoh*) is the main motivation of their movement. Being women, moslems and actively engaged in moslem organization bring such advantages for them to build a network for their economic endeavor. Moreover, those economic activities contribute positively to deal with the economic impacts of covid-19 pandemic to household zone. The study was took place at Pringsewu Regency in Lampung Province which is third poorest region in Sumatera Island, Indonesia. The results of the research find that those activities potentially contribute to poverty alleviation in region thus should be supported by local government policies or programs.

Keywords: *women, organization, economic activity*

1. INTRODUCTION

Until the end of the 20th century, the problem of poverty was still a major issue throughout the world. For Indonesia itself, poverty is still a serious problem. Measurement of poverty in Indonesia is carried out by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) using the concept of the ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach) [1]. The number of poor people in Lampung in September 2019 reached 1.04 million people with most of them concentrated in rural areas, namely 13.96% while the rest were in urban areas as much as 8.60%. When viewed from the composition of the population in Lampung Province, it has not been balanced with the contribution of women to economic activities as measured by the contribution of women's income which is one of the indicators for the Gender Empowerment Index (IDG), which has only reached 29.33 percent.

On the other hand, there is still a fairly high gap between the participation of women and men in employment, one of which is represented by the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) indicator. LFPR is the percentage of the workforce to the number of people aged fifteen years and over [2]. In reality, it is undeniable that problems that often arise in families are caused by factors that have not been fully met. This economic factor then causes the role that should be supported by the husband to be assisted by a wife, or even the wife who acts as the "head of the family". The Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) which ranks 40 percent of the people with the lowest level of welfare based on the Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 146/HUK/2020 there are 132,684 female household heads out of a total of 999,769 poor household heads in Lampung Province or 13.27 percent.

Female heads of households bear economic responsibilities for their families, so that their participation in economic activities is very important for the welfare of their families. Another more fundamental problem lies in the dichotomous separation between the roles of men and women which is strongly contrasted with public and private roles. Patriarchal culture results in women being in a weak bargaining position. Therefore, gender mainstreaming in poverty reduction is an inevitable part.

Islamic teachings are more focused on binding humans to always obey the commands of Allah SWT and His Messenger and guide human life in various aspects of life, both with regard to the household and the community environment. In a household, husband and wife must be able to create tranquility, peace and prosperity for all family members. With the creation of comfort in the family, it is ensured that every family member can devote or donate their service to the community. Women play an important role in domestic life and Islam gives women the freedom to participate in society. Islam elevates the dignity of women in every development of the times [3].

Based on a pre-survey conducted in Pringsewu Regency, Muslimat Nahdatul Ulama (NU) of Pringsewu Regency as a community organization which is one of the Autonomous Body of Nahdatul Ulama which was established on March 29, 1946 is an organization whose priority program is women's economic empowerment. The participation of Muslimat NU in women's economic empowerment is expected to be a partner of the government in optimizing efforts to increase women's capacity and independence through a religious approach.

Taking into account the concentration of the poor who are mostly in rural areas, the almost balanced composition of the population between women and men and the large disparity in the contribution of women in the economic sector, empowerment of rural women is important for further in-depth research.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Poverty

Poverty is a human problem, so it carries the consequence of a moral responsibility for everyone to pay attention to the lives of people living in poverty. Poverty is also a violation of human rights. "…human rights become a constitutive element of development and human rights violations become both a cause and symptom of poverty". Chambers as quoted by [4] suggests that the core of the poverty problem lies in the deprivation trap. The deprivation trap consists of five misfortunes that entangle the lives of poor families, namely (1) poverty itself; (2) physical weakness; (3) alienation; (4) vulnerability, and (5) powerlessness.

The Qur'an uses several words to describe poverty, including the words faqir, poor, al-sail and al-mahrum. However, the words faqir and poor are more often found in the Qur'an, in the Qur'an the word faqir is found 12 times and the word poor is found 25 times, each of which is used in different meanings [5]. However, the Qur'an itself does not provide detailed definitions for these terms. Poverty in the view of Islam is neither a punishment nor a curse from God, but is caused by a wrong human understanding of the distribution of income (sustenance) given.

2.2 Community Empowerment

The use of the term community empowerment is closely related to the community development paradigm that emerged from criticism of the economic growth-based development paradigm, which was put forward by Jim Ife, as follows: Empowerment means providing people with the resources, opportunities, knowledge and skills to increase their capacity to determine their own future, and to participate in and affect the life of their community. Empowerment should be the aim of all community development [6].

According to Agus Syafi'i, the purpose of community empowerment is to establish a community or build the ability to advance oneself towards a better life in a balanced way. Because community empowerment is an effort to broaden the horizon of choice for the community. This means that people are empowered to see and choose something that is beneficial to themselves [7].

2.3 Gender, Feminism and Women Empowerment

Starting from Ester Bosorup who criticized the welfare approach before the 1970s. In his book Woman's Role in Economic Development (1970) Boserup shows that economic growth and rural modernization in third world countries (Asia, Africa, Latin America) do not necessarily provide the same benefits and benefits to women and men, where many women are left behind in the production process to be replaced by machines, receive very low wages in the non-agricultural sector in urban areas, and are not even valued for their work in rural areas [8].

Then, feminist criticism of such economic development has been translated into an effort to integrate women in development through the Women in Development (WID) approach since the 1970s. The adoption of WID was marked at the first UN Summit on Women in Mexico in 1975, which introduced the term Women in Development (WID) to ensure the integration of women in development. However, Caroline Mosser noted that the anti-poverty approach used in WID to achieve gender equality, places more emphasis on reducing income disparities between women and men because it is believed that the source of injustice is poverty, and not sub ordination [9]. According to [10] the anti-poverty approach in WID is more focused on the reproductive role of women, for rural women in the third world who are attached to the conventional role and position of women as wives or mothers at home [10]. So, WID actually does not integrate women in modernization and economic growth, but instead marginalizes women.

So, seeing this trend, feminists in third world countries in the South (Global South Asia, Africa, Latin America) who are members of Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) call for WID to be replaced with Gender and Development (GAD) [11]. This is to integrate women's interests in modernization and economic growth, despite the fact that anti-poverty approaches are still being used.

2.4 Theory of Islamic Community Development

Ibn Khaldun explained that humans are individually given advantages but by nature humans have shortcomings. So that these advantages need to be fostered in order to develop personal potential to be able to build [12]. According to Ibn Khaldun, the development of Islamic society, the concept and purpose of developing an Islamic society are individuals, ashabiyah, ijtima 'al-insani society, the state and civilization.

Community empowerment has similarities with da'wah in the form of action. Progress will be obtained if someone is able to develop the potential in them. This is the same as the command of the Prophet who ordered everyone to work hard, worship obediently, be kind to everyone, maintain harmony in society. The task of empowerment actors is to encourage and create individuals and communities to be able to make changes in behavior towards independence (empowerment). Community development has the center of attention in helping people at various age levels to grow and develop through various facilitation and support so that they are able to decide, plan and take action to manage and develop their physical environment and social welfare [13].

2.5 Lampung Success

In accordance with the Lampung Provincial Regulation Number 13 of 2019 concerning the Lampung Province Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2019-2024, it is stated that the Lampung Province development vision for the 2019-2024 period is in accordance with the Vision of the elected Head and Deputy Regional Head: "

Taking into account the vision of development, it is hoped that the people of Lampung will become the "main subject" in regional development and in building their welfare. Development can be realized if it is supported by a sense of security and peace for the community and investors, supported by good and equitable public service facilities and infrastructure. Through these prerequisites, Lampung can grow into a developed area with intelligent (cultured) and competitive people so that mutual prosperity and prosperity can be achieved.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research with a case study design. In this study they are: poor rural women as subjects and objects of economic empowerment, actors, designers, implementers and persons in charge of women's empowerment programs, as well as several stakeholders who can influence the gender perspective in society. This research will be conducted at the selected district/city level, namely Pringsewu Regency as the working area of Muslimat Nahdatul Ulama, Pringsewu Regency.

Informants in this qualitative research were selected by using purposive sampling technique, namely the method of determining the informants who were determined intentionally on the basis of criteria or sample objectives. In this study, the selection of informants was based on the following criteria and considerations: a) Planners, implementers, and assistance for empowerment programs for poor rural women, in this case Muslimat Nahdatul Ulama, Pringsewu Regency; b) Stakeholders who can influence the gender perspective in society; c) Rural poor women as implementers (subjects) and targets (objects) of women's empowerment programs.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Internal Condition

4.1.1 Islamic View On Women

Islam is a universal religion. In Islam, work is something that is highly recommended. Moreover, working with a believer can not only prevent him from begging, but also can provide for his elderly parents and young children. Women who work outside the home must be able to invest their time perfectly and become a productive and beneficial component of society. Therefore, working women should not neglect the realization of the main and most important responsibilities for Muslim women.

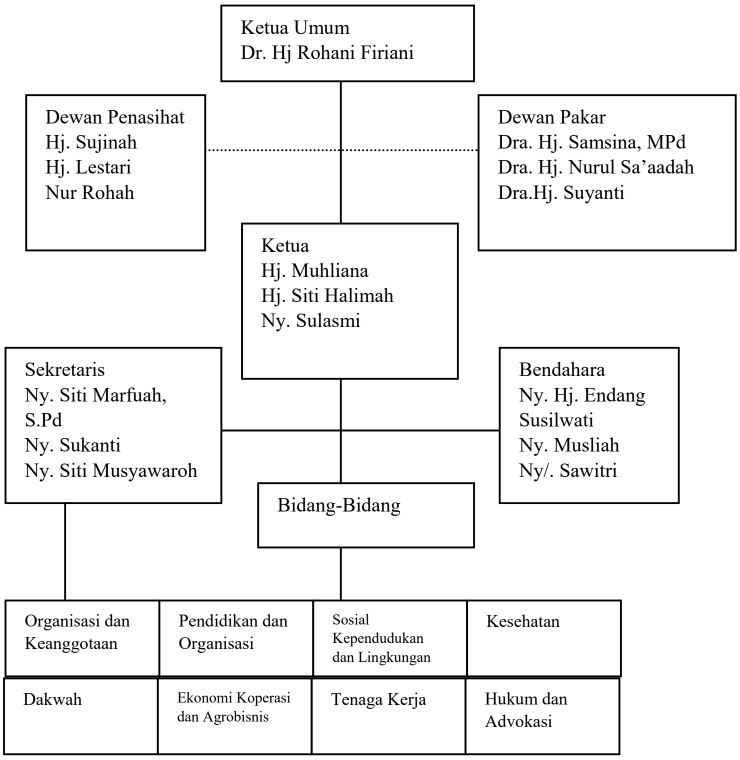
In line with this, there are also interview data that explain that husbands or families support their partner's entrepreneurs by helping to find raw materials or other things because these businesses also help to fulfill family needs, but on the condition that household matters must be resolved first. Although there are those who substitute household tasks such as cooking for household assistants, the final responsibility lies with the mother who ensures that the task has been completed. This shows that women who are entrepreneurs as housewives and additional breadwinners have a double burden.

4.1.2 Islamic Women's Organization

The scope of the organization that is used as the object of research is Muslimat NU in Pringsewu Regency. Muslimat NU is one of the autonomous bodies of Jam'iyah Nadhlatul Ulama' (NU), where Muslimat NU members are NU women. This organization was born on March 29, 1946. During its journey, Muslimat NU joined other elements of the women's struggle, especially those who were members of the Indonesian Women's Congress (Kowani), a national-level federation of women's organizations. In Kowani, Muslimat NU occupies an important position.

The vision of Muslimat NU is the realization of a prosperous society imbued with the teachings of Islam Ahlusunnah wal Jama'ah in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is prosperous and just, blessed by Allah SWT. The missions of Muslimat NU are as follows: 1) Realizing the Indonesian people, especially women, who are aware of religion, society, nation and state; 2) Realizing the Indonesian people, especially women, who are qualified, independent and devoted to Allah SWT; 3) Realizing Indonesian society, especially women, who are aware of their obligations and rights according to Islamic teachings, both as individuals and as members of society; & 4) Implement the goals of Jam'iyyah NU so that the realization of a just and prosperous society that is evenly distributed and blessed by Allah SWT.

Meanwhile, Muslimat NU in Pringsewu Regency has reduced these visions and missions to several work programs that are in accordance with the fields contained in the organizational structure of Muslimat NU in Pringsewu Regency.



Picture 1. Organizational Structure of NU Muslimat Pringsewu Regency Period 2020-2025

Muslimat NU in Pringsewu Regency has 8 fields which have several work programs in empowering women, namely: Organization and Membership; Sector of Education and Cadre; Social, Population and Environmental Sector; the field of information/da'wah; Health; Economics, Cooperatives, and Agribusiness; Manpower Sector; and the Field of Law and Advocacy.

4.1.3 Communal Economic Potential

Alms is obligatory in Islam, because in the teachings of Islam alms is a good thing to reach heaven. This is in accordance with the religious base in the NU Muslimat organization. These women often carry out activities in the form of sodaqoh to others, both small and large scale. This charity activity is also a solidarity shown by the congregation towards fellow human beings. The application of solidarity that has been carried out includes NU Muslimat often conduct socialization to help people affected by natural disasters, such as donations for Palu, Donggala, Palestine, and other poor people. Then, there is also an institution that oversees the ambulance and free medical treatment, the institution is called LAZISNU (NU's charity infaq and alms). Then there are also heaven coins, which is an activity for distributing alms to the poor, elderly and orphans.

In addition, there are also agendas in the form of ta'lim or regular recitations, besides being filled with lectures, you can also find some worshipers who have businesses such as snacks taking them to ta'lim, and other worshipers help by buying their products. This shows that Muslimat NU as a means of organization also becomes a networking.

4.1.4 Local Government Support

There is cooperation with agencies related to coaching in the form of developing a home industry for pilgrims who have efforts to increase their capacity. The development of this home industry is carried out with several collaborations, such as the field of economic agribusiness and the Muslimat NU cooperative which collaborates with the employment sector for the development of women's economic empowerment.

The local government helps with related programs from various sectors such as the PPPA Service and Koperindag and often sends several workers to conduct comparative studies outside the region. Then, every year there is also a grant aid in the form of equipment with a total value of Rp. 10,000,000,00 which is given to small business groups.

The Industry sector also provides assistance in the form of equipment and guidance or training, for example sealer assistance, packaging guidance and marketing to large retailers such as Indomaret. The Koperindag Office also provides Food Safety Training. Then, there is also a program of providing free halal certification and socialization of industrial business permits. Business groups that have grown large are taxpayers, and the data that has received assistance from the PPPA Office is entered into the e-catalog form.

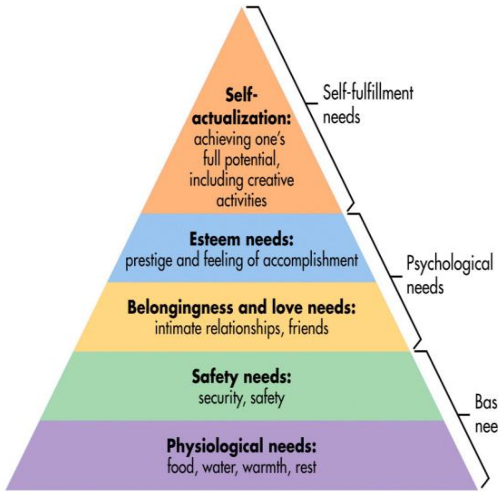
4.2 External Challenge

Before the pandemic, sometimes there was a schedule every Sunday morning with a "grazing" agenda, where local residents took a morning walk while making friends. Then there is also an agenda every Friday morning, namely the Farmers Market in the district government area by selling products produced by business groups. The products of these business groups are also marketed at certain events such as the Lampung Fair, Inakraf, or several anniversary celebrations of large organizations such as Muslimat NU.

4.3 Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy

Muslimat NU also held an LKM (Management Kembangmitra Training) at the end of January to the end of March 2021 in 9 sub-districts for LKM and home industry training. The skills obtained from the training were then competed, and the event also became a means of promotion to the local government, so that there were a lot of cake orders from Muslimat NU. After that, they were joined by a special community for the cake industry, which then the colleagues who received the training helped and trained other colleagues so that all of them had skills. The income obtained from the development of the home industry which is intended for charity will eventually also become a family income which significantly helps in meeting daily needs.

Furthermore, the researcher tries to see the economic activities carried out by Muslimat NU as one of the efforts to fulfill human needs as conveyed by Abraham Maslow (1943), namely there are five human needs: (1) physical needs, (2) security needs, (3) the need for belonging and love, (4) the need for esteem/recognition, and (5) the need for self-actualization. The need for actualization is the highest hierarchical human need [14]



Picture 2. Maslow's Hierarchy Of NeedSource: McLeod, 2019

The involvement of women in the Muslimat NU organization and activities in the organization, encourages women to fulfill the need for belonging and love (having friends in the organization) and also being able to meet the need for appreciation/recognition from the surrounding environment that as part of society, these women are recognized as individuals. who can do things that are public. Organizing within Muslimat NU also fulfills the needs of individuals who are at the highest hierarchy, namely self-actualization, in this case worship (alms and or helping others) aimed at getting rewards (good deeds).

Furthermore, [15] in her article says that motivation is the thing that underlies a person's economic behavior. Motivation itself is based on the knowledge of the individual. So for Muslim women, they should make their knowledge about the demands in Islamic teachings as their motivation in economic activities [16]. This is reinforced by [17] who says that each religion has its own view of economic studies which will then be reflected in the economic behavior of followers of that religion.

One of the principles in Islamic economics is justice. That every individual must be given the opportunity to earn a halal living according to his ability. If the customs of the people who are unable to do so are due to the weaknesses that exist within themselves, then it becomes an obligation for other people to help Chapra in [15]. This then also became the motivation of NU Muslimat members in Pringsewu Regency to compete actively in carrying out economic activities in order to help other people in need. This behavior is in accordance with the principle of justice in the perspective of Islamic economics.

4.3.1 The Calling Concept In The Protestant Ethic (Weber)

The concept of calling refers to the idea that the highest form of moral obligation for individuals is to fulfill their duties in worldly affairs which are projected in religious behavior in daily mundane activities [18]. The view of Calvinism is considered the most influential in formulating the concept of calling. In this doctrine, the view "Only the elect can be saved from the curse, and that choice has been predetermined by God" encourages Protestants to work hard to become the elect.

This is also the same ethical value in the Islamic women's group (Muslimat NU) related to the spirit for activities so as to increase worship and also become devout Muslims. Entrepreneurship (economic) activities as an effort to become the chosen people.

4.3.2 Communal Women's Economic Strengthening Scheme Design

From the explanation above regarding the human need to have and love (friends), the need for appreciation/recognition for their work (work), and the need for self-actualization, this phenomenon has the potential to become a communal economic force. Where in this communal economy there is a sense of togetherness that can be the beginning to achieve equitable economic justice. In this study, the community (ummah) who fulfill their needs as mentioned above are Muslim women who are members of the Muslimat NU Pringsewu Regency.

As has been explained in the data description that in every joint activity carried out by NU Muslimat, they always set aside their wealth for alms for fellow members who are in need. This activity is carried out with the motivation to get goodness (reward) from Allah SWT. These women do things that become their knowledge in accordance with the demands of their religious teachings. They want to be the chosen one (the calling concept). If this continues to be encouraged, women's communal economic power to alleviate poverty can be achieved. Below is a diagram illustrating the factors for realizing the communal economy.

Picture 3. Illustration of Islamic Women's Economic Strategy. Source: Processed by Researchers, 2021

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on research results, the conclusions of this study are as follows:

1. There are no significant barriers for women in carrying out economic activities, both from understanding the value of Islam, family, or the surrounding community.
2. Culturally, the view regarding financial responsibility is on men.
3. The economic activity carried out by women today still contributes to the informal sector and as an additional income, not the main income.
4. Muslimat NU as an organization serves as a forum for members who are active in the economy.

5. The local government has implemented several programs related to women's economic activities, which are considered able to improve economic performance in Pringsewu Regency. Business requirements that have been running for two years are indicators of the basic ability of a business to achieve productivity.

6. The local government has not received an explanation about Lampung Berjaya.

6. RECOMMENDATION

1. In order to increase the economic capacity of women, it is necessary to form an organization or business group consisting of women. The recommended form of organization is a cooperative. This cooperative body can then cooperate with other business entities or the private sector. This needs to be done so that economic activities can be recorded and can also contribute to regional income.

2. Increasing the involvement of women's economic activities in Pringsewu Regency can be strengthened through local government programs. A training program to support production with stable production standards and capabilities for women's business groups. It also provides empowerment, increased economic capacity for women and business continuity.

3. Coordination of work programs between local government work units is needed, so that it can encourage the emergence of start-ups or new business ventures as an effort to leverage the opening of job opportunities.

4. Goal setting in the Lampung Berjaya program in the Pringsewu Regency regional regulation.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Effort of "Komisi Nasional Perempuan" in Struggling for P-KS Bill in Indonesia

Putri Alifah[1,] Restu Rahmawati[2,*] Dodi Faedlulloh[3]

[1, 2] Political Science Study Program, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta
[3]Public Administration Department, Universitas Lampung

[*]Corresponding author. Email: restu.rahmawati3@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
This study discusses "Women's Protection Policy: Study About the effort of national commission of women in Struggling for the P-KS Bill in Indonesia." This study aims to find out the efforts made by the National Commission of women in fighting for the P-KS Bill. This research is motivated by the number of cases of women in Indonesia every year, but no protection policy addresses this problem. This study uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach and literacy studies and interview results. The theoretical basis used in this research is the theory of women's protection policy and political representation. The results of this study indicate the urgency of the P-KS Bill, National Commission of women has made efforts to fight for the ratification of the P-KS Bill, among others, through efforts to formulate academic texts and bills, approaches through political communication, National Commission of women complaint service, and campaigns for the elimination of violence against women. Efforts have been made, but factors hinder the National Commission of women in fighting for the P-KS Bill, including the lack of women's political representation in parliament and the current state's main priority is infrastructure and the economy. The conclusion is that the P-KS Bill has not received more attention from the government, and the political representation of women in parliament is still being intervened by the party that carries it.

Keywords: *Komisi Nasional Perempuan, P-KS Bill, Representation Politics*

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper will discuss women's protection policies, which are related to Komnas Perempuan's efforts in fighting for the P-KS Bill. The researcher conducted research related to Komnas Perempuan's efforts in fighting for the P-KS Bill because Indonesia had entered the emergency stage of sexual violence, especially against women. Judging from the history of the Indonesian people related to cases of violence against women occurred before independence, namely during periods of political transition, here are some issues that occurred; the first case occurred during the Japanese colonial period in Indonesia, where at that time women aged 13-15 years were used as comfort women (jugun ianfu), and they (women) were forced to serve the Japanese soldiers. At the same time, the second case occurred in 1995, namely the case of sexual slavery experienced by female political prisoners (tapol) in the New Order era. The third case was motivated by the May 1998 riots, at which time there was a mass rape that happened to ethnic Chinese women.

However, from the cases above, many cases were omitted in the historical text of the Indonesian nation. [1].

The above cases became the background for forming the National Commission on Violence Against Women or Komnas Perempuan for short through Presidential Decree (Keppres) Number 181 of 1998. Komnas Perempuan is an independent institution specifically formed to handle violence cases against women. in Indonesia (Komnas Perempuan, 2020). Cases of violence against women from 2008-2019 data continue to experience a significant increase every year, where this can be proven by the data from a survey of cases of violence against women conducted by the national institution Komnas Perempuan. Based on the data in the 2019 Annual Records (CATAHU), the following case data were obtained:

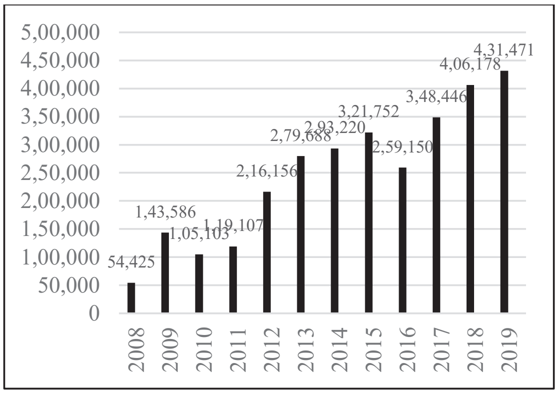

Figure 1. Number of Violence Against Women in 2008-2019

Graph 1.1 above shows an increase in cases of violence against women eight times that occurred in 12 years. The growth identifies a lack of a legal umbrella that maintains security and upholds the rights of justice for women from acts of violence and the lack of attention from the community regarding reporting of acts of violence that occur around them. In fact, often, these acts of violence are carried out by people closest to the victim, whether family, neighbors, and friends, all of whom can become perpetrators of acts of violence. The following are forms of violence against women in a more personal sphere as follows:

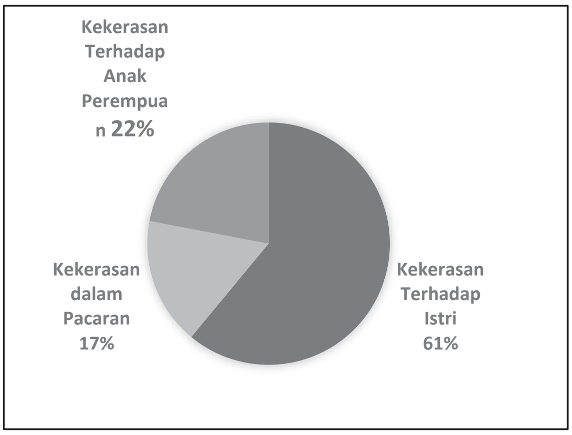

Figure 2. Form of Violence Against Women in domestic Violence 2019

From graph 1.2 above, it can be seen how big the level of violence experienced by women, where the perpetrators of the acts of violence are the closest people to the victims themselves, especially violence against wives which is the most widely reported, which is 61% or as many as 2,307 cases. This is in accordance with the 3 forms of violence conveyed by Dermawan which usually occurs in the household, namely attitude violence (demeaning), language violence (cursing or uploading) and the last physical violence (hitting or kicking). [2]

When looking at the cases of sexual violence that occurred above, sexual violence is not only classified into cases of rape or sexual harassment but is classified again into several other forms of sexual violence which are also included with numbers or numbers that explain the high number of cases.The following are forms of sexual violence against women in the realm of domestic violence as follows:

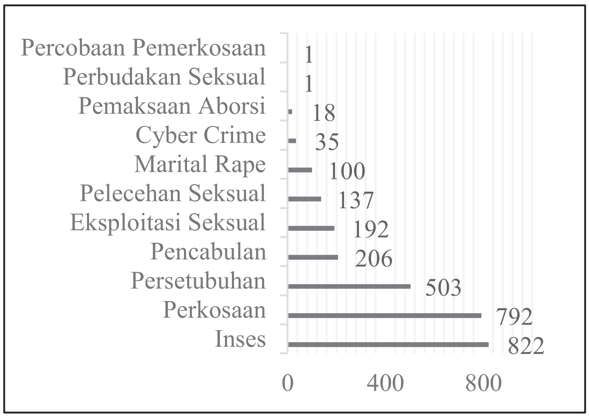

Figure 1. Forms of Sexual Violence in Domestic Violence CATAHU 2020

From graph 1.3, it is clear that currently Indonesia has been categorized as a sexual violence emergency due to the weakness of laws that take action and provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators of sexual violence and the handling and protection of victims of sexual violence is very, very lacking. This is the basis for Komnas Perempuan as the anti-violence against women commission to be active in voicing protection and law enforcement to protect victims of sexual violence from getting the rights they should get from the state.

The sexual violence data above became the basis for the birth of an idea for the 2014 Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU P-KS) which Komnas Perempuan initiated in 2014, the P-KS Bill is a policy that is considered as prevention, reduction, and protection from sexual violence, because it has policy substance in various aspects, namely aspects of recovery, criminal aspects and efforts to eliminate sexual violence. The elaboration points above are one of the legal frameworks of the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence; this is what underlies the formation of the P-KS Bill, namely due to the lack of policies or regulations that regulate sexual violence in its entirety and in detail. Therefore, the P-KS Bill becomes a strong legal umbrella for victims of violence because there are still shortcomings in the criminal law rules regarding sexual violence in the Criminal Code. [3]

The existence of affirmative action in Indonesia which began to be implemented at the time of the 2004 election and aimed at efforts and strategies to increase the number of women's political representation in parliament, this is because women in Indonesia have long been absent and involved in the political world so that men have more experience in politics than women. Efforts have been made to encourage women's representation in politics, namely by implementing affirmative action for nominating women in elections of at least 30% in Indonesia, where there is a sanction if the women's quota does not meet 30%, the sanction is in the form of not being able to take part in the election. [5, p. 79]. However, women's interests are still considered lacking so that this condition can be seen in the abolition of the P-KS Bill in the 2020 Priority Prolegnas and re-inclusion in the 2021 Priority Prolegnas list. (Kompas.com). The urgency can be seen from the data that the author has explained above, namely, with an increase in the number of sexual violence every year; this happens because men do not see the interests of women, so that the process of discussing the P-KS Bill is not something that must be prioritized. Whereas in the Komnas Perempuan website, it is explained that the presence of the P-KS Bill is very necessary, because there are things that are not regulated in the Act and other statutory regulations.

This research refers to previous research as the basis for formulating research problems. The previous research used as a reference is as follows: First, research conducted by Nur Izzati Ramadhani [7] with the title "Failure to ratify the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS)" in 2020, in the process of analysis this study focuses on analyzing the failure of the DPR to ratify the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS) by using qualitative methods in the form of in-depth interviews and literature review. The purpose of this research has a research focus on the failure of the ratification of the P-KS Bill. Due to the inherent patriarchal culture, the lack of commitment and understanding of the political representation of legislators in defending women's rights, as well as the persistence of institutional sexism in the Indonesian legislature, are the findings of research related to the causes of the failure to ratify the PKS Bill in 2019.

Second, research conducted by Dian dini Firdausi Hidayat [8] with the title "The Existence of Women's Rights in the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence" in 2020, in the analysis process this research uses a qualitative method, by describing the narrative obtained from interviews and documentation. With purposive sampling technique and data processing using triangulation reduction method. This study aims to discuss sexual violence, which has always been a major issue, where the number of victims continues to increase every year. Women's rights are also often omitted, and the presence of the P-KS Bill is considered a form of equal rights by dividing into 9 types of sexual violence that can be criminalized.

Third, research conducted by Muhammad Arif Billah [9] with the title "Optimizing the Role of Komnas Perempuan in Preventing Violence Against Women in Indonesia (Analytical Study at the National Commission on Violence Against Women)" in 2020, in the process of analysis this research uses qualitative research with an empirical approach method to determine the implementation of legal norms that have been implemented. The purpose of this study is to discuss the formation of the National Commission on Violence against Women and its performance and the role of Komnas Perempuan in preventing acts of violence against women. The results of this study focus more on the role and performance of Komnas Perempuan in preventing acts of violence against women, where Komnas Perempuan faces many obstacles in carrying out its duties and performance.

Fourth, research conducted by Nikodemus Niko, *et. al.*[10] with the title "Class Struggle for the Ratification of the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence" in 2020, this research uses descriptive qualitative research methods in the process of analysis. The purpose of this study is to discuss the impact of the demands for the ratification of the P-KS Bill, which triggers a class or the camp between the pros of the P-KS Bill and the contra of the P-KS Bill. The result of this research is that there is a class struggle in the process of ratifying the P-KS Bill, the class in Marx's view is the social class, namely the working class or the lower class (proletariat) and also the owners of capital or the upper class (bourgeoisie).

Fifth, research conducted by Novi Nur Lailisna [11] with the title "Polemic of the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS): Critical and Prospective Study" in 2020, in the process of analyzing this research, uses a qualitative research method based on literature review (Library Research). The purpose of this research is on the polemics or problems that occur in the P-KS Bill, which are reviewed with critical and prospective reasoning as long as this Bill has not been ratified. The results of this study examine critical studies in delaying the ratification of the P-KS Bill and the perspective that can be drawn from the process.

Sixth, research conducted by Reno Efendi, *et. al.*[12] with the title "The Urgency of Accelerating the Ratification of the Draft Law on the Elimination of Violence "Sexual" in 2021, in the process of analyzing this research uses normative research methods. The purpose of this research is related to the things that underlie the importance of accelerating the ratification of the P-KS Bill, because of the dominance and discrimination against women by men. The result of this research is that there is urgency, so that it is necessary to accelerate the process of ratifying the P-KS Bill, because of the imbalance of power that makes protection for women weak.

Referring to the previous research that has been described above, the basic difference between this research and other research that will try to be researched is that this research tries to examine how Komnas Perempuan's efforts in fighting for the P-KS Bill, which are still being discussed for ratification, have an impact on on the increase in cases of sexual violence in 2020. Based on the analysis of the data above, this paper discusses the Policy for Women's Protection.

2. METHOD

In this study, researchers used the Creswell qualitative research method [13, p. 7] said that the qualitative research method is a descriptive approach and literacy study. This research will be carried out through interviews with research informants who have been determined, due to the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia and PPKM regulations; therefore the study cannot conduct interviews directly or face to face, instead this interview is conducted using video calls. There are two data sources used, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources used in interviews and secondary data collection can be done in two ways: manually (library studies, books, newspapers, magazines, etc.) and online (websites, online news, etc.). The informants of this research consisted of the Commissioner of the National Commission for Women, P2TP2A experts, and the Jakarta Women's Organization without Stigma.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Komnas Perempuan's Efforts in Fighting for the P-KS RUU Bill

Komnas Perempuan as the initiator of the birth of the P-KS Bill, which was presented in order to fill the void in the applicable laws, therefore Komnas Perempuan has the task of fighting for the P-KS Bill and trying to get this Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence to be immediately ratified. Then what forms of efforts have been made by Komnas Perempuan in fighting for the P-KS Bill? According to Aminah, as Commissioner of the 2020-2024, Komnas Perempuan said that: "When asked what Komnas Perempuan has made role or efforts for the P-KS Bill, there are 3 indicators, first is substance, then lobbying and finally campaign. If the form of the campaign is as can be seen on Instagram, Youtube, or Komnas Perempuan's Facebook, yes. And I happened to be on the substance team, namely the drafting team such as the formulation of articles and the formulation of this substance very close to data research, or decision research, and then researching national legal instruments and international law, then testing from the experiences of victims and what their practices were like. We are also drafting the NA and the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence proposed by Komnas Perempuan, not the one from the DPR." (Personal interview with Aminah on August 15, 2021, 19.00 WIB).

From the results of the interview with Aminah above, there are several efforts made by Komnas Perempuan not only in one way but by using three indicators at once as a form of action, the following researchers try to describe the indicators following what was said by Aminah as the research resource person above, where an indicator is a form of the efforts that Komnas Perempuan has made, following the 3 (three) indicators that have been mentioned, namely: Efforts to Formulate Academic Papers and Bills.

In the process of formulating the Academic Manuscript and Draft Law, a special team within the Komnas Perempuan body was carried out, the special team was the Komnas Perempuan 2020-2024 Plenary Commission (Komisioner). The commissioner has the duty and authority to compile, formulate, conduct research, and test his research. One of the substances carried out by the Commissioner is to make Academic Papers and Draft Laws initiated by Komnas Perempuan, including the following: Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT), Draft Law on Protection of Domestic Workers (RUU PPRT), the Draft Law on Gender Equality and Justice (RUU KKG), and the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU P-KS). Approach Efforts through Political Communication.

In the effort to approach through political communication carried out by Komnas Perempuan is to establish political relations and come through lobbying to parties who can support Komnas Perempuan's efforts. The following are the forms of activities and communications carried out by Komnas Perempuan, namely:

1) Policy harmonization in the preparation of the 2010-2014 RPJMN
2) P-KS Bill Campaign in 2015-2019
3) Hearing between Komnas Perempuan and the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission
4) Public Hearing Meeting with Baleg DPR Republic of Indonesia Communication with the Network of Religious Organizations in Indonesia regarding the P-P-KS Bill campaign for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. The campaign carried out by Komnas Perempuan has quite several activities to campaign for the elimination of violence against women to the community, where Komnas Perempuan is not only active in using social media accounts such as Instagram, Twitter, Facebook and Komnas Perempuan's personal Youtube to voice

issues. about women, but Komnas Perempuan also has an annual campaign agenda, as follows:

1) **Social Media**
Social media applications that are used actively and routinely are Instagram, Twitter and Komnas Perempuan's personal Youtube channel; the news and issues used are still about violence against women, Komnas Perempuan's posts are also not far from the activities being carried out by Komnas Perempuan.
2) **Annual Campaign**
An annual campaign is a form of the campaign carried out annually by Komnas Perempuan in voicing major events or tragedies that have occurred to women in Indonesia or internationally:

- 16 Days Against Violence Against Women
- Women's Pundi
- Let's Speak the Truth
- Bhinneka is Indonesia

3.2. Komnas Perempuan Complaint Service

As an effort to prevent acts of violence against women, Komnas Perempuan has therefore created a complaint service that will be directly connected to Komnas Perempuan and is a form of fulfilling victims' rights to justice and recovery, namely by contacting Sapa 129, which includes complaint services, case management services, mediation services, outreach services, temporary shelter access services, and victim assistance services. Dapat dilihat dari penjelasan diatas bahwa upaya-upaya yang dilakukan oleh Komnas Perempuan dalam memperjuangkan RUU P-KS sudah menggunakan semua akses-akses yang dapat dilalui oleh Komnas Perempuan, namun kita juga harus melihat sebuah penghalang mengapa RUU P-KS belum juga disahkan.

3.2.1. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in Komnas Perempuan's Efforts in Fighting for the P-KS Bill

The following are the supporting factors for Komnas Perempuan in fighting for the P-KS Bill and eliminating violence against women as a form of commitment to the protection of women's rights, namely:

Legislation regarding Sexual Violence

The following are some of the laws and regulations governing sexual violence:

- Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 About the Elimination of Domestic Violence. Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 about Child Protection.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 231 Tahun 2007 About the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons [14].

The above legislation is one of the laws made by the government as a form of preventing violence against women, but looking at the current state of violence against women, the above laws and regulations do not cover all cases of sexual violence against women, because That is the presence of the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence to eliminate all forms of sexual violence against women and guarantee the rights of victims of violence.

1) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
Millennium Development Goals or MDGs is a declaration that was established as a result of an agreement between the heads of state of more than 189 countries who were also members of the United Nations (UN) in 2000. In which the MDGs have eight development goals that must be achieved, one of the goals is to promote gender equality and empowerment of women, the following objectives in gender equality:
Improving the quality of life and the role of women in the development

- Protection of women against various forms of violence
- Increasing the institutional capacity of PUG (Gender Mainstreaming) and empowering women [15].

With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agreement, the author can conclude, as described above, the MDGs are agreements made by nations almost all over the world; therefore every element of the stated goals is an obligation for every country in the world. in it to realize the agreement that has been made.

2) Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A)

P2TP2A is a service center established by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenpppa RI) and is one of Komnas Perempuan's partners. P2TP2A was formed to empower women in various fields of development and also protect women and children from acts of discrimination and violence [16]

3) Women's Organization without Stigma
The role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Community Organizations (Ormas) is also crucial, they have a role in being a direct bridge with civil society; besides that they also fight for and defend the interests of the community.

One of The organizations that supports Komnas Perempuan's efforts is the Women's Organization Without Stigma.

The Role of Civil Society

The role of the community is huge to support the elimination of sexual violence against women. The number of cases of violence against women can decrease, because as stated in Komnas Perempuan's Annual Record data, it is noted that the number of violence against women increases every year, with an open society mindset. On issues of violence will greatly assist Komnas Perempuan in dealing with issues of violence against women.

3.3. Inhibiting Factors of Komnas Perempuan

As a mode of action, the motives of altruism cannot be categorized and standardized, but their existence is an important marker for togetherness in a society [11]. Therefore, altruism is essential to be used as a basis for developing urban community relations, which must be cared for and internalized as a mode of existence of a society.

In addition to the above-supporting factors, Komnas Perempuan also has obstacles in pursuing the P-KS Bill, in this case, it is an inhibiting factor, therefore here the researcher tries to describe the inhibiting factors experienced by Komnas Perempuan from various events in the field, as follows:

1) Negative Stigma About the P-KS Bill

A stigma is a form of negative thoughts, views, and beliefs that develop in society because of an issue or influence that causes the spread of news that is not necessarily true. The P-KS Bill is no exception, where this bill is considered to legalize adultery and support the LGBT movement. Women's protection policies are a form of government commitment; therefore if the policies made by the government do not provide solid legal protection for women victims of violence, it is necessary to ask where the government's commitment is. According to Aminah, as Commissioner of the 2020-2024 Komnas Perempuan said that:

"This P-KS Bill is essential because the Criminal Code does not cover all aspects in the context of violence against women." (Personal interview with Aminah on August 15, 2021, 19.00 WIB).

Like Aminah's view above, the birth of the P-KS Bill is based on the fact that the Law in the Criminal Code which regulates violence against women has not covered cases of sexual violence that occurred in Indonesia

2) Lack of Influence of Women in Politics

The stipulation of a 30% quota for women in parliamentary seats is applied in Indonesia and other countries. The allocation has not been fully fulfilled to 30% even though the distribution of the quota is also to show the state's commitment to gender equality and justice as stated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The role of women in parliamentary seats is also for decision-making and political policies can also be adapted to the needs of women [17, p. 1].

In a joint interview with Aminah said that women's representation in the DPR has not yet reached the 30% quota for women. Maybe only around 13% or 14%, and not all women in parliamentary seats voice women's voices, because according to Aminah, women's representation in parliament is currently mainly in the system. The previous political dynasty, so the votes cast by women in parliament were more directed at the interests of their party groups only.

This is following Tamerius' view [18, p. 39] who said that even though there was already a representation of women in the political world, it was still challenging for women to voice other women's rights, even though there was already women's representation. The percentage of party factions who support the passage of the P-KS Bill illustrates that not all parties understand women's issues or maybe this is because it is not in line with the party's goals or the goals of the state? In Bappenas [19], even though there was already a representation of women in the political world, it was still complicated for women to voice other women's rights, even though there was already women's representation. The percentage of party factions who support the passage of the P-KS Bill illustrates that not all parties understand women's issues or maybe this is because it is not in line with the party's goals or the goals of the state? In Bappenas.

1. Strengthening economic resilience.
2. Develop territory.
3. Improving human resources (HR).
4. Mental revolution and cultural development.
5. Strengthen infrastructure and support economic development.
6. Building the environment, increasing resilience to disasters and also climate change

Strengthening the stability of Polhukam and public services. Of the seven development focuses to be achieved, there is no single focus on women's issues. Even though if we look at the data previously described, Indonesia has entered the seriousness of violence against women, even sexual violence is not only experienced by women but can also be experienced by women. In 2017, Komnas Perempuan and the UN Human Rights Council through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Issues about women in Indonesia ranked highest in the UPR record, and should be Indonesia's priority. [20]

The issue of sexual violence against women in Indonesia has become a recurring problem every year. Even the United Nations Council and several countries have also addressed the issue. Still, the presence of the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence, why has it not received a good response until now? This illustrates the lack of the state's attention to women's issues. If the condition is sensitive to existing cases, the P-KS Bill should be ratified immediately as a form of policy to protect women from sexual violence.

The conclusion that researchers can draw from this is that the mindset of the members of parliament is still not open. As evidenced by the support received by Komnas Perempuan, only a handful of party factions from their representatives in the DPR have voiced support for the P-KS Bill; then where are the representatives? from other parties? Supposedly with the existence of women's political representatives from every political party faction in Indonesia through affirmative action, as much as 30% of women's representation in the DPR, it can voice the rights of women, but women's voices are still hit by many obstacles for women in expressing their voices and opinion in parliament.

4. CONCLUSION

It can be said that Komnas Perempuan's efforts to fight for the P-KS Bill have been carried out as much as possible. Komnas Perempuan uses all its access and social media to voice the P-KS Bill, both through the formulation of Academic Papers designed to be included in the Priority Prolegnas and carrying out political communication with members of the DPR RI. However, this effort cannot be said to be successful, due to the lack of direct attention from the government, with the fact that only a few parties have expressed support for the P-KS Bill, this is the basis that the interests of their party groups still limit women's voices, and not on their power. In addition, the current focus of the state's goals is infrastructure development and improving the country's economy; this causes women's issues to have not become a matter that might be considered essential to discuss because the state itself does not yet have a focus on these matters, this is also what causes the Draft Law has not yet been ratified even though it has received quite a lot of support from various parties.

So it can be interpreted that from this paper, the author makes a discovery that the political representation of women in parliamentary seats is still intervening with the supporting parties. Most women in the DPR are descendants of previous political dynasties so that the role of women in the DPR is more inclined to the interests and interests of the DPR. The needs of their respective parties, so that women's rights have not been considered an urgent and needed interest, and the state does not yet focus on issues of violence against women so that the discussion of the P-KS Bill has not become a priority.

In this study, the author has several views in the form of suggestions for Indonesia's legal system and political policy. The legal system in Indonesia should be given more attention, if indeed there is a lack of law in this regard regarding violence against women, then form or add more regulations, as initiated by Komnas Perempuan, namely the P-KS Bill, because the protection of women from violence is the responsibility of the state. Therefore the state and government need to realize this, as stated in the 1945 Constitution.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Putri Alifah: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Writing- Original draft, Writing- Reviewing and Editing, Visualization. Restu Rahmawati: Formal Analysis, Writing- Reviewing and Editing. Dodi Faedlulloh: Writing- Reviewing and Editing.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Collaborative Strategy for the Sustainability of the Wan Abdul Rahman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) in Supporting Ecotourism in Lampung Province

Rahayu Sulistiowati[1,*] Suprihatin Ali[2,] Christine Wulandari[3,] Melya Riniarti[4,] Selvi Diana Meilinda[5,]

[1, 5] *Public Administration Department, Universitas Lampung*
[2,] *Business Administration Department, Universitas Lampung*
[3,4] *Forestry Department, Universitas Lampung*

[*]*Corresponding author. Email: rahayu.sulistiowati@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Management of the Wan Abdul Rahman Tahura Area to be effective requires the participation and role of related parties. Community forest management partnership is one of the efforts to improve the welfare of community forest farmers. Community forest management has been identified as having great potential to improve the sustainability of the forest function. The purpose of this study is to analyze the strategy of collaboration between institutions in supporting the sustainability of Tahura Wan Abdul Rahman to support ecotourism in the province of Lampung. The inter-institutional collaborative strategy carried out for the preservation of the Tahura area in Support of Ecotourism is 1. Collaboration with relevant stakeholders in managing forest potential and ecotourism. 2 Inventory of biodiversity potential inside and outside the area and the preparation of design for natural tourism sites in the utilization zone involving the community 3 Synergizing regional development policies and programs in the buffer zone of Tahura 4 Developing community empowerment programs around Tahura by involving stakeholders from relevant institutions 5 Encouraging multi-stakeholder cooperation through multi-sectoral forums in supporting the management of the Tahura area 6 Management of tourism potential inside and outside the community-based area in a synergistic manner.

Keywords: *Grand Forest Park, ecotourism, Partnership, conservation*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura area in Lampung Province is one of the most vital areas as a support for economic, social and ecological life for the people of Lampung. The location of the area which has an area of 22,249.31 hectares is surrounded by the administrative areas of Pesawaran Regency and Bandar Lampung City. Such specific landscape characteristics make the area a provider of various environmental services. for the surrounding area. On the other hand, the demographic characteristics around the area are residents of 34 villages, so it cannot be avoided that the management of ecosystems in the area is also influenced by it. At least there are approximately 5000 families outside and inside the area who depend on the Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura ecosystem for their lives.

One of the environmental services provided by Tahura WAR is tourism, especially ecotourism. However, this type of tourism is also among those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, nature-based or outdoor tourism activities are predicted to quickly rise and develop because it is a special interest tourism so that it needs to be supported by the development of ecotourism in all regions (Kemenparekraf, 2020).

Ecotourism is estimated to be the most popular tourism product after the pandemic, especially for activities with small and active groups such as outdoor interactions, nature education activities for families, to activities that contribute to nature conservation.

Encouraging the development of conservation tourism more broadly is motivated by the awareness of tourism trends that are changing from general tourism to nature tourism or ecotourism. Nature tourism provides more benefits, including direct interaction with nature, introduction to local culture, and awareness of the importance of nature conservation.

Seeing the existence of Tahura WAR in Lampung Province as one of the ecologically important conservation areas, its role in addition to providing economic and social benefits for the surrounding community, the management of the WAR Tahura Area to be effective requires the participation and role of related parties. Community forest management partnership is one of the efforts to improve the welfare of community forest farmers. Community forest management has been identified as having great potential to improve the sustainability of the forest function. For this reason, research is needed on how collaboration strategies between institutions are needed to preserve the Wan Abdul Rahman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) in supporting Ecotourism in Lampung Province.

2. METHOD

This exploratory descriptive study with a qualitative approach is intended to obtain data about existing facts and symptoms, as well as factual information that can describe the involvement of stakeholders from other relevant institutions, both government, private and community in supporting the preservation of the Tahura WAR area to support ecotourism.

Qualitatively, the data were obtained using participatory observation techniques and open interviews [1] and literature studies. Observations and interviews in the field in order to obtain data related to the involvement of stakeholders of the relevant institutions in the management of Tahura WAR. While other data used in the form of the latest scientific literature in the 2015-2021 range which has been documented in books, theses, journals, archives, and other books related to this research. The results of the qualitative data are then summarized, analyzed and synthesized in depth, which are then described descriptively and conclusions are drawn.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The Wan AbdulRahman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) covers the Gunung Betung Register forest area. Administratively, Tahura Wan Abdul Rachman is located in seven sub-districts, namely Teluk Betung Barat, Tanjung Karang Barat, Kemiling, Kedondong, Gedong Tataan, Way Lima, and Padang Cermin, which are divided into Bandar Lampung City and Pesawaran Regency.

Initially, the government through the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.742/Kpts-II/1992 dated July 21, 1992, determined the area of Register 19 Gunung Betung to be a part of Tahura WAR. This decree was later updated with the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 408/Kpts-II/1993 which stated that the Gunung Betung Register 19 area had changed its function from a protected forest to a conservation forest area.

Tahura WAR has a light to heavy wavy topography. There are four mountains here, namely Mount Pesawaran, Mount Chain, Mount Tangkit Ulu Padang Ratu, and Mount Betung. The most dominant plants here are merawan [Hopea mengarawan], medang [Litsea firmahoa], rasamala [Antingia excelsa], forest orchids and ferns.

The village in the largest research area is Sumber Agung Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. The total population of Sumber Agung Village until 2019 was 3,100 people (1,700 women and 1,400 men), with a total of 925 household (KK). The main livelihood is managing the Tahura area, livestock, and labor. Other livelihoods are traders, farming, and others.

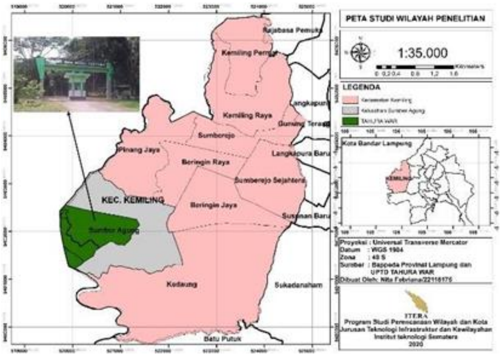

Figure 1. Map of the research area

The phenomenon that is happening about forests today, the condition of forests in Indonesia is decreasing, the threat of deforestation that cannot stop requires more attention [4]. Data from Global Forest Watch shows that tree loss in Indonesia fluctuated in 2016. This was due to the expansion of plantation land which was mostly done at the expense of forest areas. Deforestation can be defined as forest destruction or the conversion of forest functions from what should be a buffer for the world's lungs to conventional land [2]. Based on the data, it is shown that in the 2000-2005 period, Indonesia experienced a forest loss of 0.31 million hectares and then increased in the 2005-2010 period to 0.69 million hectares [3]. The case of deforestation in Indonesia has occurred since 1970. Economic factors are one of the causes of this deforestation, besides that this activity was also supported by the New Order government which took place in 1966-1998.

Forest damage in Lampung Province is not much different from forest damage in Indonesia. Lack of sense of responsibility towards forest management. Forest damage, which includes forest fires, illegal logging and others, is a form of disturbance that is increasingly occurring. The negative impacts caused by forest destruction are quite large, including ecological damage, decreased biodiversity, declining economic value of forests and soil productivity, changes in the micro and global climate, and smoke from forest fires disturbing public health and disrupting transportation both by land, rivers, lakes, seas. and air.

One of the conservation forests in Lampung Province is the Integrated Conservation Education Forest (HPKT) of the Wan Abdul Rachman Grand Forest Park (Tahura), which has natural areas and cultivated areas. The potential of natural resources contained in it in the form of a diversity of plants and animals, natural attractions, hills and mountains as well as rivers and creeks. The direction and purpose of the management of the Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura as a conservation area is intended to preserve natural forest areas that have a collection of plants and animals that are used for research, science, education, support cultivation, culture, tourism, and recreation (Lampung Provincial Forestry Service 2019). The management system that is not serious and what is done by the local government causes the rate of damage to the area to get worse and uncontrollable. As a conservation area, the management should be based on ecology, economy and socio-culture.

The preservation of the area's natural resources is the desire of almost all stakeholders. It can be seen from the description above that the preservation of the area as well as cooperation and collaboration are the forms of the needs of most stakeholders. Cooperation and collaboration are indispensable as a forum for improving cooperative relationships and solving problems between stakeholders in the utilization of water resource services and natural tourism in the Tahura WAR area.

Wiratno [5] is of the view that the management of national parks in Indonesia requires multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary support, strengthened by consistent and adaptive policies by the government from the center to the field level, with intensive and targeted assistance from CSOs, local universities, community leaders, activists, and national park management staff.

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Tahura WAR Technical Implementation Unit [UPTD], Eny Puspasari (August 2021) it is known that currently the policy carried out by the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service is to position the community as partners to develop the Tahura WAR area, which is directed to the form of -forms of forest management and utilization in the form of: 1. Managing non-timber forest products such as; seeds, sap, fruit, leather, bamboo, rattan, medicine and so on. 2. Forest security 3. Forest protection and preservation 4. Rehabilitation of forest areas 5. Managing forest resources that are environmental services such as; water, tourism potential development, animal breeding and cultivation of forest plants outside the area (honey bees, silkworms, resin and patchouli). More than half of the Tahura WAR area has been used as land for cultivation of crops such as cocoa, coffee, and considering the Lampung Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2000, access is given in terms of the use of non-timber forest products specifically for communities around the forest which are carried out in utilization blocks that still apply conservation principles in forest management cooperation agreements, and have an identity card for forest managers who have a forest management business period. However, the problem that arises is the lack of supervision from related parties, in this case the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service Tahura WAR, so that there are still many squatters or wild forest managers, and no doubt the area is getting damaged.

The lack of supervision carried out by the relevant agencies is caused by the minimal number of officers on duty around the area, so that only a small part of the area can be monitored, as well as the absence of clear rules governing the supervision process around the area. In addition to the problem of encroachers and illegal logging, there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries of the area, resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively. so that only a small part of the area can be monitored, and there are no clear rules governing the monitoring process around the area. In addition to the problem of encroachers and illegal logging, there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries (PAL) of the area, resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively. so that only a small part of the area can be monitored, and there are no clear rules governing the monitoring process around the area. In addition to the problem of encroachers and illegal logging, there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries of the area, resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively. there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries of the area (PAL) resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively. there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries of the area (PAL) resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively.

In line with this, through a press release from the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: S.6333/II/PIK-1/2004, it is explained that the Minister of Forestry issued Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.19/Menhut-II/2004 concerning Collaborative Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas. This Regulation of the Minister of Forestry is intended as a general reference and basis for interested parties in the implementation of collaboration to help increase the effectiveness and benefit of the management of nature reserves and nature conservation areas for the welfare of the community. The types of activities that can be collaborated are regional planning in the form of support in accelerating regional boundaries and zoning arrangements; preparation of management plans for nature reserves and nature conservation areas;

The parties that collaborate include local community groups, individuals, NGOs in the field of conservation of biological natural resources, local governments, BUMN, BUMD, BUMS, as well as scientific institutions/educational institutions. These parties can act as initiators, facilitators or mentors. Meanwhile, support for collaboration can be in the form of human resources, facilities and infrastructure, data and information, funds or other support according to mutual agreement.

Based on this, the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service took the initiative to initiate a multi-stakeholder dialogue process based on the hopes of all parties to create a collaborative management of the Tahura WAR area that is ecologically, economically and socially integrated, and based on justice as mandated by Law no. 41/1997 on forestry. This is also done by the Forestry Service in order to attract active participation from the community to be able to participate in managing the area. In general, the stages

Tourism policies in conservation areas must be regulated properly so as not to interfere with the function of the area, namely as a protected forest and limited use forest. Furthermore, for future prospects it is necessary to issue regional regulations that specifically regulate tourism, so that tourist areas can be managed professionally, in order to increase income for the surrounding community and for the area in the form of Regional Original Income. This prospect can be realized properly if the management is coordinated or program collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The type of tourism that can be developed in this research is in the form of ecotourism. The Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura area has great tourism potential, where this area has a diverse landscape,

From the results of interviews with the head of the UPTD Tahura WAR, information was obtained that Tahura WAR was indeed very potential to be used as an ecotourism location. However, there are some places that have not been developed to the fullest. The potential for ecotourism is extraordinary, many destinations have been managed or not. Data from the UPTD Tahura WAR show that currently there are managed tourist sites, such as deer breeding, the Gita Persada Butterfly Park, and a youth camp campground. Also Wijono Waterfall, Talang Rabun Waterfall, and Sinar Tiga Waterfall.

To develop ecotourism in Tahura WAR requires a strategy resulting from an analysis of internal and external factors. From the results of interviews and documentation observations, the following are these factors;

Internal Factor Analysis

A. Strengths

1. The potential of flora in the Tahura WAR area which is still relatively tight
2. Potential water sources used for community household needs
3. Natural tourism potential in the form of several waterfalls
4. The tourism potential of the area that is already known by the community

B. Weaknesses

1. Data on the potential of unique flora and fauna that can be a special attraction is still limited, so it cannot be used as material for socialization in the community.
2. The topography of the landscape, which is mostly steep and steep, becomes an obstacle for visitors who want to enjoy the potential of waterfall tourism.
3. The location of various waters in the Tahura area has not been maximally managed, including supporting

infrastructure that can increase the comfort of visitors.

4. Not optimal coordination and cooperation of relevant stakeholders in the management of natural tourism potential in the Tahura WAR area.
5. Socialization of area management by officers is still lacking

External Factor Analysis

A. Opportunities

1. The challenges of the Lampung Provincial Government, Bandar Lampung City Government and Pesawaran Regency Government are opportunities to develop tourism potential in all regions including the Tahura WAR area.
2. The concern of the people in Sumber Agung Village for the condition of the area and the spirit of developing ecotourism.
3. There is a fairly high interest of visitors in the waterfall area and other locations to see the natural beauty of Tahura.
4. There is a Pokdarwis in the village of Sumberagung which is committed to the advancement of ecotourism,
5. There is attention from the village government on the management of tourism potential

B. Threats

1. The level of community dependence on the natural resource potential of the Tahura WAR area is still high, so it has the potential to decrease environmental quality if notgood coordination and collaboration with Tahura WAR as the manager.
2. Potential conflicts in the development of natural tourism potential and if not managed properly and involve relevant stakeholders.
3. In some locations there are steep slopes so that they are prone to landslides

SWOT analysis

Table 1 Internal Factors Analysis Summary (IFAS)

No	Internal Strategy Factor	Weight	Rating	Score
	Strengths			
1	The condition of stands/vegetation in the area is relatively good	0.098	2	0.196
2	Potential sources of water used by the community	0.120	3	0.360
3	Natural tourism potential in the form of waterfalls with unspoiled conditions	0.115	4	0.460
4	The tourism potential that has been known to the public	0.098	3	0.294
5	The community takes care area conditions	0.108	3	0.324
	AMOUNT	0.539		1,634
Weaknesses				
1	Data on the potential for unique flora and fauna that can be a special attraction is still limited	0.084	2	0.168
2	The topography of the landscape is steep and steep	0.085	3	0.255
3	Locations of scattered waterfall potential	0.098	3	0.294
4	Coordination and cooperation relevant stakeholders in the management of areas lacking	0.098	4	0.392
5	Management socialization area by officers is lacking	0.096	3	0.288
	AMOUNT	0.461		1.397
	TOTAL	1,000		3,031

From the results of the analysis of internal factors in accordance with table 1, it shows that the strength factor (strengths) has a higher value than the value of the weakness factor (weaknesses), so that the strength factor can be managed optimally in order to cover weaknesses in the management of the Tahura WAR area.

Table 2. External Factors Analysis Summary (EFAS)

Factors External Strategy Weight Rating score Opportunities

1. The challenges of the Lampung Provincial Government, Bandar Lampung City Government and Pesawaran District Governments are opportunities to develop tourism potential in all their regions including the Tahura	0.098	2	0.196

WAR area.			
2. The community's concern for the condition of the area and the spirit of developing ecotourism	0.105	4	0.420
3. There is a fairly high visitor interest in the waterfall area and its location others to see the natural beauty of Tahura.	0.096	3	0,288
4. There is a Pokdarwis in the village of Sumberagung that is committed to the advancement of ecotourism	0.098	3	0,294
5. There is attention from the village government on the management of tourism potential	0.105	4	0.420
AMOUNT	0.502		1,618
1. The level of community dependence on the natural resource potential of the Tahura WAR area is still high, so it has the potential to decrease environmental quality if it does not coordinate and collaborate well with Tahura WAR as the manager.	0.105	3	0.420
2.Potential conflict in the development of natural tourism potential and if it is not managed properly and involves relevant stakeholders.	0.084	3	0.252
3.In some locations there are steep slopes so that they are prone to landslides			0.324
AMOUNT	0.408		1,608
TOTAL	1,000		3,226

As a mode of action, the motives of altruism cannot be categorized and standardized, but their existence is an essential marker for togetherness in a society [11]. Therefore, altruism is essential to be used as a basis for the development of urban community relations, which must be cared for and internalized as a mode of existence of a society.

Tabel 3. Tahura WAR Collaboration Strategy Based on Internal and External Environmental Analysis

	STRENGTH (STRENGTH)	**WEAKNESSES**
OPPORTUNITY	**SO** 1. Synergize regional policies and development in the Tahura buffer area with the management of the Tahura area (S1, S2, S5, O1, O2, O5) 2. Integration of tourism potential management inside and outside community-based areas (S1,S3, S4, O1, O3, O4) 3. Develop community empowerment programs around the Tahura WAR area by involving stakeholders from related institutions (S2, S4, S5, O2, O5)	**WO** 3. Inventory of biodiversity potential inside and outside the area as well as preparation of site design for natural tourism in the utilization zone involves the surrounding community (W1, W3, W4, o1, O3, O4, O5) 4. Multi-stakeholder cooperation in supporting the management of the WAR Tahura area by forming a joint forum (W4, W5, O2, O4, O5)
CHALLENGE (THREATH)	**ST** 1. Increasing environmental awareness in the Tahura WAR area across sectors (S4, S5, T1, T3) 2. Collaboration with relevant stakeholders in managing the potential of both water resources and tourism (S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, T2, T3)	**WT** 1 Collaboratively deal with Tahura WAR disruptions and disasters (W2, T4, T5)

Table 4. Strategic Priority Scale Based on PEST . Parameters

STRATEGY	Score code	Score	Priority
1. Synergize regional policies and development in the Tahura buffer area with	(S1,S2,S5,O1,O2, O5)	1,916	3

the management of the Tahura area			
2. management of tourism potential inside and outside the community-based area)	(S1,S3,S4,O1,O3, O4	1,728	6
3. Develop community empowerment programs around the Tahura WAR area by involving stakeholders from relevant institutions	(S2, S4, S5, O2, O5)	1,818	4
4. Increasing environmental awareness in the Tahura WAR area across sectors	(S4, S5, T1, T3)	1,290	7
5. Relevant stakeholder collaboration in managing the potential of both water resources and tourism (	S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, T2, T3)	2,306	1
6. Inventory of biodiversity potential inside and outside the area as well as the preparation of natural tourism site designs in the utilization zone involving the surrounding community (	W1, W3, W4, O1, O3, O4, O5)	2.052	2
7. Multi-stakeholder cooperation in supporting the management of the WAR Tahura area by forming a joint forum	(W4, W5, O2, O4, O5)	1,814	5
8. 1 Collaboratively deal with Tahura WAR disturbances and disasters	(W2, T4, T5)	0.771	8

Priority I. Relevant stakeholder collaboration in the management of ecotourism potential.

The great potential of Tahura WAR, both the potential for biodiversity, environmental services and natural tourism, really needs support, coordination, collaboration and integration of roles between stakeholders of related institutions. UPDT Tahura WAR, local governments, the private sector, communities around the Tahura WAR area have a role to play according to their respective fields in supporting sustainable and sustainable conservation area management efforts.

Forms of collaboration and cooperation in the use of water resources and tourism include:

a) Institutional strengthening in the management of water resources and natural tourism services;
b) Protection of potential areas from disturbances such as forest fires, illegal logging and erosion or flooding;
c) Development of natural tourism in collaboration with cultural tourism in the community
d) Community empowerment to manage the potential of water sources and buffer tourism must develop collaborative patterns and build community economic independence to reduce pressure on the Tahura WAR area. both economically and socially for the community and ecologically for the preservation of the Tahura WAR area.

Priority II. Inventory of the potential for biodiversity inside and outside the area as well as the preparation of design for natural tourism sites in the utilization zone involves the community

Potential inventory activities need to be carried out to increase the data collection of potential areas. This activity, which can involve the community, academics, and community groups, is expected to obtain input in the form of biophysical potential data that is useful, especially in the preparation of site design for natural tourism management.

Priority III. Synergize regional development policies and programs in the Tahura WAR buffer area with the management of the Tahura WAR UPTD

Regional development programs, especially around the Tahura WAR area, both in the development of the livestock sector, food crop agriculture, nature tourism, and protection of water catchment areas and water sources implemented through regional programs

Priority IV. Develop community empowerment programs around the Tahura WAR area by involving relevant institutional stakeholders

Community empowerment programs around the Tahura WAR area are needed in order to develop the independence and welfare of the people around the area to support the preservation of Tahura WAR. Community empowerment programs around this area need to involve related parties or institutions to be more effective.

The forms of community empowerment around the TNGMb area that can be done are:

1. Development of a Conservation Village that can synergize the potential of cultural tourism in the village with natural tourism within the area

2. Providing access to people who have utilized water from within the area in a non-commercial manner
3. Granting a permit for the exploitation of natural tourism services if the tourism potential in the area has been developed.
4. Construction of tourist huts for visitor facilities

Priority V. Multi-stakeholder cooperation through the establishment of multi-sectoral forums to support the management of the WAR Tahura area

1. The low level of communication and coordination between UPTD Tahura WAR as the manager of the area and related institutional stakeholders that can have an impact on the less than optimal management of the area can be anticipated by the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum. This forum is useful not only to build communication and coordination, but also to facilitate area management in utilizing the existing potential, both water environmental services and natural tourism, so that ecological, economic and socio-cultural synergistic management of the area can be achieved.

2. This forum needs to be initiated by the area manager, namely UPTD Tahura WAR to streamline the process of communication, discussion and sharing of information related to potential management that can be synergized both within the area and outside the area. Because this forum is not a formal institution that structurally all have the same position, it is hoped that it can solve existing problems and conflicts in a win-win solution.

Based on the observation of data in the field and the results of interviews and documentation regarding the existence of Tahura WAR for ecotourism and preserving nature, the operational strategy for managing Tahura WAR is formulated in the form of:

1. Making regulations governing the management of conservation areas specifically for Tahura

2. Community-based ecotourism development

3. Optimizing community and government support in the management of Tahura. Then based on the direction of the policy strategy, several policies that can be taken are obtained, namely: 1. Reducing the squatters around the area that does not have a previous permit. 2. Re-correcting the policies that have been made, such as giving permission to the community to carry out activities in the Tahura area which is a conservation area, even though based on Law no. 5 of 1990 it is prohibited. 3. Taking firm action against officers who have been undisciplined in the supervision process. 4. Revoke regulations whose regulations are not in accordance with and contrary to legislation such as Perda Lampung No. 7 of 2000 concerning Retribution for Collecting Permits for Taking Non-Timber Forest Products in Forest Areas. 5. Make a detailed mapping of the area that contains blocks, both protection blocks and utilization blocks that can be used for ecotourism and other activities. 6. Develop ecotourism activities in Tahura WAR collaboratively with communities around the area. The form of community involvement is as stated in the Community Role Involvement Program Directive.

Utilization space in the Management Utilization Block of the Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura area should not only be determined from the extent of its feasibility by using an analysis of the opinions of stakeholders, but should also be able to show its feasibility in terms of the feasibility of the space in the area. In the sense that, whether the strategy applied to the area is in accordance with the existing topography or requires other conditions.

For this type of management using ecotourism strategies, there is no literature that specifically provides requirements for the suitability of the application of ecotourism in a place. Considering that each place has a variety of regional characters, both topography, landscapes, and existing soil types. However, if an area has its own charm and uniqueness, then it is very suitable for implementing ecotourism. However, Douglass (1970) in [6] gives a few principles to ecotourism managers, so that: 1. Ecotourism development must be in accordance with spatial planning. 2. Adjusting the natural potential with the development objectives 3. As much as possible, efforts are made so that the development carried out has a dual function 4. As far as possible allocate natural areas that are not developed.

Based on the results of the analysis and synthesis of the results of the research that has been carried out, the main strategy desired is to carry out an ecotourism management strategy. It is hoped that the management can fulfill three aspects of sustainability, namely first, ecological sustainability, where in management it is hoped that the tofu environment will not be damaged and even sustainable, second, economic sustainability, where it is hoped that the ecotourism strategy can create new alternative work and business opportunities. wider area so as to improve the welfare of the local community, and thirdly socio-cultural sustainability, with the hope that the ecotourism strategy is able to maintain the culture of the local community and besides that it is also able to change the behavior of the surrounding community who are dependent on the forest for survival. However, even so, the policy does not necessarily reach the entire local community. If the authorities cannot catch the problem, it is feared that the policy will not solve the problem, it will even create new problems and will never be resolved if the government ignores it. To overcome the problem of cultivating (encroaching) land in the Tahura area, it is better for the government to take three alternatives as resulted from the discussion of Tahura WAR by the Lampung Nature Lovers Family (Watala), namely: 1) implementing strict conservation area rules,

4. CONCULSION

Conservation strategies for the preservation of the Wan Abdul Rahman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) in supporting Ecotourism in the Tahura WAR area are:

1. Collaboration of relevant stakeholders in the management of forest potential and ecotourism.
2. Inventory of the potential for biodiversity inside and outside the area as well as the preparation of design for natural tourism sites in the utilization zone involves the community
3. Synergize regional development policies and programs in the Tahura buffer area
4. Develop community empowerment programs around Tahura by involving relevant institutional stakeholders
5. Encouraging multi-stakeholder cooperation through multi-sectoral forums in supporting the management of the Tahura area
6. Management of tourism potential inside and outside the community-based area in a synergistic manner

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ATLANTIS PRESS

Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606

2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Collaborative Strategy for the Sustainability of the Wan Abdul Rahman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) in Supporting Ecotourism in Lampung Province

Rahayu Sulistiowati[1,*] Suprihatin Ali[2,] Christine Wulandari[3,] Melya Riniarti[4,] Selvi Diana Meilinda[5,]

[1, 5] *Public Administration Department, Universitas Lampung*
[2,] *Business Administration Department, Universitas Lampung*
[3,4] *Forestry Department, Universitas Lampung*

[*]*Corresponding author. Email: rahayu.sulistiowati@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Management of the Wan Abdul Rahman Tahura Area to be effective requires the participation and role of related parties. Community forest management partnership is one of the efforts to improve the welfare of community forest farmers. Community forest management has been identified as having great potential to improve the sustainability of the forest function. The purpose of this study is to analyze the strategy of collaboration between institutions in supporting the sustainability of Tahura Wan Abdul Rahman to support ecotourism in the province of Lampung. The inter-institutional collaborative strategy carried out for the preservation of the Tahura area in Support of Ecotourism is 1. Collaboration with relevant stakeholders in managing forest potential and ecotourism. 2 Inventory of biodiversity potential inside and outside the area and the preparation of design for natural tourism sites in the utilization zone involving the community 3 Synergizing regional development policies and programs in the buffer zone of Tahura 4 Developing community empowerment programs around Tahura by involving stakeholders from relevant institutions 5 Encouraging multi-stakeholder cooperation through multi-sectoral forums in supporting the management of the Tahura area 6 Management of tourism potential inside and outside the community-based area in a synergistic manner.

Keywords: *Grand Forest Park, ecotourism, Partnership, conservation*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura area in Lampung Province is one of the most vital areas as a support for economic, social and ecological life for the people of Lampung. The location of the area which has an area of 22,249.31 hectares is surrounded by the administrative areas of Pesawaran Regency and Bandar Lampung City. Such specific landscape characteristics make the area a provider of various environmental services. for the surrounding area. On the other hand, the demographic characteristics around the area are residents of 34 villages, so it cannot be avoided that the management of ecosystems in the area is also influenced by it. At least there are approximately 5000 families outside and inside the area who depend on the Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura ecosystem for their lives.

One of the environmental services provided by Tahura WAR is tourism, especially ecotourism. However, this type of tourism is also among those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, nature-based or outdoor tourism activities are predicted to quickly rise and develop because it is a special interest tourism so that it needs to be supported by the development of ecotourism in all regions (Kemenparekraf, 2020).

Ecotourism is estimated to be the most popular tourism product after the pandemic, especially for activities with small and active groups such as outdoor interactions, nature education activities for families, to activities that contribute to nature conservation.

Encouraging the development of conservation tourism more broadly is motivated by the awareness of tourism trends that are changing from general tourism to nature tourism or ecotourism. Nature tourism provides more benefits, including direct interaction with nature, introduction to local culture, and awareness of the importance of nature conservation.

Seeing the existence of Tahura WAR in Lampung Province as one of the ecologically important conservation areas, its role in addition to providing economic and social benefits for the surrounding community, the management of the WAR Tahura Area to be effective requires the participation and role of related parties. Community forest management partnership is one of the efforts to improve the welfare of community forest farmers. Community forest management has been identified as having great potential to improve the sustainability of the forest function. For this reason, research is needed on how collaboration strategies between institutions are needed to preserve the Wan Abdul Rahman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) in supporting Ecotourism in Lampung Province.

2. METHOD

This exploratory descriptive study with a qualitative approach is intended to obtain data about existing facts and symptoms, as well as factual information that can describe the involvement of stakeholders from other relevant institutions, both government, private and community in supporting the preservation of the Tahura WAR area to support ecotourism.

Qualitatively, the data were obtained using participatory observation techniques and open interviews [1] and literature studies. Observations and interviews in the field in order to obtain data related to the involvement of stakeholders of the relevant institutions in the management of Tahura WAR. While other data used in the form of the latest scientific literature in the 2015-2021 range which has been documented in books, theses, journals, archives, and other books related to this research. The results of the qualitative data are then summarized, analyzed and synthesized in depth, which are then described descriptively and conclusions are drawn.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The Wan AbdulRahman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) covers the Gunung Betung Register forest area. Administratively, Tahura Wan Abdul Rachman is located in seven sub-districts, namely Teluk Betung Barat, Tanjung Karang Barat, Kemiling, Kedondong, Gedong Tataan, Way Lima, and Padang Cermin, which are divided into Bandar Lampung City and Pesawaran Regency.

Initially, the government through the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No.742/Kpts-II/1992 dated July 21, 1992, determined the area of Register 19 Gunung Betung to be a part of Tahura WAR. This decree was later updated with the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 408/Kpts-II/1993 which stated that the Gunung Betung Register 19 area had changed its function from a protected forest to a conservation forest area.

Tahura WAR has a light to heavy wavy topography. There are four mountains here, namely Mount Pesawaran, Mount Chain, Mount Tangkit Ulu Padang Ratu, and Mount Betung. The most dominant plants here are merawan [Hopea mengarawan], medang [Litsea firmahoa], rasamala [Antingia excelsa], forest orchids and ferns.

The village in the largest research area is Sumber Agung Village, Kemiling District, Bandar Lampung City. The total population of Sumber Agung Village until 2019 was 3,100 people (1,700 women and 1,400 men), with a total of 925 household (KK). The main livelihood is managing the Tahura area, livestock, and labor. Other livelihoods are traders, farming, and others.

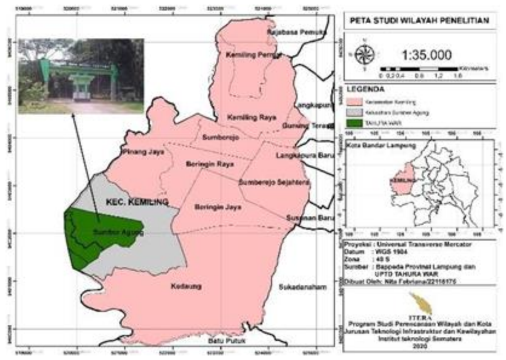

Figure 1. Map of the research area

The phenomenon that is happening about forests today, the condition of forests in Indonesia is decreasing, the threat of deforestation that cannot stop requires more attention [4]. Data from Global Forest Watch shows that tree loss in Indonesia fluctuated in 2016. This was due to the expansion of plantation land which was mostly done at the expense of forest areas. Deforestation can be defined as forest destruction or the conversion of forest functions from what should be a buffer for the world's lungs to conventional land [2]. Based on the data, it is shown that in the 2000-2005 period, Indonesia experienced a forest loss of 0.31 million hectares and then increased in the 2005-2010 period to 0.69 million hectares [3]. The case of deforestation in Indonesia has occurred since 1970. Economic factors are one of the causes of this deforestation, besides that this activity was also supported by the New Order government which took place in 1966-1998.

Forest damage in Lampung Province is not much different from forest damage in Indonesia. Lack of sense of responsibility towards forest management. Forest damage, which includes forest fires, illegal logging and others, is a form of disturbance that is increasingly occurring. The negative impacts caused by forest destruction are quite large, including ecological damage, decreased biodiversity, declining economic value of forests and soil productivity, changes in the micro and global climate, and smoke from forest fires disturbing public health and disrupting transportation both by land, rivers, lakes, seas. and air.

One of the conservation forests in Lampung Province is the Integrated Conservation Education Forest (HPKT) of the Wan Abdul Rachman Grand Forest Park (Tahura), which has natural areas and cultivated areas. The potential of natural resources contained in it in the form of a diversity of plants and animals, natural attractions, hills and mountains as well as rivers and creeks. The direction and purpose of the management of the Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura as a conservation area is intended to preserve natural forest areas that have a collection of plants and animals that are used for research, science, education, support cultivation, culture, tourism, and recreation (Lampung Provincial Forestry Service 2019). The management system that is not serious and what is done by the local government causes the rate of damage to the area to get worse and uncontrollable. As a conservation area, the management should be based on ecology, economy and socio-culture.

The preservation of the area's natural resources is the desire of almost all stakeholders. It can be seen from the description above that the preservation of the area as well as cooperation and collaboration are the forms of the needs of most stakeholders. Cooperation and collaboration are indispensable as a forum for improving cooperative relationships and solving problems between stakeholders in the utilization of water resource services and natural tourism in the Tahura WAR area.

Wiratno [5] is of the view that the management of national parks in Indonesia requires multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary support, strengthened by consistent and adaptive policies by the government from the center to the field level, with intensive and targeted assistance from CSOs, local universities, community leaders, activists, and national park management staff.

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Tahura WAR Technical Implementation Unit [UPTD], Eny Puspasari (August 2021) it is known that currently the policy carried out by the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service is to position the community as partners to develop the Tahura WAR area, which is directed to the form of -forms of forest management and utilization in the form of: 1. Managing non-timber forest products such as; seeds, sap, fruit, leather, bamboo, rattan, medicine and so on. 2. Forest security 3. Forest protection and preservation 4. Rehabilitation of forest areas 5. Managing forest resources that are environmental services such as; water, tourism potential development, animal breeding and cultivation of forest plants outside the area (honey bees, silkworms, resin and patchouli). More than half of the Tahura WAR area has been used as land for cultivation of crops such as cocoa, coffee, and considering the Lampung Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2000, access is given in terms of the use of non-timber forest products specifically for communities around the forest which are carried out in utilization blocks that still apply conservation principles in forest management cooperation agreements, and have an identity card for forest managers who have a forest management business period. However, the problem that arises is the lack of supervision from related parties, in this case the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service Tahura WAR, so that there are still many squatters or wild forest managers, and no doubt the area is getting damaged.

The lack of supervision carried out by the relevant agencies is caused by the minimal number of officers on duty around the area, so that only a small part of the area can be monitored, as well as the absence of clear rules governing the supervision process around the area. In addition to the problem of encroachers and illegal logging, there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries of the area, resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively. so that only a small part of the area can be monitored, and there are no clear rules governing the monitoring process around the area. In addition to the problem of encroachers and illegal logging, there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries (PAL) of the area, resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively. so that only a small part of the area can be monitored, and there are no clear rules governing the monitoring process around the area. In addition to the problem of encroachers and illegal logging, there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries of the area, resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively. there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries of the area (PAL) resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively. there is also the problem of changing or shifting the boundaries of the area (PAL) resulting in uncertainty regarding the size of the area. Given the complexity of the problems faced, it is necessary to have more integrative thinking that combines problems that are ecological for the area, economic for the community and the surrounding area as well as the existing socio-cultural environment so that in the future it is hoped that management can run effectively.

In line with this, through a press release from the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number: S.6333/II/PIK-1/2004, it is explained that the Minister of Forestry issued Regulation of the Minister of Forestry No. P.19/Menhut-II/2004 concerning Collaborative Management of Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas. This Regulation of the Minister of Forestry is intended as a general reference and basis for interested parties in the implementation of collaboration to help increase the effectiveness and benefit of the management of nature reserves and nature conservation areas for the welfare of the community. The types of activities that can be collaborated are regional planning in the form of support in accelerating regional boundaries and zoning arrangements; preparation of management plans for nature reserves and nature conservation areas;

The parties that collaborate include local community groups, individuals, NGOs in the field of conservation of biological natural resources, local governments, BUMN, BUMD, BUMS, as well as scientific institutions/educational institutions. These parties can act as initiators, facilitators or mentors. Meanwhile, support for collaboration can be in the form of human resources, facilities and infrastructure, data and information, funds or other support according to mutual agreement.

Based on this, the Lampung Provincial Forestry Service took the initiative to initiate a multi-stakeholder dialogue process based on the hopes of all parties to create a collaborative management of the Tahura WAR area that is ecologically, economically and socially integrated, and based on justice as mandated by Law no. 41/1997 on forestry. This is also done by the Forestry Service in order to attract active participation from the community to be able to participate in managing the area. In general, the stages

Tourism policies in conservation areas must be regulated properly so as not to interfere with the function of the area, namely as a protected forest and limited use forest. Furthermore, for future prospects it is necessary to issue regional regulations that specifically regulate tourism, so that tourist areas can be managed professionally, in order to increase income for the surrounding community and for the area in the form of Regional Original Income. This prospect can be realized properly if the management is coordinated or program collaboration with relevant stakeholders. The type of tourism that can be developed in this research is in the form of ecotourism. The Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura area has great tourism potential, where this area has a diverse landscape,

From the results of interviews with the head of the UPTD Tahura WAR, information was obtained that Tahura WAR was indeed very potential to be used as an ecotourism location. However, there are some places that have not been developed to the fullest. The potential for ecotourism is extraordinary, many destinations have been managed or not. Data from the UPTD Tahura WAR show that currently there are managed tourist sites, such as deer breeding, the Gita Persada Butterfly Park, and a youth camp campground. Also Wijono Waterfall, Talang Rabun Waterfall, and Sinar Tiga Waterfall.

To develop ecotourism in Tahura WAR requires a strategy resulting from an analysis of internal and external factors. From the results of interviews and documentation observations, the following are these factors;

Internal Factor Analysis

A. Strengths

1. The potential of flora in the Tahura WAR area which is still relatively tight
2. Potential water sources used for community household needs
3. Natural tourism potential in the form of several waterfalls
4. The tourism potential of the area that is already known by the community

B. Weaknesses

1. Data on the potential of unique flora and fauna that can be a special attraction is still limited, so it cannot be used as material for socialization in the community.
2. The topography of the landscape, which is mostly steep and steep, becomes an obstacle for visitors who want to enjoy the potential of waterfall tourism.
3. The location of various waters in the Tahura area has not been maximally managed, including supporting

infrastructure that can increase the comfort of visitors.

4. Not optimal coordination and cooperation of relevant stakeholders in the management of natural tourism potential in the Tahura WAR area.
5. Socialization of area management by officers is still lacking

External Factor Analysis

A. Opportunities

1. The challenges of the Lampung Provincial Government, Bandar Lampung City Government and Pesawaran Regency Government are opportunities to develop tourism potential in all regions including the Tahura WAR area.
2. The concern of the people in Sumber Agung Village for the condition of the area and the spirit of developing ecotourism.
3. There is a fairly high interest of visitors in the waterfall area and other locations to see the natural beauty of Tahura.
4. There is a Pokdarwis in the village of Sumberagung which is committed to the advancement of ecotourism,
5. There is attention from the village government on the management of tourism potential

B. Threats

1. The level of community dependence on the natural resource potential of the Tahura WAR area is still high, so it has the potential to decrease environmental quality if notgood coordination and collaboration with Tahura WAR as the manager.
2. Potential conflicts in the development of natural tourism potential and if not managed properly and involve relevant stakeholders.
3. In some locations there are steep slopes so that they are prone to landslides

SWOT analysis

Table 1 Internal Factors Analysis Summary (IFAS)

No	Internal Strategy Factor	Weight	Rating	Score
	Strengths			
1	The condition of stands/vegetation in the area is relatively good	0.098	2	0.196
2	Potential sources of water used by the community	0.120	3	0.360
3	Natural tourism potential in the form of waterfalls with unspoiled conditions	0.115	4	0.460
4	The tourism potential that has been known to the public	0.098	3	0.294
5	The community takes care area conditions	0.108	3	0.324
	AMOUNT	0.539		1,634
Weaknesses				
1	Data on the potential for unique flora and fauna that can be a special attraction is still limited	0.084	2	0.168
2	The topography of the landscape is steep and steep	0.085	3	0.255
3	Locations of scattered waterfall potential	0.098	3	0.294
4	Coordination and cooperation relevant stakeholders in the management of areas lacking	0.098	4	0.392
5	Management socialization area by officers is lacking	0.096	3	0.288
	AMOUNT	0.461		1.397
	TOTAL	1,000		3,031

From the results of the analysis of internal factors in accordance with table 1, it shows that the strength factor (strengths) has a higher value than the value of the weakness factor (weaknesses), so that the strength factor can be managed optimally in order to cover weaknesses in the management of the Tahura WAR area.

Table 2. External Factors Analysis Summary (EFAS)

Factors External Strategy Opportunities	Weight	Rating	score
1. The challenges of the Lampung Provincial Government, Bandar Lampung City Government and Pesawaran District Governments are opportunities to develop tourism potential in all their regions including the Tahura WAR area.	0.098	2	0.196

2. The community's concern for the condition of the area and the spirit of developing ecotourism	0.105	4	0.420
3. There is a fairly high visitor interest in the waterfall area and its location others to see the natural beauty of Tahura.	0.096	3	0.288
1.There is a Pokdarwis in the village of Sumberagung that is committed to the advancement of ecotourism	0.098	3	0.294
2. There is attention from the village government on the management of tourism potential	0.105	4	0.420
AMOUNT	0.502		1.618
1. The level of community dependence on the natural resource potential of the Tahura WAR area is still high, so it has the potential to decrease environmental quality if it does not coordinate and collaborate well with Tahura WAR as the manager.	0.105	3	0.420
2Potential conflict in the development of natural tourism potential and if it is not managed properly and involves relevant stakeholders.	0.084	3	0.252
3. In some locations there are steep slopes so that they are prone to landslides 0.324		3	0.108
AMOUNT	0.408		1,608
TOTAL	1,000		3,226

	around water sources			
4	Slope area (>40%) and soil type latosol so that landslide swamp	0.108	3	0.324
5	Moment heavy rain prone to flooding	0.096	2	0.192
	AMOUNT	0.408		1.608
	TOTAL	1,000		3,226

Source: Results of data processing (2019)

As a mode of action, the motives of altruism cannot be categorized and standardized, but their existence is an essential marker for togetherness in a society [11]. Therefore, altruism is essential to be used as a basis for the development of urban community relations, which must be cared for and internalized as a mode of existence of a society.

Tabel 3. Tahura WAR Collaboration Strategy Based on Internal and External Environmental Analysis

	STRENGTH (STRENGTH)	**WEAKNESSES**
OPPORTUNITY	**SO** 1. Synergize regional policies and development in the Tahura buffer area with the management of the Tahura area (S1, S2, S5, O1, O2, O5) 2. Integration of tourism potential management inside and outside community-based areas (S1,S3, S4, O1, O3, O4) 3. Develop community empowerment programs around the Tahura WAR area by involving stakeholders from related institutions (S2, S4, S5, O2, O5)	**WO** 1. Inventory of biodiversity potential inside and outside the area as well as preparation of site design for natural tourism in the utilization zone, involves the surrounding community (W1, W3, W4, o1, O3, O4, O5) 2. Multi-stakeholder cooperation in supporting the management of the WAR Tahura area by forming a joint forum (W4, W5, O2, O4, O5)
CHALLENGE (THREATH)	**ST** 1. Increasing environmental awareness in the Tahura WAR area across sectors (S4, S5, T1, T3) 2. Collaboration with relevant stakeholders in managing the potential of both water resources and tourism (S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, T2, T3)	**WT** 1 Collaboratively deal with Tahura WAR disruptions and disasters (W2, T4, T5)

Table 4. Strategic Priority Scale Based on PEST . Parameters

STRATEGY	Score code	Score	Priority
1. Synergize regional policies and development in the Tahura buffer area with the management of	(S1,S2,S5,O1,O2, O5)	1,916	3

the Tahura area			
2. management of tourism potential inside and outside the community-based area)	(S1,S3,S4,O1,O3, O4	1,728	6
3. Develop community empowerment programs around the Tahura WAR area by involving stakeholders from relevant institutions	(S2, S4, S5, O2, O5)	1,818	4
4. Increasing environmental awareness in the Tahura WAR area across sectors	(S4, S5, T1, T3)	1,290	7
5. Relevant stakeholder collaboration in managing the potential of both water resources and tourism (	S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, T2, T3)	2,306	1
6. Inventory of biodiversity potential inside and outside the area as well as the preparation of natural tourism site designs in the utilization zone involving the surrounding community (	W1, W3, W4, O1, O3, O4, O5)	2.052	2
7. Multi-stakeholder cooperation in supporting the management of the WAR Tahura area by forming a joint forum	(W4, W5, O2, O4, O5)	1,814	5
8. 1 Collaboratively deal with Tahura WAR disturbances and disasters	(W2, T4, T5)	0.771	8

Priority I. Relevant stakeholder collaboration in the management of ecotourism potential.

The great potential of Tahura WAR, both the potential for biodiversity, environmental services and natural tourism, really needs support, coordination, collaboration and integration of roles between stakeholders of related institutions. UPDT Tahura WAR, local governments, the private sector, communities around the Tahura WAR area have a role to play according to their respective fields in supporting sustainable and sustainable conservation area management efforts.

Forms of collaboration and cooperation in the use of water resources and tourism include:

a) Institutional strengthening in the management of water resources and natural tourism services;
b) Protection of potential areas from disturbances such as forest fires, illegal logging and erosion or flooding;
c) Development of natural tourism in collaboration with cultural tourism in the community
d) Community empowerment to manage the potential of water sources and buffer tourism must develop collaborative patterns and build community economic independence to reduce pressure on the Tahura WAR area. both economically and socially for the community and ecologically for the preservation of the Tahura WAR area.

Priority II. Inventory of the potential for biodiversity inside and outside the area as well as the preparation of design for natural tourism sites in the utilization zone involves the community

Potential inventory activities need to be carried out to increase the data collection of potential areas. This activity, which can involve the community, academics, and community groups, is expected to obtain input in the form of biophysical potential data that is useful, especially in the preparation of site design for natural tourism management.

Priority III. Synergize regional development policies and programs in the Tahura WAR buffer area with the management of the Tahura WAR UPTD

Regional development programs, especially around the Tahura WAR area, both in the development of the livestock sector, food crop agriculture, nature tourism, and protection of water catchment areas and water sources implemented through regional programs

Priority IV. Develop community empowerment programs around the Tahura WAR area by involving relevant institutional stakeholders

Community empowerment programs around the Tahura WAR area are needed in order to develop the independence and welfare of the people around the area to support the preservation of Tahura WAR. Community empowerment programs around this area need to involve related parties or institutions to be more effective.

The forms of community empowerment around the TNGMb area that can be done are:

1. Development of a Conservation Village that can synergize the potential of cultural tourism in the village with natural tourism within the area

2. Providing access to people who have utilized water from within the area in a non-commercial manner
3. Granting a permit for the exploitation of natural tourism services if the tourism potential in the area has been developed.
4. Construction of tourist huts for visitor facilities

Priority V. Multi-stakeholder cooperation through the establishment of multi-sectoral forums to support the management of the WAR Tahura area

1. The low level of communication and coordination between UPTD Tahura WAR as the manager of the area and related institutional stakeholders that can have an impact on the less than optimal management of the area can be anticipated by the establishment of a multi-stakeholder forum. This forum is useful not only to build communication and coordination, but also to facilitate area management in utilizing the existing potential, both water environmental services and natural tourism, so that ecological, economic and socio-cultural synergistic management of the area can be achieved.

2. This forum needs to be initiated by the area manager, namely UPTD Tahura WAR to streamline the process of communication, discussion and sharing of information related to potential management that can be synergized both within the area and outside the area. Because this forum is not a formal institution that structurally all have the same position, it is hoped that it can solve existing problems and conflicts in a win-win solution.

Based on the observation of data in the field and the results of interviews and documentation regarding the existence of Tahura WAR for ecotourism and preserving nature, the operational strategy for managing Tahura WAR is formulated in the form of:

1. Making regulations governing the management of conservation areas specifically for Tahura

2. Community-based ecotourism development

3. Optimizing community and government support in the management of Tahura. Then based on the direction of the policy strategy, several policies that can be taken are obtained, namely: 1. Reducing the squatters around the area that does not have a previous permit. 2. Re-correcting the policies that have been made, such as giving permission to the community to carry out activities in the Tahura area which is a conservation area, even though based on Law no. 5 of 1990 it is prohibited. 3. Taking firm action against officers who have been undisciplined in the supervision process. 4. Revoke regulations whose regulations are not in accordance with and contrary to legislation such as Perda Lampung No. 7 of 2000 concerning Retribution for Collecting Permits for Taking Non-Timber Forest Products in Forest Areas. 5. Make a detailed mapping of the area that contains blocks, both protection blocks and utilization blocks that can be used for ecotourism and other activities. 6. Develop ecotourism activities in Tahura WAR collaboratively with communities around the area. The form of community involvement is as stated in the Community Role Involvement Program Directive.

Utilization space in the Management Utilization Block of the Wan Abdul Rachman Tahura area should not only be determined from the extent of its feasibility by using an analysis of the opinions of stakeholders, but should also be able to show its feasibility in terms of the feasibility of the space in the area. In the sense that, whether the strategy applied to the area is in accordance with the existing topography or requires other conditions.

For this type of management using ecotourism strategies, there is no literature that specifically provides requirements for the suitability of the application of ecotourism in a place. Considering that each place has a variety of regional characters, both topography, landscapes, and existing soil types. However, if an area has its own charm and uniqueness, then it is very suitable for implementing ecotourism. However, Douglass (1970) in [6] gives a few principles to ecotourism managers, so that: 1. Ecotourism development must be in accordance with spatial planning. 2. Adjusting the natural potential with the development objectives 3. As much as possible, efforts are made so that the development carried out has a dual function 4. As far as possible allocate natural areas that are not developed.

Based on the results of the analysis and synthesis of the results of the research that has been carried out, the main strategy desired is to carry out an ecotourism management strategy. It is hoped that the management can fulfill three aspects of sustainability, namely first, ecological sustainability, where in management it is hoped that the tofu environment will not be damaged and even sustainable, second, economic sustainability, where it is hoped that the ecotourism strategy can create new alternative work and business opportunities. wider area so as to improve the welfare of the local community, and thirdly socio-cultural sustainability, with the hope that the ecotourism strategy is able to maintain the culture of the local community and besides that it is also able to change the behavior of the surrounding community who are dependent on the forest for survival. However, even so, the policy does not necessarily reach the entire local community. If the authorities cannot catch the problem, it is feared that the policy will not solve the problem, it will even create new problems and will never be resolved if the government ignores it. To overcome the problem of cultivating (encroaching) land in the Tahura area, it is better for the government to take three alternatives as resulted from the discussion of Tahura WAR by the Lampung Nature Lovers Family (Watala), namely: 1) implementing strict conservation area rules,

4. CONCULSION

Conservation strategies for the preservation of the Wan Abdul Rahman Forest Park (Tahura WAR) in supporting Ecotourism in the Tahura WAR area are:

1. Collaboration of relevant stakeholders in the management of forest potential and ecotourism.
2. Inventory of the potential for biodiversity inside and outside the area as well as the preparation of design for natural tourism sites in the utilization zone involves the community
3. Synergize regional development policies and programs in the Tahura buffer area
4. Develop community empowerment programs around Tahura by involving relevant institutional stakeholders
5. Encouraging multi-stakeholder cooperation through multi-sectoral forums in supporting the management of the Tahura area
6. Management of tourism potential inside and outside the community-based area in a synergistic manner

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Analysis of City Development Policy on Community Decision Factors on the Purchase of Subsidy House

Deddy Aprilani[1,*] Rosy Febriani Daud[2]

[1]*Business Administration Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[2] *Communication Studies Program, FHIS, Muhammadiyah University, Kotabumi (UMKO)*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: pesandeddy@gmai.com rosydaud@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT
The rapid growth of Indonesia's population is quite high and many people have minimal income, causing high public interest in buying subsidized housing. The government continues to provide subsidies for the community which aims to improve people's welfare and the government is also trying to build subsidized housing and cooperate with the developer. The subsidized housing program aims to meet housing needs for low-income people (MBR) where housing finance subsidies/assistance are included in the form of goods subsidies given to low-income groups in terms of meeting housing needs, namely in the form of houses at prices below market prices This study aims to determine the factors that influence the decision to purchase subsidized housing. This study uses a survey method approach and data analysis using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods.

Keywords: *Development Policy, Decision Factor, Subsidized Housing*

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans really need a place for shelter, namely a house and as a place to gather and carry out activities in family life. Not only that, the house is also a property or asset. The basic needs of every human being are clothing, food and shelter. Therefore, every human being is always trying to achieve this basic need.

The house is one of the most important parts of people's lives. Therefore, the government will always strive at the level of everyone's life by paying attention to the tastes and abilities of Soetalaksana [in Rahma, 2010]. Today the function of the house has changed slightly, with the increasing needs of human life, as well as competition and lifestyles that have begun to shift, causing the time used by humans to work more and more, from what was originally just a place to live, now the house is also required to bring more satisfaction and benefits for the owner such as a strategic location, a nice and sturdy building, and a comfortable environment.

Many companies or services have sprung up that provide housing packages to be owned by the community. Ownership of this house is not only usufructuary, but also property. So that people do not need to worry that in the future the housing will become fully owned, both the land and the building [Sukmarini, 2019]. Currently, housing developments have grown and developed in the community. This is because in accordance with the community's need for housing that is increasing [Sestiyani, E. & S., 2015], the house is a need for a place to live that cannot be separated in people's lives.

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas, Article 1 point 7 states that a house is a building that functions as a suitable place to live, a means of fostering a family, a reflection of the dignity and worth of its occupants, as well as an asset for its owner. Whereas in point 2, what is meant by housing is a collection of houses as part of settlements, both urban and rural, which are equipped with infrastructure, facilities and public utilities as a result of efforts to fulfill livable houses.

Housing and settlements have a strategic function in their role as a center for family education, cultural nurseries, and improving the quality of future generations and are the embodiment of national identity, as well as being a protector against natural or weather disturbances. The realization of community welfare and quality human resources can be marked by increasing the quality of life that is livable.

The community's choice in owning a house can be done by buying in cash or in installments, which can be obtained through the property market. The price of ready-to-occupy housing with terms of use and property for people who will occupy housing from year to year continues to increase. This is due to several factors, such as inflation, the number of people seeking housing, and limited housing space. Any housing that has reach to the city center will be more expensive than the suburban area. Even though housing prices are getting higher, the purchasing power or demand for houses as an asset and a place to live has never subsided. More and more people are ordering housing. Housing is a primary need that must be met more primarily than other primary needs.

The disbursement of funds that are not optimal can hamper economic growth and the welfare of the community. The provision of subsidies for housing developers if it is not assisted by infrastructure development that connects urban access with development areas, then the government's target in the subsidized housing program will not be achieved. The subsidized housing program aims to meet housing needs for low-income people [MBR] where housing finance subsidies/assistance are included in the form of goods subsidies given to low-income groups in terms of meeting housing needs, namely in the form of houses at prices below market prices.

To meet the housing needs for low-income communities [MBR] carried out by the Government through laws, government regulations and ministerial decisions and its implementation through the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing [PUPERA] with the Housing Financing Liquidity Facility [FLPP] scheme. These facilities are provided to the community as the target group and housing developers as a provider of subsidized housing units. In its implementation, it was found that many subsidized houses were sold not to low-income people [MBR] as the target target so that the needs for low-income people still could not be met.

The realization value of subsidized housing distribution according to data from the Housing Fund Management Center, PUPERA Service during 2014 to 2017 [current month] is as follows:

Table 1. Realization of FLPP Fund Distribution for 2015-2020 [Current Month] [Based on Implementing Bank]

No	Nama Bank	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	BTN	66.563.000.000,00	43.821.000.000,00	-	22.737.000.000,00	29.922.000.000,00	38.627.000.000,00
2	BTN Syariah	6.220.000.000,00	4.112.000.000,00	-	1.074.000.000,00	3.722.000.000,00	6.089.000.000,00
3	BRI Syariah	1.449.000.000,00	2.917.000.000,00	5.703.000.000,00	6.842.000.000,00	7.672.000.000,00	3.784.000.000,00
4	BNI	1.098.000.000,00	1.255.000.000,00	1.456.000.000,00	7.214.000.000,00	9.743.000.000,00	7.013.000.000,00
5	Artha Graha	191.000.000,00	2.359.000.000,00	5.579.000.000,00	3.885.000.000,00	4.811.000.000,00	981.000.000,00
6	Mandiri	26.000.000,00	16.000.000,00	166.000.000,00	994.000.000,00	1.855.000.000,00	1.021.000.000,00
7	Bukopin	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	BRI	160.000.000,00	20.000.000,00	603.000.000,00	1.161.000.000,00	2.206.000.000,00	1.793.000.000,00
9	Mandiri Syariah	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Mayora		19.000.000,00	18.000.000,00	-	-	-
11	BRI Agro	-	-	-	10.000.000,00	168.000.000,00	235.000.000,00
12	BTPN	-	-	-	3.000.000,00	-	-
13	Asbanda (33 BPD)	782.000.000,00	3.950.000.000,00	10.238.000.000,00	13.988.000.000,00	17.520.000.000,00	10.759.000.000,00
14	Bank Keb Hana	-	-	-	31.000.000,00	216.000.000,00	33.000.000,00
	Total	**76.489.000.000,00**	**58.469.000.000,00**	**23.763.000.000,00**	**57.939.000.000,00**	**77.835.000.000,00**	**70.335.000.000,00**

Source: https://ppdpp.id/realisasi-flpp-per-bank/

Looking at table 1 above, the realization of the distribution of subsidy funds for four consecutive years has continued to increase in the 14 Implementing Banks.

The need for housing can basically be divided into two main things, namely the need for housing based on the trend [tendency] of natural population growth and the need and supply of housing based on the number of habitable houses. Based on the second point above, in accordance with the need for housing based on needs and the provision of houses based on the number of livable houses, many residential property developers offer subsidized housing in collaboration with state banks, such as Bank Negara Indonesia and Bank Tabungan Negara in their funding targeting the middle-income community. down.

Therefore, this study aims to determine the factors that influence the decision to purchase subsidized housing using regression analysis consisting of location, consumer income, ease of obtaining loans, public facilities and facilities, house prices and laws and regulations.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted at Griya Jabal Nur Subsidized Housing on Jl. Wala Abadi, Way Laga, Kec. Panjang, Bandar Lampung City, Lampung 35244. The population in this study were all residents of the Griya Jabal Nur Subsidized Housing as many as 30 people. Because the population was only 30 people, the sampling method used census sampling, where all members of the population were sampled [Sugiyono, 2011: 85].

Collecting data by giving questionnaires to respondents. In this research the questionnaire is in the form of questions regarding urban development policies that influence community decision factors in purchasing subsidized housing. The operational definitions of variables are as follows:

a. City development policy. Policy implementation is a follow-up activity from the policy formulation and stipulation process. So that the implementation of policies can be interpreted as actions taken, both by individuals and government groups, which are oriented towards achieving the goals that have been outlined in policy decisions. Regarding the success of public policy, Islamy [2010] states that a state policy will be effective if it is implemented and has a positive impact on society, in other words, human actions or actions that become members of society are in accordance with what is desired by the government or the state.

b. The community decision factor is the most important thing in making decisions in buying subsidized housing. The decision factors can be seen from the aspect of housing location, land and building documents, competitive prices, facilities provided by the developer such as drilled wells, access to the city center or shops, accessible transportation, width of the road shoulders. Some of these factors can influence people's decisions to buy subsidized houses.

c. The decision to buy a subsidized house is a decision taken after paying attention to all aspects to then make a selection of the available alternative decisions, with the following indicators: the decision to buy a subsidized house because of its strategic location, a decision to buy a subsidized house because of the ease of getting a loan, a decision to buy a subsidized house because it is in accordance with consumer income, the decision to purchase a subsidized house is due to low house prices, the decision to purchase a subsidized house is due to the availability of public facilities and facilities, and the decision to purchase a subsidized house is due to clear laws and regulations.

Based on the theory in the literature review above, the regression model can be presented as follows:

$$\boxed{Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + e}$$

where:

Y = Subsidized House Purchase

b_0 = Constant

b_1, b_2 = Regression coefficient of variable X_1, X_2

X_1 = Policy

X_2 = Decision Factor

e = disturbance [error]

To obtain a BLUE regression coefficient, the assumptions are checked. The calculation is done with the help of SPSS software.

Hypothesis:

H1: Is there a positive influence between the city's development policy partially on the community's decision

factors in purchasing subsidized houses in Bandar Lampung City?

H2: Is there a positive influence between the simultaneous urban development policies on community decision

factors in purchasing subsidized houses in Bandar Lampung City?

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the validity and reliability test stated that all the questions used in this study were valid and reliable. To find out whether the regression coefficient is a BLUE coefficient or not, it is necessary to examine the assumptions as follows:

3.1 Analysis Prerequisite Test

3.1.1 Normality test

Some of the normality test methods are by looking at the distribution of data on diagonal sources on the Normal P-P Plot of regression standardized residual graph (graphic method) or by using the One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test [Imam Ghozali, 2011:173]. In checking for normality, in this study the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used. SPSS output results obtained.

Table 2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test. Test Results One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			Unstandardized Residual
N			30
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean		,0000000
	Std. Deviation		4,01712842
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		,157
	Positive		,157
	Negative		-,152
Test Statistic			,157
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]			,058
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)[d]	Sig.		,056
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	,050
		Upper Bound	,062

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 2000000.

From the table above, it can be seen that the Asymp value. Sig of 0.58 using a significance level [α] of 0.05, it turns out that the Asymp value. Sig > 0.05, so the residuals are normally distributed.

3.1.2 Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables [independent]. A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. If the independent variables are correlated with each other, then these variables are not orthogonal. Orthogonal variables are independent variables whose correlation values between independent variables are equal to zero [Imam Ghozali, 2011:105].

To find out whether there is a multicollinearity problem, the Marquardt method is used, by looking at the value of the Variance Inflation Factor [VIF]. SPSS output results are obtained as follows:

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics VIF
1	(Constant)	11,557	7,413		1,559	,131		
	KEBIJAKAN	,080	,129	,112	,622	,539	,977	1,023
	FAKTOR	,320	,170	,339	1,878	,071	,977	1,023

a. Dependent Variable: PEMBELIAN

Based on the table above, it is known that the VIF value of each independent variable against the other independent variables is less than 10, this indicates that there is no symptom of multicollinearity in each of the independent variables.

3.1.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

To find out whether or not there is a heteroscedasticity problem, a Glejser test is carried out. Heteroscedasticity test appears if the error or residual of the observed model does not have a constant variance from one observation to another (Imam Ghozali, 2011:139). Based on the results of SPSS output are as follows:

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	7,005	3,237		2,164	,040
	KEBIJAKAN	,002	,056	,006	,032	,975
	FAKTOR	-,103	,074	-,259	-1,379	,179

a. Dependent Variable: abs_res

Based on the table above, it is known that the probability of the error rate of each independent variable is greater than 0.05, this indicates that each of these variables is free from heteroscedasticity problems.

3.1.4 Autocorrelation Test

To check the presence or absence of autocorrelation, in this study using the Darwin-Watson test. Based on the SPSS output, the Durbin Watson (DW) value is 1.159. With a significance level (α) of 0.05; then the value of DL = 1.2837 and DU = 1.5666. It turns out that the value of DW = 2.7163 lies between DU and 2 (DU < DW < 2), so it is said that there is no autocorrelation. So the assumption of no autocorrelation is met.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,373[a]	,139	,075	3,36404	1,159

a. Predictors: (Constant), FAKTOR, KEBIJAKAN

b. Dependent Variable: PEMBELIAN

According to Singgih Santoso [2012: 242] in making a decision whether there is autocorrelation using the Durbin Watson Test [D-W Test] as follows:

If the D-W value is below -2, it means that there is a positive autocorrelation.

If the value of D-W lies between -2 to +2, it means that there is no autocorrelation.

If the D-W value is above +2, it means that there is a negative autocorrelation.

3.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to predict how the condition [up and down] of the dependent variable, if two directions or more independent variables as predictor factors are manipulated [increase in value] so multiple regression analysis will be carried out if the number of independent variables is at least 2 [two] [Sugiyono, 2013:277].

Some of the normality test methods are by looking at the distribution of data on diagonal sources on the Normal P-P Plot of regression standardized residual graph (graphic method) or by using the One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test [Imam Ghozali, 2011:173].

Based on calculations using SPSS software, the results of multiple linear regression analysis can be presented as follows:

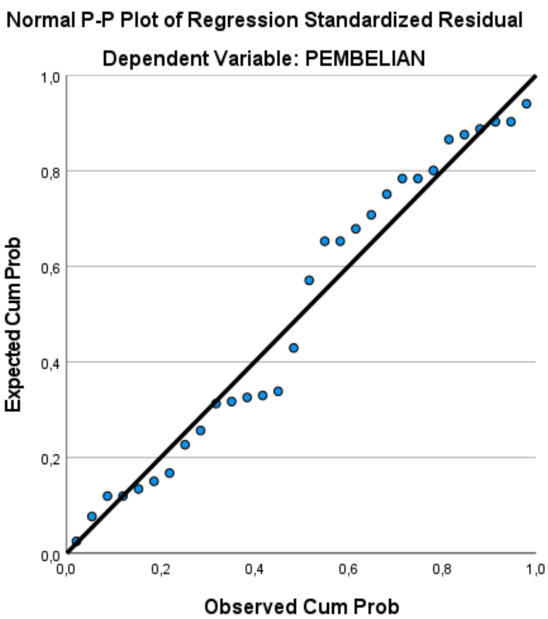
Y = 3,499 + 4.911 X_1 + 3.709 X_2

0,027 + 0,194 + 0,214

R^2 = 0,373

F = 2,183

3.3 Hypothesis Testing



From the results of data analysis that has passed the classical assumption test, it can be discussed for each hypothesis that has been previously formulated as follows: The results of the t test, with a significance level of = 0.05, all Sig values

of the regression coefficient is smaller than 0.05, indicating that the test consisting of city development policies partially has a positive and significant effect on community decision factors in purchasing subsidized houses in Bandar Lampung City. This the first hypothesis is proven. Furthermore, seen from the results of the F test obtained a sig value of 0.000. With a significance level of = 0.05, it turns out that the value of sig < 0.05, thus indicating a significant test. This means that city development policy variables simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on community decision factors in purchasing subsidized houses in Bandar Lampung City. This the second hypothesis proposed is proven.

4. CONCLUSION

Referring to the results of the data analysis carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn: There is a positive and significant influence between city development policies both partially and simultaneously on community decision factors in purchasing subsidized housing in Griya Jabal Nur Subsidized Housing, Way Laga Village, Panjang District. Bandar Lampung City.

5. ADVICE

Based on the results of the research and the conclusions above, the following are some suggestions that researchers can put forward as follows:

Griya Jabal Nur subsidized housing developer on Jl. Wala Abadi, Way Laga, Kec. Panjang, Bandar Lampung City, Lampung should be able to provide convenience for consumers in obtaining housing credit loans and adding public facilities and facilities at the Griya Jabal Nur Subsidized Housing on Jl. Wala Abadi, Way Laga, Kec. Panjang, Bandar Lampung City, Lampung. These two main points are seen as less than optimal.

Consumers should always provide criticism and suggestions to be able to improve the quality of subsidized housing construction in the coming year for the Griya Jabal Nur Subsidized Housing developer on Jl. Wala Abadi, Way Laga, Kec. Panjang, Bandar Lampung City, Lampung.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Participatory Communication for Empowering Urban Farming Families
(Study on Family Business "Prima Flora - Prima Aqiqah" Bandar Lampung City)

Bangun Suharti[1,*] Nanang Trenggono[2,] Andy Corry W[3,] Ibrahim Besar[4]

[1,2,3,4] *Communication Department, Universitas Lampung*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: bangun.suharti@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Urban farmers who have limited land, can function their land in an integrated manner whichis commonly known as *integrated urban farming.* Urban agriculture with this integrated urban farming system has greatpotential to be developed and has an impact on empowering farming families and the local community. The Integrated Urban Farming business carried out by the Prima Flora - Prima Aqiqoh family business in the city of Bandar Lampung proves this. The business started with participatory communication involving financiers and urban farming families, sothat they succeeded in empowering these families and the local community. This study wanted to findout how the communication model for empowering urban farming families in the Prima Aqiqoh – Prima Flora businessin Bandar Lampung City. This research was done by conducting in-depth interviews with the family of the owner of the integrated urban farming business (Prima Flora – Prima Aqiqoh / CV Prima Citra Lestari), and workers in the urban farming family business. The results of this study indicate that the participatory communication model is very strategic to empower urban farming families. This participatory communication provides opportunities for communicants, in this case urban farming families, to determine the form of empowerment, as well as with whom to partner. Communicants also have communities, business networks that play a role in providing ideas and support in developing their businesses, so that they are successful and can help empower the local community. The local community, are empowered by their involvement as workers in this business.

Keywords: *Communication Participatory, Empowering, Urban Farmer*

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2000, Indonesia imported 1,277,685 tons of soybeans for 275 million USD, vegetables for 62 million USD, and fruits for 65 million USD. On the other hand, the population of Indonesian people has doubled. This raises concerns about food insecurity in Indonesia in the future [1]. Priority of national development has begun to be directed to the agricultural sector.

The limited urban land still supports integrated management ("integrated urban farming"). Robert Costanza from the Australian National University argued that the government needs to make urban farming an integrated plan with city planning, future urban planning, because the benefits of "integrated urban farming" are very large, including means of socializing with each other, hydroponics, and zero waste to increase the degree of public health.

A participatory communication model that empowers urban families is needed, as a model for implementing a successful home-based business in empowering familiesand the surrounding community. The model must be able to explain the management and application of integrated cropping patterns based on the needs and limitations of urban land. This model can later be imitated by other community members to implement this integrated urban farming. This is because community-based development is a development from and for the community. Society must be encouraged to be the subject of development. A participatory communication model that depicts a real success story of "integrated urban farming" managers, so that it can be used as a model to be applied by other community members. The ability to explore knowledge must be encouraged to learn and practice to be able to implement the knowledge itself, in this case, the integrated agribusiness-based urban community empowerment model.

This study will create a participatory communication model that can raise and improve the standard of living of urban families which has specifications and can empower the surrounding community as auxiliary workers. Starting from limited land and starting a business from lending business capital and trust, this family business was successful and was able to improve their standard of living, even being able to employ the surrounding community. In the period of 16 years (2006-2021), the achievements of family businesses have been seen through integrated agribusiness.

The data in this study, obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation on families who manage "PRIMA FLORA - PRIMA AQIQOH" Gunung Terang, Bandar Lampung City, Indonesia. "PRIMA FLORA – PRIMA AQIQOH" or CV Prima Citra Lestari was chosen as the research subject, because it has succeeded in conducting business in the field of integrated agricultural management based on integrated urban farming, and is proven to be zero waste (waste-free). In pre-research activities, it was proven that this business can empower the economy of families and communities, with 11 permanent and 4-5 non-permanent employees. Various agencies in Bandar Lampung have become partners for CSR programs as well as capital and upstream-downstream and being a working partner for live flower rental services in pots, they are Bank BRI KCP throughout Bandar Lampung, Bank Mandiri, PLN, Bank Lampung, and Islamic banking institution (interview and observation, 20 January 2020).

At first, this family business also experienced funding constraints and obstacles in cooperation with partners. Starting from loan funds, this business developed and gained the trust of partners to grow. This study wanted to find out how the participatory communication model was carried out, to empower urban families so that they succeeded in empowering the economy of the family and the surrounding community. This family combines urban agriculture with animal husbandry, which is integrated with the concept of integrated urban farming, which is also following the concept of SDGs (sustainable development). The data in this study were obtained by interviewing the business owner of CV Prima Citra Lestari, observation, and documentation on integrated urban farming land belonging to CV Prima Citra Lestari Gunung Terang, Bandar Lampung.

2. METHOD

Data collection methods in this study were interviews, field observations, and documentation at the research site.

Interviews were conducted with a key informant that is the owner and founder of CV Prima Citra Lestari, whose business includes the maintenance and supply of aqiqoh and qurban animals (goats and cows) as well as the provision of live flowers in pots (Prima Flora and Prima Aqiqoh). For confirmation, it was done to add information to the employees and workers who helped work at CV Prima Citra Lestari, as many as 6 people. Observations and documentation were also carried out at CV Prima Citra Lestari's integrated urban farming area, in Gunung Terang village, Kemiling, Bandar Lampung.

For data validity, data triangulation was carried out by data crosscheck. The three data, both data from interviews and data from observations and documentation, were crossed and found to be true. Each interview result, if it is not in sync with the reality of the field, then the data from the observation and documentation is more reliable.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Result

The process and steps of empowerment at CV Prima Citra Lestari are more about self-empowering and family. The owner is an urban farming family, with a background in various activities, and communities, his experience since childhood in raising goats, as well as an agricultural graduate from the University of Lampung, so this business can easily develop. His creative ideas for developing a family business were greatly influenced by his educated personality and widely mingled with the community of village-building engineers. Through this network and community, the spirit to be independent and develop integrated agriculture can be implemented. Capital assistance is also easy to obtain because he is known as a trustable person and as a mosque activist. The background of the owner of CV Prima Citra Lestari is as follows:

Name: Kholid D. Suseno.

Background and Experience: raising goats since childhood. This UNILA Agricultural S1 alumnus is a husbandry business companion for the Sabili Muttaqien Gisting Islamic Boarding School, Tanggamus in the Ministry of Agriculture's Agribusiness Assistance Program (2006); Breeder Empowerment partnership facilitator, Kampoeng Ternak, Dompet Duafa Republika Foundation, Agricultural Extension Assistant (since 2007); secretary of the Tunas Harapan Farmers Group Gunung Terang; and deputy secretary of farmer fisherman contact (KTNA) Bandar Lampung city.

With this wealth of experience, this family business is advancing rapidly with the concept of Integrated Urban Farming.

While the cycle of participatory communication patterns for empowering urban families can be described in the following diagram:

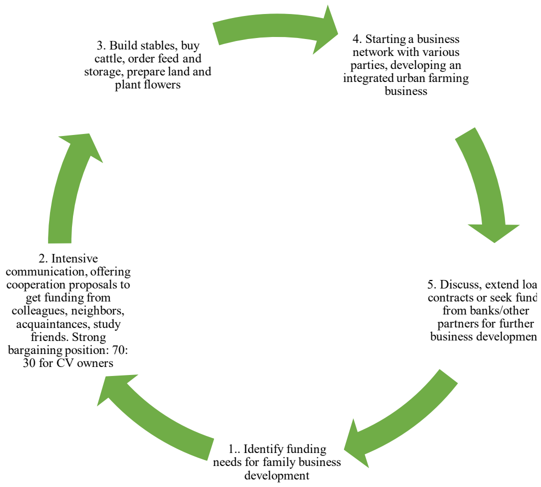

Chart 1. Participatory communication chart for family empowerment of CV Prima Citra Lestari owner (Prima Aqiqoh-Prima Flora) (content development by researchers, 2021)

The participatory communication process has also followed the principles of community empowerment. Important elements in empowerment have been achieved such as the concepts of universality like humans as the center of development. The concept of sustainable development has universal values, which are essentially talking about human and human values as the center of development (value-based people-centered development). The basic idea of this principle, which is considered to contain universal values, is 1) The participation of the community, 2) the existence of sustainability, 3) the existence of social integration (social integration) and 4) the recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Isbandi Rukminto A., 2012). This can be seen from the ability of families in the bargaining process to determine profit-sharing positions,find and determine integrated and sustainable businesses, seek relationships and cooperation circles in marketing and supply of livestock, as well as the creation andpreparation of the proposal itself, is purely the initiative of the urban family.

Participatory communication for urban family empowerment carried out by entrepreneurs/owners of the Prima Flora-Prima Aqiqoh family business begins with looking for investment partners. This pattern is called the capital partnership pattern. The parties involved in the capital partnership pattern include best friends (acquaintances) of husband's friends from various communities of agricultural and animal husbandry activists, wife's friends from recitation friends, work colleagues, and Syariah banking. With knowledge, skills, and experience since childhood in cattle raising and as a graduate of agriculture, this family makes a proposal that is submitted to the owner of the capital.

Individual investor partners who are members of the community and as individuals, receive 30% profit sharing, while business managers (Prima Flora-Prima Aqiqoh) get 70% profit sharing. This profit sharing is determined from the beginning and is mutually agreed upon between the partners of investors and entrepreneurs. This family has a good bargaining position with community investment partners and private investors, because of the evidence of their performance and ability to manage the business along with the possible risk of loss. The risk of loss that occurs is the death of goats because goats are sensitive to feed and weather errors.

The partnership pattern with Islamic banking in the city of Bandar Lampung is carried out by applying for a capital loan for further business development. The development of this business requires greater funding and cannot be met by funding from individuals or communities. Funding from the community and private only reach tens of millions, while financing from the banking sector can reach hundreds of millions of rupiah. The use of funds from sharia banking includes adding cages, making kitchen facilities, slaughtering animals, and building gardening kumbung facilities.

In this capital partnership pattern with banks, the profit-sharing position is 50:50 for both parties, with a loan period of 1 year. From this pattern, this family was able to expand its business, especially adding more integrated facilities with a one-stop service system.

This capital partnership pattern can empower these urban families to develop the concept of integrated agriculture with good one-stop service. In terms of sustainable development, this family has been able to realize the Zero waste concept, because livestock waste can be optimized for composting purposes. Compost fertilizer is used to meet the fertilizer needs of flower plant seeds that are cultivated in an integrated manner.

The following is a participatory communication pattern for urban family empowerment carried out by the management of the Prima Aqiqoh – Prima Flora family business, which is presented in the scheme below:

Chart 2. Partnership Pattern Scheme between the "Prima Aqiqoh – Prima Flora" family business Bandar Lampung city with private investor partners, community investor partners and Islamic bank investor partners

The achievement of the Prima Aqiqoh – Prima Flora family business in the city of Bandar Lampung in the process of empowering this family can be seen in the scheme below:

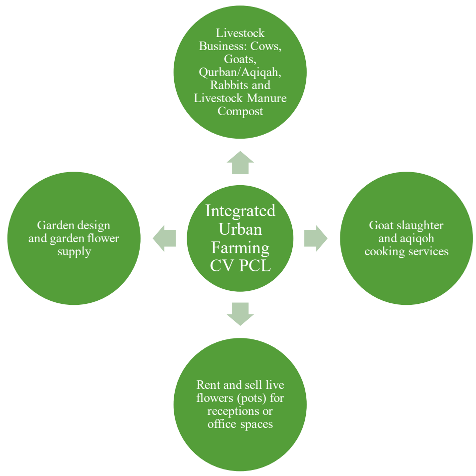

Chart 3. Integrated Urban Farming Business Scheme at CV Prima Citra Lestari, Gunung Terang, Bandar Lampung

The achievements of CV Prima Citra Lestari which manages the "Prima Aqiqoh – Prima Flora family business in implementing Integrated Urban Farming and one-stop service are as follows:

1. Rent live flowers in pots, almost all government and private agencies such as banks have become customers to rent potted flowers with CV Prima Citra Lestari. This is not only in the Bandar Lampung area but also in Gisting, Metro, and Kota Bumi.

2. Goat slaughtering services almost every day for at least 2 consumers, so that every day they always serve consumers for the aqiqoh needs of slaughter and cooking and delivery services.

3. For daily needs, there is no need for loan funds, both from individuals and from banks

4. Towards the feast of Qurban, you still need funds, for sacrificial animals. The initial purchase of sacrificial animals usually begins at the beginning of the month of Ramadan until Shawwal, when the price of livestock is at its lowest. At the time of the highest price, namely on the feast of qurban, then the sale of sacrificial animals occurs.

5. Has employed permanent employees: 2 permanent kitchen employees and 1 non-permanent employee; stables and animal care 4 permanent and 4 non-permanent people. Office employee, 1 permanent administrative person, and assisted by the head of the family as business director. This is following what was stated by Ahmad Rifqi Fauzi et al citing

Hou et al, 2009; Redwood 2008, that the great economic benefits of urban farming will have an impact on its ability to create jobs for the surrounding community. The urban farming pattern includes landscaping, land sharing, food stalls integrated with gardens, and vertical gardens. [2]

6. During the 2020-2021 period, BSI won the trust of BSI to manage business development funds during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic period did not experience a decline, instead, it experienced an increase in performance, because many chose to use aqiqah cooking services in the form of boxed rice.

7. Funding from BSI is quite large, it is used to build wider facilities, to facilitate the process of cooking and slaughtering aqiqoh services. The addition of these facilities is a kitchen room and a slaughtering room and weeding of beef aqiqah which is quite wide and representative.

3.2.Analysis

3.2.1. Participatory Communication Model in Sustainable Development

Based on the description above, the participatory communication process that occurs in empowering urban families carried out by the owner of CV Prima Citra Lestari has followed the rules of participatory communication for sustainable development. This natural process has been able to empower families, both by strengthening themselves to share results and in determining business creativity.

The term participatory development communication is usually equated with the communication process in the diffusion of innovation and community empowerment. Therefore, in participatory communication, there is parallel communication between development agents or innovators and participants or communicants. Participatory development communication requires two-way communication where the communicant understands his abilities, goals, and desired direction by adjusting his internal conditions and capabilities with his environment. As stated by Djaka Waskita, that the purpose of development is to create creative human beings. This creative human will be able to solve all things related to the needs and problems of self, family, and society. [3]

The participatory development paradigm requires humans as the basis of development, humans as a source of development inspiration. The standard of development success is not only seen from data on economic growth and per capita income but is complemented by the standard of the progress of human values (human development index). Bessette (2004) in Hadiyanto (2008) states that past lessons show the importance of focusing on participatory communication processes and balanced interactions in the development process. The development process that is unequal and dominant, in the end only places humans as objects of development, not subjects of development. All parties, even the community, need to be involved in the development process and play an active role in the process of mutual change (**involving the community**) and community needs must be the main source of inspiration in making development decisions (**putting the community first**). [4]

The concept of sustainable development has a famous slogan, namely: **triple bottom line**. This concept includes, **firstly** minimizing environmental damage (planet, earth); **second**, providing benefits to the community where a program is run with the community; and **thirdly** providing added value economically (economic profit). Although this concept is specifically related to companies, in general, its application can be related to the joints of people's lives, in the context of sustainable development. (Natakoesoemah, 2018) [5]

The concept of sustainable development has universal values, which are essentially humanity and human values as the center of development (**value-based people-centered development**). The basic ideas of this principle, which are considered to contain universal values are 1) Community participation, 2) sustainability, 3) social integration (social integration) and 4) recognition of human rights and freedoms. human rights and fundamental freedoms). (Adi, Pembangunan yang berpusat pada manusia, 2012)

These principles and concepts have also been well implemented, at CV Prima Citra Lestari, to empower families. The family is part of the community, starting from the empowerment of the family, then the community will be empowered. Concepts, profit-sharing arrangements, areas of work and development are largely determined by the family. This business development plan in the integrated business sector is purely an idea from CV Prima Citra Lestari. Based on experience, educational background, and activities in the community, this is the family's main capital in managing and developing its business.

The integrated urban farming business pattern has been implemented well. This agricultural pattern has also implemented Zero waste, no waste is wasted. Livestock waste is used to meet the needs of compost business seeds, flower rentals, and reforestation. The fulfillment of the concept of social integration is also clearly visible. This effort has been able to socially empower the surrounding community and their extended family. A clear example of this success is, this urban family business has employed about 10-15 people in a month. This worker works for: cooking and processing the aqiqah needs of 2-3 people, maintaining plants and animal cages for 6 people. Meanwhile, additional labor is needed to pick up goods ordered between 2-4 people and skin and slaughter 2 people. One person from his extended family is empowered to manage digital marketing media and office administration.

The integrated farming pattern developed by the family managing the "Prima Flora-Prima Aqiqoh" family business is very profitable from an economic, social, and environmental perspective. With an artistic garden and cage designs, clean and comfortable (almost without the strong smell of cages), this integrated urban farming area is very cool and provides good green space. There are many types of plants collected, ranging from orchids, types of taro (caladium), anthurium (elephant ears), deer antlers, lotus, various types of pineapple (bromeliads), aglaonema (Sri fortune), mother-in-law's tongue, and others. This atmosphere creates a healthy environment and social impacts on people's desire to make this area a place of recreation, buying and selling flower pots, as a business model to become the choice of qurban and aqiqoh cutting services.

The definition of community empowerment according to Payne (1997) in Isbandi Rukminto A. (2012: 205-206) is "to help clients gain decision and action power over their own lives by reducing the effects of social or personal barriers to exercise that has power by increasing capacity and confidence to use power and by transferring power from the environment to the client". confidence, among others, through the transfer of power from the environment).

Meanwhile, according to Ife (2006) community empowerment is an effort to increase the strength of disadvantaged people, both regarding their personal and life (personal choice and life), opportunities (chances), and defining their needs (need definition), ideas, institutions, resources (resources), economic activities and production through intervention in policy-making and planning, socio-political action and education (education). (Isbandi RA 2012:207)

Community empowerment, therefore, is better with capacity-building efforts, so that the community becomes independent, but becomes independent. Community empowerment is a social service that is helping the community to help themself (helping the community so that it is empowered). This is different from direct cash assistance which makes people dependent. (Sutomo, 2013: 137) Changes in society start from changes in human behavior, changes from human actions, changes from human actions as part of society. Humans who act, through their roles, can influence social change. Therefore, individuals must be empowered to be able to do something. (Jalaluddin Rahmat, 1999:105)

It must be admitted that the empowerment strategy is a strategy to find the sources of life. When someone wants to be empowered, then they need money to move from one job and from one source to be empowered, to another source of empowerment. What is clear is that this requires financing. This source of financing can be obtained from other people or financial institutions. This is in line with the reasons put forward by Ngo Thi Thu Trang et al, that for a person or family to have a sustainable life, they will seek a better life. They will empower themselves, and try to keep life going and for the better. They will look for the source of life. [6]

So, what is meant by community economic empowerment is helping the community to be economically independent. There is a cycle that goes through in the context of this empowerment process. The cycle does not stop at one point, because it is a continuous cycle. The empowerment cycle as the model created by Hogan (2000:20) in Isbandi Ruminto Adi (Adi, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Partisipasi Masyarakat, 2012) can be described as follows:

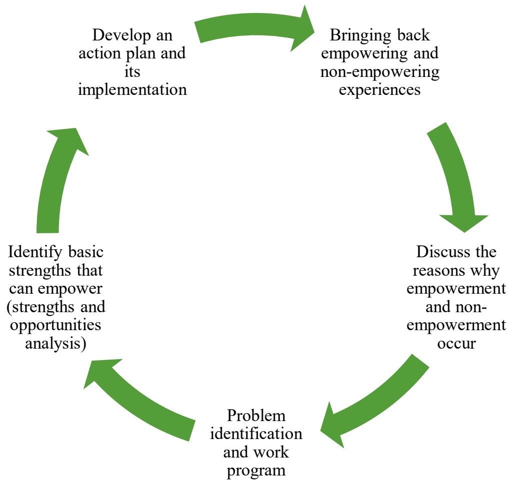

Chart 4. Community Empowerment According to Isbandi Ruminto Adi

The implementation of urban farming by CV Prima Citra Lestari has fulfilled the concept of utilization and function for the needs of urban families/communities. As stated by Irene Diti et al, the urban farming pattern is also useful as a communication bridge and harmonious relationship between urban and rural areas. The city is not isolated from the atmosphere of the rural environment, nor is the village too isolated from this urban atmosphere. This will maintain the identity of a community, so as not to be uprooted from its traditional pattern of life, which originally started from a beautiful village, humanist and protecting the environment. [7]

Meeting the needs of urban communities will be better if it can be met by the city itself. The need for fulfillment of fertilizers, food needs, and family nutrition (meat, fish) is better if fulfilled from within the city itself. The freshness of food, shortening the distance, and stability of urban life can be maintained, sustainable and integral. The fulfillment of compost produced by livestock manure supports the concept of zero waste, no waste was. Social values such as economy, (empowerment of families and surrounding communities), aesthetics, education and tourism, ecology, and sustainability will be included in this integrated urban farming concept. This is in line with the **concept of urban farming** as described by Ahmad Rifqi Fauzi et al . [2]

3.2.2. Characteristics Of Urban Family Easier Participation Communication For Empowerment

The urban family is often contrasted with the expression rural family. Urban families have characteristics that distinguish them from rural families. Apart from being geographically different, rural and urban families are distinctly different. In addition, the characteristics of urban families are: the land is not large, it is easier to access public facilities such as transportation, education, health, entertainment, and public services. This condition provides opportunities for urban farming families to have openness and ease of access to information, higher mobility, and resilience. better.

Sunarti (2013) mentions several typologies of urban families, among others:

Families have a higher level of resilience/flexibility than rural families (resilient families), urban families are more rhythmic (better planning and family meaning) than rural families, ritualistic and more celebratory than rural families (happy to celebrate/party), value family time and routines (respect the time and routine of family gatherings) family ties, family resilience (stress level) higher than rural families. (Sunarti, 2013)

This also happened to the family of the owner of CV Prima Citra Lestari. This family has good family planning, managing income, and family business. Although his wife is a teacher, the owner of CV Prima Citra Lestari still makes family planning, as a family leader who is obliged to provide for the family. Initially, this business was run when he was single, after being established he built an **integrated urban farming** business by cooperating with capital from his wife's friends as well as community friends and recitation friends. The character of an urban family who has limited land also occurs in this family, but the limited land spurs them to be more creative in cultivating the land wisely. The cropping pattern with verticulture is one way they grow crops. This family also has high mobility, makes comparisons with other agribusiness entrepreneurs, and is active in the community to increase relations and knowledge about agriculture/animal husbandry. His stress level is relatively low, because he is known as a recitation activist, has a religious-based group or community, so he can control himself. friends in the recitation group and in the community (the engineering community to build a village), network with the belantik in the village. The things mentioned above are very helpful for this family in their efforts to overcome funding and look for livestock from the farmer's stables. This facilitates the fulfillment of the livestock supply chain. These various backgrounds make this family stronger.

From cross-checking with employees who work at CV Prima Citra Lestari, they admitted that there were no problems and that everything was going well. This means that this family has high resilience, namely trying to continue to rise to continue its business, even though there are several obstacles along the way. The problems faced by this family business include the death of several goats due to wrong feed, limited land for maintenance, difficulty in funding during the season to increase the need for sacrificial animals, and decreased demand/sales in all businesses. sector in the early days of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Problems at the beginning of the business, there were deaths of several goats due to wrong feed, lack of funds while private funders were not ready to fund. Efforts to obtain further funds using bank funds. Banking funds are different from funds obtained from private lenders. Banking funds are binding and the owner of CV Prima Citra Lestari has no **bargaining power**, low bargaining power, the amount of profit-sharing is determined by the bank. While funding is obtained from individuals who are friends and co-workers, CV Prima Citra Lestari can have a bargaining position of 70:30; ie 70% for owners and 30% for investors.

The communication pattern carried out by the owner of the "Prima Aqiqoh-Prima Flora" family business, shows optimal results. This family has become independent in the truest sense, creative in finding partners, creative in developing a well-integrated agricultural/livestock business. The result is a family business that can improve the family's standard of living, create jobs for local residents, provide access to environmental health in green open spaces and meet the needs of other urban residents. This is because in practice the communication pattern runs humanely, and aims to grow creative people and not top-down communication driven by the will of certain parties (the government).

As stated by Karmila Muchtar (2016), development communication in Indonesia is still top-down, has not made the target community as a subject. This causes many development programs not to run as they should, and the results are not optimal. [8]

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded several things as follows:

Participatory communication for the empowerment of urban families at family business owners CV Prima Citra Lestari is following the principle of empowerment. This concept puts forward human values and makes humans the basis for empowerment. Humans are the goal of development, therefore humans must find their own paths and paths, actively seek sources, establish partnerships and build networks so that they can be independent and empowered.

The participatory communication carried out by the family owner of CV Prima Citra Lestari is to involves business partners, namely business partners, private investors, community investors, and sharia banking.

The background, experience, and network with other communities make the process of empowering urban families better and of higher quality.

Barriers to development are almost non-existent because CV Prima Citra Lestari already has a network in the regions, so in terms of sustainability and supply chain, there is no problem. Funding constraints can be minimized by making collaboration proposals, to be submitted to private funding partners, community funding partners, or for funding from Islamic banking partners.

The achievements of this family are commendable. This family is not only able to empower the family but is also able to create jobs. This can be seen from the workforce, which amounts to about 12 to 15 people. This workforce consists of permanent employees and casual workers (7 permanent employees, and 5 – 8 freelancers)

Things that can be recommended to CV Prima Citra Lestari are as follows:

1. The kumbung mushroom business that has not been implemented, must be able to run.
2. This business can be developed into a mina tani business so that it can harvest fish as an additional side dish for the provision of goat aqiqoh dishes.
3. For spice plants such as chili, cucumber, tomato, leek, celery, and other herbs and vegetables (kangkong, cassava leaves) have not been planted alone. This needs to be

done to avoid fluctuations in market prices. In the future, this family is expected to be able to develop their business in providing their seasoning ingredients, from their garden.

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Altruism and Solidarity of Urban Societies in the Era of the Covid-19 Pandemic Through Digital *Gotong Royong*

Dodi Faedlulloh[1,*] Vina Karmilasari[2,] Junaidi[3,] Muhammad Guntur Purbuyo[4]

[1, 2] *Public Administration Department, Universitas Lampung*
[3,4] *Sociology Department, Universitas Lampung*

[*]*Corresponding author. Email: dodi.faedlulloh@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
The Covid-19 virus has attacked almost all aspects of human life, including the community's economy. Globally, during the Covid-19 pandemic, 94% of workers experienced layoffs. Likewise in Indonesia, more than 3.5 million workers were affected by layoffs. A pandemic attack is a momentum to activate the attitude of altruism and solidarity among citizens. Gotong royong is a local Indonesian term that takes the form of joint activities to achieve mutually expected results. When modern life is always considered to have destroyed the traditional values of gotong royong and solidarity, it does not apply to the context of solidarity in the pandemic era. The interesting thing is that the attitude of altruism and solidarity grows in modern urban society, which is shown by various solidarity initiatives through digital platforms. The concept of gotong royong is now transforming into a new face: digital gotong royong. This study aims to analyze the practice of altruism and urban solidarity through digital gotong royong which was carried out when the Covid-19 pandemic hit Indonesia. The research method used is a qualitative method with a strict literature review to read the phenomena of altruism and solidarity practices. An important finding from this research is the need for a new perspective in interpreting altruism and solidarity in the context of urban society. The prerequisites for the value of closeness and kinship in the practice of digital gotong royong are not the main values.

Keywords: *Altruism, Covid 19, Digital Gotong Royong, Solidarity, Urban*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 virus has destroyed almost every aspect of human life. Millions of people have been infected by the Covid-19 virus, which has caused unprecedented economic damage [1]. As of January 17, 2021, there had been 907,929 cases recorded in Indonesia. A total of 25,000 people have died as a result of Covid-19. Indonesia is ranked first in Southeast Asia for the number of deaths [2]. Since Indonesia's health system is not running optimally, many have speculated that this number may be even higher.

Many regions eventually adopted the Large-Scale Social Restriction (PSBB) policy which was later transformed into the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) following the release of Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters for the Spread of Corona Virus Diseases 2019 (Covid-19) as a National Disaster. With these restrictions, people's mobility will automatically be different from before. Especially for urban communities in Indonesia.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that 94 per cent of employees will be sent home or laid off by 2020 [3]. This is because quarantine policies in many countries have reduced working wages. Moreover, according to ILO statistics, there was a net loss of working hours in the second quarter of 2020, namely April-June 2020, of 17.3% or 495 million full-time equivalent employees, compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. In terms of worker income, it decreased by 10.7% or 3, 5 trillion dollars in the first quarter of 2020 compared to 2019 in the same period. This condition of course also occurs in Indonesia's health context.

Since the normally high levels of collective mobilization must be reduced, urban areas are affected more quickly. On the other hand, the capacity of the Indonesian government is still quite slow in responding to a pandemic [4], including the issue of a welfare safety net system. Even in the context of social assistance, at the end of 2020, the Indonesian people received bad news about the existence of corruption from the minister of social affairs [5].

Behind the circumstances that still leave a lot of institutional homework on the state's shoulders, public interest rises hand in hand to work together to combat the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. The involvement of numerous projects from local societies that carry out various acts of cooperation focused on altruism is particularly interesting. Pandemics influence not only people physically but also their social relationships. In terms of social relations, the outbreak of a pandemic has caused social disruption and has aided the development of social solidarity.

In reality, the character of Indonesian local societies, which is thick with the spirit of communality and mutual participation, is embedded in the development of social solidarity in Indonesian society. Surprisingly, the sense of unity is still growing in urban areas. People of character in the city usually take care of themselves without needing to rely on others, and there is a strict division of labour [6] that seems to maintain a sense of *gotong royong* spirit. Various social cooperation programs, such as exchanging meals, caring for neighbours who are positively impacted by Covid-19 [7], collecting funds to purchase Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for medical personnel [8], and supplying hand sanitisers and masks, are all examples of this. People who are required to keep their actions outside the home due to their employment, as well as a variety of other events, demonstrate that social cohesion exists in addition to altruism.

In the digital realm, urban communities are now shifting their practice of solidarity. The disruption due to the presence of the 4.0 industrial revolution wave added methods or ways to carry out activities. Not just change, disruption is also a big change that transforms order [9]. Citizens' altruism efforts in helping each other amid a crisis due to the pandemic also use digital platforms. In addition to direct solidarity efforts made by certain groups or communities that are specifically carried out in certain locations, now there is also digital solidarity with a wider coverage area. With advances in technology and support from increasingly advanced infrastructure, solidarity actions have become easier to carry out. Only through gadgets can anyone who intends to help others be done in seconds. In other words, a new culture in urban solidarity is now being created: digital *gotong royong*.

The enabling potential for digital shared cooperation practices is determined by the objective circumstances of urban societies that dominate internet usage in Indonesia. As a result, a new outlook on altruism and cooperation in the sense of urban culture is needed. The key value is not the prerequisites for the significance of closeness and kinship, which are typically guiding forces in the tradition of reciprocal participation in rural communities.

Based on the foregoing, the author is interested in conducting preliminary research to better understand the dynamics of altruism and solidarity attitudes among urban communities in Indonesia through the use of digital *gotong royong.* The mentality of altruism is a central feature of digital social cooperation that needs to be discussed further. It is a motivation that seeks to help better the well-being of others without worrying about itself [10]. In the fact that altruism is recognized as a symptom on an individual level, it is undeniable that it will flourish in a moment of togetherness, even serving as the foundation for solidarity initiatives.

According to Robertus Robert [11], altruism can be used as a basis for stronger social solidarity. According to him, no matter how great the economic and political rationality is in maintaining self-interest as the anthropological basis, the fact that humans are social creatures is never replaced.

2. METHOD

The research design is a qualitative research approach that uses literature reviews to trace data and facts. Literature reviews help offer an analysis of the issue under investigation, analytical philosophical support, and information for research debate [12]. The information comes from a variety of publications, books, and authoritative news outlets. The writers then have critical reviews by elaborating and reinterpreting the tradition of digital *gotong royong* by local societies through the lens of altruism and solidarity.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Urban Society and Gotong Royong

Urban life has the facilities of modern social life. Fast and formal social connections are the standard. Education, technology, manufacturing, and urbanization have also accelerated the acceleration of social change. People of various races, occupations, castes and sects coexist in a complex social setting. Many social scientists have attempted to characterize and abstract grey culture. In the real world, though, modern society is fundamentally complex. At the very least, urban society has many characteristics, including 1) a shift to a more complex craftsman system, 2) a cultural transformation that emphasizes rationality and utilitarianism, 3) a transfer of family power and function to public institutions, 4) degradation of traditional values of social solidarity in the family and environment, and 5) decreasing int 6) Increasing meaning and community plurality, and 7) increasing spatial community differentiation [13].

Table 1. Digital gotong royong in Indonesia during the covid-19 pandemic

Platform Name	Type	How To Help	Who is being helped	Assistance Coverage Area
Bagirata	Gotong royong based wealth distribution platform	Donations, volunteer administrators and platform developers	Workers in the tourism, hospitality, creative, arts, culture, entertainment and gigeconomy sectors	Throughout Indonesia
Mamajahit	Provision of PPE for Health Workers	Donations	Hospital and puskesmas health personnel	Throughout Indonesia
Kawal Covid-19	The latest information platform about Covid-19	Volunteer for technology, data and content	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia
Kawalrumahsakit.id	Information platform around the data needs of medical / health equipment in hospitals	Volunteer data input and monitoring of health facilities needs	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia
Bantumedis.com	Information platform around medical / health device needs data	Donation of medical / health equipment	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia
Ayobergerak.id	A platform that supports the needs of PPE for medical personnel	Donations	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia

The information presented above demonstrates the presence of *gotong royong* projects within urban populations to assist others in the event of a pandemic. This program was sparked by the ideas of artistic minorities or young people from Indonesian urban societies. Non-digital solidarity efforts are not included in this data.

Gotong royong is a local Indonesian term that takes the form of joint activities to achieve mutually expected results. This term comes from the word *Gotong royong* which means work, and *Royong* which means together [14][15]. When modern life is always considered to have destroyed the traditional values of *gotong royong* and *solidarity, it* does not apply to the context of digital *gotong royong.*

The nature of digital *gotong royong* demonstrates how digital transformation can support society by making it possible for people to help one another. Technology connects idea generators, individuals in need of assistance, and people who wish to contribute. In essence, urban culture is a community of people who recognize the value of technology in their daily lives. Technology is inextricably linked to their everyday lives and their reflections on social behaviours and relationships. The presence of technology profoundly aids the character of urban society with a busy life and events.

3.2. The Growth of Altruism and Solidarity in The Pandemic Era

The pandemic phenomenon shows the paradox of urban society. On the one hand, at the beginning of the pandemic, it confirmed the selfish character of urban people by buying many necessities of life and medical equipment for themselves. However, slowly solidarity was born during a pandemic and has been getting stronger until now.

An exciting thing that deserves a more profound study is the growth of altruism and solidarity among Indonesian urban communities during the pandemic. In general, altruism is a person's good intentions to help others unconditionally. In altruism, sincerity is the essential thing. This sincere attitude drives the courage to contribute, which can harm oneself for the benefit and welfare of others [16]. Sincerity here is, of course, not based solely on religious things. Although it does not rule out, some people have an altruistic attitude because they are based on beliefs in certain religions.

Urban society is a society that consumes a high lifestyle. Capitalism and urban society have a high association [17]. In several studies on cities, especially those that have investigated cities' ecology and political economy, it has been shown that the city itself is a place where social action is conditioned, capitalist enterprises are engineered, and government can have a decisive influence [18][19].

In the middle of an urban society bound by a capitalist lifestyle does not mean negating the good in a capitalist society. Even though capitalism encourages globalization that has succeeded in changing the "state of nature" of people's lives, nowadays people live in a "world of strangers" in which all human activities, whether intentionally or not, can change the lives of other humans, even with people who have never been met. Previous [20][11]. In this case, the altruism of society (urban) takes its role.

Altruism is a symptom of distinct and singular person behaviour oriented toward humanity's universality [21]. A social topic is singular if its distinctions cannot be reduced to equations [22]. As a result, "uniqueness of individuality" is still present. Apart from the enigmatic altruistic attitude motivation, different experiences and research suggest that altruistic behaviour will occur together, according to Robert [11]. Specific events in an incident become moments of togetherness and then intensify into moments of solidarity. During the pandemic, this occurred in Indonesian metropolitan areas as well.

Pandemics begin as a personal interest in urban society. They have difficulty working, are constantly concerned about their fitness, and are concerned about their wellbeing. On the other hand, altruism thrives in a period of unity, such as the Covid-19 pandemic. Since the Covid-19 pandemic knows no bounds. The Covid-19 pandemic is the polar opposite in urban societies that are marked by a geographic division of classes. This virus is capable of infecting everyone, regardless of religion, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status.

While altruism is mainly viewed as a symptom on an individual level, it is undeniable that this approach will flourish in a group setting. Urban residents used to technologies engage in social interactions dependent on their skills and the resources available to them. Gadgets are the nearest type of media to them. According to research conducted by Gopay in partnership with Kopernik, the public will spend more than Rp. One hundred two billion from March to October 2020. There is a growing wave in digital donations and an increase in the number of digital site users, making it easier for the public to donate without having to do so in the traditional way. During the pandemic, digital donations have increased by 70 per cent, most of which come from the millennial generation [23]. This pattern once again demonstrates that urban society is willing to perform acts of altruism by assisting strangers. This altruism is turned into empathy by digital assistance. This solidarity is then manifested in different forms of digital *gotong royong.*

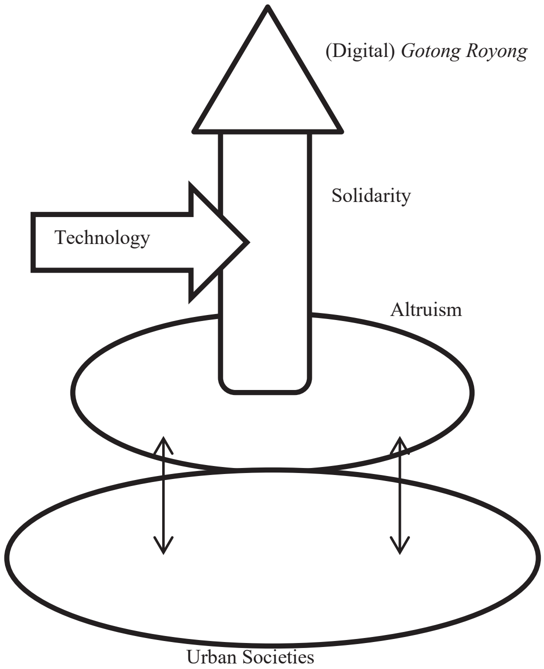

Figure 1 The relationship between urban society, altruism and solidarity

3.3. From Digital to Actual

As a mode of action, the motives of altruism cannot be categorized and standardized, but their existence is an essential marker for togetherness in a society [11]. Therefore, altruism is essential to be used as a basis for the development of urban community relations, which must be cared for and internalized as a mode of existence of a society.

The altruism of urban society through digital *gotong royong* initiatives is an important marker so that solidarity can continue. Therefore, it is still potential. However, the analysis process based on the phenomena described above shows that urban society still has a relatively strong value of solidarity. Although the interaction space is limited, which creates low social cohesion, it has a very potential hidden solidarity. The existence of a digital platform for sharing can accommodate this hidden solidarity. This again affirms that humans, including urban communities, are social creatures that can never be replaced.

The character of local Indonesian citizens, who are deep in communality and collective participation, is also at the core of the development of social solidarity in urban communities. There are, moreover, a variety of agendas that can be built to help create and manage social cohesion. Solidarity should be preserved with a follow-up agenda from interactive activities to actual field activities for the urban population's social solidarity to run productively and have a long existence. As a result, digital *gotong royong* efforts do not devolve into a series of "click" acts.

4. CONCULSION

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that urban society has an attitude of tourism and solidarity realized by (one of them) through digital *gotong royong*. Technology helps these social initiatives by building a platform that can connect idea initiators, people who want to be helped, and people who want to help. This study uses a literature review that is loaded with limited data in the field. Therefore, the authors realize immanently that there are still deficiencies in the results of this study. However, these results have shown an overview of the existence of new practices in cooperation. On the other hand, these findings imply the need for a new perspective in interpreting altruism and solidarity in the context of Indonesian urban society.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Dodi Faedlulloh: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Writing- Original draft, Writing- Reviewing and Editing, Visualization. Vina Karmilsari: Formal Analysis, Writing- Reviewing and Editing. Junaidi: Writing- Reviewing and Editing. Muhammad Guntur Purbuyo: Writing- Reviewing and Editing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Institute of Research and Community Service, Universitas Lampung (LPPM Unila) provided funding for this study through DIPA BLU funds. The authors would like to express our gratitude to FISIP Unila, LPPM Unila, and the Department of Public Administration Unila for their help in carrying out this study.

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George Floyd's and Racism Issue as Political Agenda in U.S Presidential Election as Depicted on Digital Media

Vidya Kusumawardani[1,*], Dodi Faedlulloh[2]

[1,]*Communication Department, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta*
[2]*Public Administration Department, Universitas Lampung*

[*]*Corresponding author. Email: vidya.kusumawardani@uta45jakarta.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
George Floyd's death by Minneapolis officer as depicted in both digital media (*huffpost.com and cnn.com*) during May,25- June,9,2020 has triggered public opinion among U.S Presidential Nominee between Donald Trump and John Biden during U.S Presidential Election in 2020. Media, with its power has put Gorge Floyd's and Racism issue as political agenda to gain public opinion toward the U.S Presidential Nominee in 2020 as depicted on both popular media (huffpostcom and cnn.com) based on themes and news articles. Based on themes, Goerge Floyd and racism have become political agendas in both digital news, where politics issue in huffingtonpost was 77 theme (77%), and CNN was 68 theme (68%) from 100 samples in each media. Based on news articles, George Floyd and racism put as political agenda in U.S Presidential Nominee during Presidential Election in 2020 as depicted on both digital media based on each variable: Police brutality towards black people on *huffingtonpost* was 92% and CNN was 89%, power abuse toward to black people on *huffingtonpost* was 55% and *CNN* was 59%, U.S systemic racism on *huffingtonpost* was 68% and *CNN* was 61%, Democrats and Republican's view on racism on *huffingtonpost* was 94% and CNN was 87%, injustice between the white and the black on *huffingtonpost* was 84% and CNN was 82%, Public trust/distrust on American Symbol on *huffingtonpost* was 41% and *CNN* was 45%. Based on themes and articles as depicted on both media, George floyd's death and racism have gained public opinion toward U.S Presidential nominee in U.S Presidential Election 2020.

Keywords: *George Floyd's, Racism, U.S Presidential Election, Public Opinion*

1. INTRODUCTION

George Floyd's death by Minneapolis Officer on May, 25, 2020 has triggered public anger not only in accross United States but also around the world. In U.S itself, Public distrust on Donald Trump's leadership as a President when dealing with black people. More than hundred years, black people has treated unfairly by the U.S systemic racism. They have been unjustly treated than the whites. In case of stigmatization, the whites acted like they were suspicious of African- American people, where black man are 73% versus black women is 59%. In education, people acted as if they are not smart where black men are 61% versus black women 59%. Been subject to slurs or jokes, black man are 57% versus black woman are 49%. Been treated unfairly in hiring, pay or promotion, black man 50% versus black woman are 48%. Black men fear for their personal safety at a rate of 46%, while black women fear for their personal safety at a rate of 40%. People assumed they were racists and prejudiced; black men make up 31% of the population, whereas black women make up 20% [1]. African-Americans are treated more unfairly than whites when it comes to interacting with the police and criminal justice, with 84 percent of black adults stating that they usually are treated less fairly than whites when it comes to dealing with the police, compared to 63 percent of white adults. In the Criminal Justice System instance, 87% of blacks and 61% of whites believe that the US criminal justice system punishes black people unfairly [1].

Black Americans lived in fear of police officers armed with firearms who watched their every move, attacked black people on the street or even in their homes, and murdered them for the slightest apparent provocation [2]. Although whites account for half of those shot and killed by police, African-Americans are shot disproportionately. They make up less than 13% of the population in the United States, yet are slain by police at a rate more than double that of White Americans. Hispanic Americans are also disproportionately killed by police [3]. For decades, several educators have believed that bigotry, prejudice, and stigmatization of black people were sparked by an overwhelming fear of the white group toward the immigrant group known as African Americans, a condition known as Xenophobhia. Additionally, media plays a significant part in our daily lives, infiltrating our perceptions and comprehension with messages that have an effect on our belief and value systems through their news. In this scenario, the media plays a critical role in shaping our attitudes toward black people.

Xenophobia is defined as "attitudes, beliefs, and actions that reject, exclude, and frequently dehumanize individuals based on their perceived status as outsiders or foreigners to the community, society, or national identity." Additionally, "xenophobia attacks persons who are foreigners in a given community, frequently independent of their physical qualities or contrasts with indigenous people. Xenophobia is commonly associated with a belief in a hierarchical world order, in which one's own nation-state is considered superior to others. It is "a complex and multi-causal phenomenon that is frequently connected with periods of economic and political upheaval [4].

Bias, disempowerment, and discrimination against people of color have long been a problem in various facets of mainstream media, including television news, entertainment, and advertising. During the year 1939, racial segregation became a contentious issue in the United States [5]. The United States has a history of marginalizing black people, with a large number of black men and boys being discriminated against and underrepresented in various media outlet [6]s. Happer and Philo's (2013) research revealed that media can also shape behavior by legitimizing specific courses of action but also by introducing doubting perplexity into debates [7].

The media has a long history of bias, prejudice, and hostility toward black people. When news coverage of violent crime is compared to arrest rates, blacks are overrepresented as perpetrators but underrepresented in more sympathetic roles such as victim and law enforcement, as noted in Entman and Gross, 2008, p.98, as referenced by Travis L. Dixon and Daniel Linz, 2000 [6].

The Internet and its multiple online channels have evolved into a global platform for creating, disseminating, and reception of global news, opinions, and agendas. As a result, one can anticipate the design of a worldwide news system that serves as the public sphere. As a result, journalism is becoming increasingly focused on global news from a global perspective[8].

In terms of agenda-setting, these shifts necessitate a reimagining of the process. The classic method is based on a stimulus-response model, in which the media can shape the public agenda under particular conditions. This is almost certainly not the case in today's fragmented media landscape[9]. According to some scholars, in the digital age, as Chaffee and Metzger highlighted, "the critical issue for agenda-setting theory will shift from what the media tell people to think about to what people tell the media they want to think about"[10]. In the digital world, the selection of themes for the media agenda is controlled by viewers, readers, or users' preferences [11].

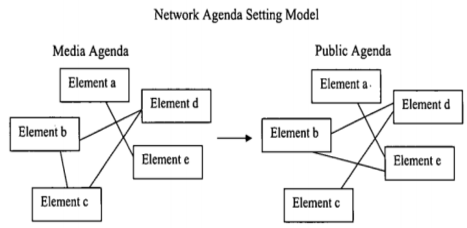

Figure 1 Agenda Setting in Digital Age

This method demonstrates that issues and objects can migrate between agendas not just singly (separately) but also concurrently, and that groups and bloggers should be viewed as mediators between the media and public agendas, fulfilling the previously indicated role of early recognizers[11].

According to Chadwick and Jungherr et al., the internet and social media have generated new "hybrid media systems," expanding the number and types of actors with the power to impact political discourse and agenda setting[12].

According to Kolbitsch & Maurer, the internet has presented the public with an abundance of information and interactive chances to participate in the content development process in a two-way fashion. According to Chafee and Matzger, the internet's interactive communication capabilities and decentralized nature empower individuals whose objectives would not ordinarily be covered by the big mass media. Through sharing ideas and opinions, netizens collectively create their own agenda, determining which topics should be discussed[10].

The Democratic and Republican Parties claim that their policies assist minorities and racial minorities in the United States. Democratic supporters believe that the Democratic party is more concerned with racial and minority issues than the Republican party are. Over 70% of African Americans believe the Democratic Party "works diligently on matters of concern to black people." Latinos and Asian Americans are slightly less likely to believe that the Democratic Party is especially responsive to issues affecting their pan-ethnic group[13]. Racism is a pervasive, complicated, and poorly understood concept necessary for diagnosing American culture and, more specifically, its political dynamics[14]. The United States has mainly stayed isolated from the worldwide conversation about racism for a variety of political reasons. For some years, the United States government refused to accept the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[15].

2. METHOD

A Content Analysis method utilized for this research. For this research, we conducted only two most popular news website in the United States which is huffpost.com and edition.cnn.com, from May 25-June, 9,2020.The reason for using a content analysis method to identify whether George Floyd's death and racism issue has become political agenda in U.S Presidential Election as depicted on Digital Media. There were 200 themes which derived from *huffpost.com and edition.cnn.com* regarding to George Floyd's death and racism issue from May, 25-June,9,2020. Two graduates students were chosen as coders to examine the themes and news articles regarding to George Floyd's death as depicted on both digital media. The coders identified the online news articles themes of *hufftpost.com and edition.cnn.com* during May 25-June, 9,2020 towards to George Floyd's death. The theme are (1) Police Brutality (2) Systemic Racism, (3) Politics Issue (4) Law and Justice, (5) Law Enforcement, (6) Religion Issue, (7) Economic Issue (8) Health Issue,(9) education issue. Meanwhile, George Floyd's and racism as political agenda as depicted in news articles was divided into several variables (1) Presidential Election, (2) Government credibility, (3) Authority (4) Leadership/power abuse, (5)Racial Problem, (6) Culture Wars (7) Public trust/distrust to American Symbols (8) Law Enforcement (9)Presidential Campaign and racism issue (10) Racism and health issue (11) Religion as a political gain (12) Democrats and Republican view on racism (13) Racism and Education issue (14) Racism and Economic issue (15) environment issue/community safety; (16) Justice system in America towards to black people (17) Injustice between the whites and the black (18)Police Brutality.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Based on the data analysis of theme in both huffpost.com and edition.cnn.com during May, 25, 2020-June, 9,2020 regarding George Floyd Death by Minneapolis Police Officer, politics issue becomes the most highlight news in both online media. Politics issue in *huffpost.com* was 77 theme (77%) and *edition.cnn.com* was 68 theme (68%). Police brutality issue in *huffpost.com* was 4 theme (4%) and *edition.cnn.com* was 11 theme (11%). Systmeic Racism issue in *huffpost.com* was 11 theme (11%) and *edition.cnn.com* was 7 theme. Most interested theme/headlines was brought by *huffpost.com* were*: Hundreds Protest George Floyd's Death in Mineeapolis* (huffpost.com-May,26,2020); *Public Figures Express Outrage and Demand Accountability After George Floyd Killing* (huffpost.com- May, 27,2020); *Minneapolis Mayor Calls for Charges in George Floyd Death* (huffppost.com-May,27,2020); *Trump Calls George Floyd Protesters "THUGS" Threatens Violent Intervention in Mineapolis* (huffpost.com-May,29,2020); *Chris Hayes Turns Donald Trump's Own Campaign Claims Against Him* (huffpost.com-May,29,2020); Meanwhile as we can see on *edition.cnn.com* were: *George Floyd's family says four officers involved in his death should be charged with murder* (edition.cnn.com-May,27,2020); *Trump's a disaster for black voters, but they also need to hold Biden accountable* (edition.cnn.com-May, 28,2020); *This is not the America I want to pass down to my children* (edition.cnn.com-May,29,2020); *Trump's slap at Twitter shows his use of power for personal whims* (edition.cnn.com-May, 29,2020).

We can deduce that, depending on the theme, political issues significantly influence public ideology. As Happer and Philo note on the article "*The Role of the Media in the Construction of Public Belief and Social Change*" media has an effect on our views, assumptions, public ideology, and experiences[7]. In his classic book published in 1922, Lippmann discusses how the mass media can set a particular agenda and thereby affect public opinion. In this instance, the media (*huffpost.com and edition.cnn.com*) framed George Floyd's death between May 25, 2020 and June 9, 2020 as a political issue based on theme.

As Lawrence states, "racism is an overused, complex, and poorly understood concept that is necessary for diagnosing American society and, more specifically, its political dynamics between parties and politicians [14], specifically Republican and Democratic Party nominees Donald Trump and John Biden as United States Presidential Nominees in the 2020 United States Presidential Election.

Based on news articles that indicate that George Floyd's and racism issue as political agenda as depicted on both digital media, the variable of Republican and Democrats view on racism was becoming the most highlight in both *digital media* with a total of issue of *huffpost.com* was 94 (94%) and *edition.cnn.com* was 87 (87%) issues.

Form variable of Republican and Democrats' view on racism as stated in the articles was "*Americans deserve a President who will unite us -- instead, however, President Donald Trump continues to spout the politics of social and racial division that helped get him elected in the first place. Unsurprisingly, his* *response to this tragedy is as insidious as it is counterproductive*. (edition.cnn.com-June, 2,2020); *Massachusetts Gov. Charlie Baker on Monday excoriated President Donald Trump's "bitterness, combativeness and self-interest" as nationwide protests have intensified over the death of George Floyd. The Republican governor made the comments at a press conference when asked about Trump's video teleconference call, in which the President urged state leaders to aggressively target violent protesters* (edition.cnn.com-June, 2,2020).

Variable of Police brutality towards black people on huffingtonpost was 92% and CNN was 89%. Form of racism as a tools of police brutality as mentioned on *hufftpost.com* were: *Cook said they were marching peacefully with about 100 protesters for hours when police started using tear gas and shooting rubber bullets. As they tried to get away, they were pepper sprayed and her son was hit at close range by a rubber bullet, she said. They were both jailed and released on Monday, charged with riot and violating curfew* (huffpost.com-June,6,2020); Meanwhile, form of racism as tools pof police brutality as mention on edition.cnn.com was *Ortiz and another friend in the car with him were put in zip-tie restraints and forced to wait on a bus for hours before police took them to jail, where he would spend the weekend. It was scary. It was confusing. I felt violated," said Ortiz, a cellist who identifies as a biracial Mexican American*. (edition.cnn..com-June, 6,2020);

Variable of power abuse toward to black people on huffingtonpost was 55%, and CNN was 59%, Form of leadership/power abuse as mentioned in the online platform was "*The president has tried to portray the protesters and looters with a broad brush as "radical-left, bad people," ominously invoking the name "antifa," an umbrella term for leftist militants bound more by belief than organizational structure. Trump tweeted last Sunday that he planned to designate antifa as a terrorist organization* (huffpost.com-June, 6,2020); *The President, by choosing to incite division rather than to heal it in the wake of George Floyd's killing and by setting federal security forces on protestors, is signaling no limits to his bid to retain power. He is tearing at social scars to revive a presidency humbled by a pandemic and an economic disaster, and he seems set on creating the dystopian fight between order and chaos he has long evoked* (edition.cnn.com-June, 3, 2020).

Variable of U.S systemic racism on huffingtonpost was 68% and CNN was 61%. Form of systemic racism as mentioned in the news was "*However, Floyd's death has deepened the distrust between Minneapolis residents and police, and prompted a continued series of nationwide — and global — protests against racism and police brutality*.(huffpost.com-June, 7,2020); *Biden is now promising specific legislation to address the lack of racial equality under the law, giving his potential presidency a generational and reforming purpose -- and possibly an issue that could unite the Democratic left fully behind him and lance suspicion over his role in 1990s crime legislation*.(edition.cnn.com-June, 3,2020).

Variable of injustice between the white and the black on huffingtonpost was 84% and CNN was 82%. Form of Injustice between the whites and the blacks people as mentioned on huffpost.com were was "*The unrest and the frustration you're seeing in the killing of Breonna Taylor is just as much of a cumulative effect of years of pain, frustration, anguish and injustice as it is about how horribly devastating this incident has been," said Kentucky state Rep. Charles Booker (D), who is from and represents part of West Louisville*.(huffpost.com-May, 25,2020); "*Police in America are looting black bodies" during an impassioned , legthy monologue on the death of George Floyd and the nationwide protest* (huffpost.com- May,30,2020). *The racial disparities that force black families to breathe pollutants from nearby brownfields, oil refineries, and freeways, and the impact on their respiratory system, is exasperating the effects of this pandemic. As is the lack of preventative care and health care access, and neighborhoods tucked in food deserts with little to no access to nutritious options -- factors that lead to elevated rates of high blood pressure and diabetes* (edition.cnn.com-May, 29,2020); *We see in the news channels, the media about discrimination on the basis of color or religion these days, and then there is killing due to that, and then there are some who even take it as a pride to be able to kill somebody*."(edition.cnn.com-May, 29,2020)

Variable of Public trust/distrust on American Symbol on huffingtonpost was 41% and CNN was 45%. Form of public trust/distrust towards to American symbols was "*I'm very enthusiastic that people around the world were galvanized by the horrific murder of George Floyd in saying, 'No, no, no.' And also, I think that people are going to come out to vote. I'm talking about specifically United States of America, people are going to come out and vote and say hell no to Agent Orange," Lee said, using his nickname for Trump*. (huffpost.com-June, 9,2020);*The director went on to say that the upcoming presidential election could be the most important in the modern world, adding that if Trump is reelected the "world is in peril.*" (huffpost.com, June, 9,2020); *What he did comes off as tone-deaf," said Costi Hinn, a conservative evangelical pastor and author in Arizona. "The word of God is not powerful in a picture. It's powerful when it's opened up. If you really want to leverage the power of God's word, let it be heard.* (edition.cnn.com-June, 4, 2020); *Many doubt the justice of our country, and with good reason. Black people see the repeated violation of their rights without an urgent and adequate response from American institutions," Bush said.* (edition.cnn.com-June, 4,2020);

3.1. Xenophobia Triggered Racism Toward African American

According to themes and news articles, Xenophobia theory indicates that xenophobia will result in racial action against African Americans. The case of Goerge Floyd, who a Minneapolis police officer killed, demonstrates that whites reject African Americans (as inferiors) due to their perception of outsiders or foreigners to the community, society, or national identity.

The rejection of African Americans residing in America is manifested mainly by verbal abuse, physical assault, aggression or unwanted physical contact, occupational discrimination, police abuse or brutality, and denial of service, as described in print and digital media news articles.

Xenophobia toward African American people in America can be fueled by biased, prejudiced, and anti-black media. When news coverage of violent crime is compared to arrest rates, blacks are overrepresented as perpetrators but underrepresented in more sympathetic roles such as victim and law enforcement, as mentioned in Entman and Gross, 2008, p.98, and Travis L. Dixon & Daniel Linz, 2000[6].

3.2. Racism Issue and Public Opinion in Digital Age

Returning to Agenda Setting Theory, agenda setting theory on digital media will shift away from what the media tells people to think about and toward what people tell the media they want to think about."[10] ... the media agenda is set by viewers, readers, or users, not by journalists or publishers [11]. According to the data above, and following Network Agenda Setting Theory, the public establishes racism as a public agenda in order to mobilize public opinion in opposition to American systemic racism toward the black community. In contrast, the media demonstrates racism as a political agenda by basing their headlines and articles on public interest in racism toward Black People. In this case, Darnella Frazier's recording of George Floyd's murder in Minneapolis last year at the age of 17 became a significant piece of evidence against his killer. It sparked global protests for racial justice and police reform. The public demands that the government charges the cop who murdered George Floyd and hold him accountable through judicial proceedings. Nonetheless, this issue will sway public opinion in favor of a system of systematic racism in dealing with the black community.

People distrust American symbol such as law enforcement in America, especially in Trump's era. Discussing politician portrayals in media towards George Floyd's death, Donald Trump's portrayal is not as good as John Biden, Democrat presidential nominee for the 2020 election. As stated in both Huffington Post and CNN (digital news platform), during May, 25-June, 9,2020, some public reactions are either to Donald Trump or John Biden as the presidential nominee.

Mostly, the American people have no faith in Donald Trump as the President of America. This thought cannot be separated from the action of Donald Trump as a President when dealing with the black community. As stated in both huffington post and CNN:

"*The president has tried to portray the protesters and looters with a broad brush as "radical-left, bad people," ominously invoking the name "antifa," an umbrella term for leftist militants bound more by belief than organizational structure"*(huffpost.com).

"Americans deserve a President who will unite us -- instead, however, President Donald Trump continues to spout the politics of social and racial division that helped get him elected in the first place. Unsurprisingly, his response to this tragedy is as insidious as it is counterproductive" (edition.cnn.com).

4. CONCULSION

Racism has become a not only social issue but, somehow, it has become a political issue in America toward African-Americans. George Floyd's incident has been a big question among nations regarding to systematic racism in United States. Racism action in America was triggered by excessive fear of the white group againts immigrant group, which is African-American, which is called Xenophobia. As stated in the both huffpost.com and *edition.cnn.com,* the media has portrayed black people as a victim of America's systemic racism by highlighting Democrat and Republican's view on racism, Injustice between the Whites and the Blacks, racial problem, leadership/power abuse, public trust/distrust and yet this issue will lead public opinion towards to each presidential nominee, both John Biden (Democrat) and Donald Trump (Republic) dealing with black community in America.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Vidya Kusumawardani: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Writing- Original draft, Writing- Reviewing and Editing, Visualization. Dodi Faedlulloh: Formal Analysis, Writing- Reviewing and Editing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study acknowledges to Firman, M.A, Head of Social and Political Studies, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta to support this study.

This study acknowledges to Danang Trijayanto, MA, Head Department of Communication Studies, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta to support this study.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Examining Social Capital for Urban Societies in the Midst of Covid-19 Through Digital *Gotong Royong*

Dodi Faedlulloh[1,*] Vina Karmilasari[2,] Intan Fitri Meutia[3,] Devi Yulianti[4]

[1, 2, 3, 4] *Public Administration Department, Universitas Lampung*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: dodi.faedlulloh@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Covid 19 attacks all aspects of human life on a global scale. The Indonesian government implemented a policy called Large-Scale Social Restrictions to reduce transmission. The mobility of people automatically changes due to these restrictions, especially in urban areas in Indonesia. Because high individual mobilization usually has to be limited, urban communities are affected more quickly. Despite the condition that still leaves a lot of structural homework to be burdened by the state, the concern for urban communities is slowly growing by working together to fight the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This paper aims to look critically at how urban societies face Covid-19 through digital mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), which often occurs with the perspective of social capital. The research method used is a qualitative method with literature study. The results of the study show that social capital works like an "anchor" in digital mutual cooperation activities. The three aspects, namely networking, trust, and values and norms are intertwined in social capital.

Keywords: *Covid 19, Digital Gotong Royong, Urban Societies, Social Capital*

1. INTRODUCTION

After more than a year of the COVID-19 pandemic striking Indonesia, the curve has not shown any significant improvement. Until June 2021, there have been two million positive cases in Indonesia. Various policies have been carried out by the central government, but still cannot control the curve.

In dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesia does not use the quarantine law. The Indonesian government uses the Large-Scale Social Restriction Policy (PSBB), which is currently being transformed into implementing restrictions on micro-community activities (PPKM-Mikro). With these restrictions, people's mobility automatically becomes very limited. In this case, urban societies who usually have very high mobility become very constrained.

People's mobility in countries with high social capital declines more rapidly [1]. This has implications for the process of handling COVID-19 carried out by the government to be faster. The interesting thing for the case in Indonesia is that mobility is tried to be suppressed but not accompanied by a comprehensive social protection program policy. Initial studies conducted by Yulianti, Meutia, Sujadmiko and Wahyudi [2] showed that Indonesia was still slow in responding to the pandemic both from the dimensions of citizen behavior, government actions, and policy strength. In fact, the social assistance program was actually injured by the corrupt practices carried out by the Minister of Social Affairs [3]. In the midst of a pandemic, this case is certainly a blow to society.

COVID-19 jeopardizes the heath social security system's long-term viability financially [4]. Under these circumstances, Indonesia's social security system must be expanded to include new poor in addition to existing poor [5]. After more than a year, the COVID-19 epidemic is also having an effect on Indonesia's economic inequities. Numerous people have lost their jobs as a result of firms or enterprises suffering financial losses as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. On the other hand, the number of wealthy and super-wealthy individuals in Indonesia is increasing [6].

Despite the fact that much structural work remains to be done and is the responsibility of the state, and regardless of the effectiveness of the government's intervention in dealing with the pandemic, public awareness is growing as a result of working collaboratively to combat the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Numerous social activities that are directly produced by metropolitan communities via the promotion of solidarity.

Since the outbreak of the Covid-19 epidemic, it has been declared a national disaster; the community has mobilised under the slogan "the people help the people." On the other side, people are adjusting their solidarity practices in the midst of a wave of digital transformation that is also occurring in Indonesia. Not only is disruption a change, but it is also a significant shift that alters the established order. Citizens' efforts to assist one another during a pandemic catastrophe are also altering through the use of digital methods. Along with direct solidarity initiatives carried out by individual groups or communities in specific locations, there is now also digital citizen solidarity with a broader coverage area. This program is dominated by urban-based creative minorities.

As shown in Table 1, during the epidemic and the ongoing policy process for dealing with COVID-19, activities to assist one another via digital gotong royong take on a variety of forms. The growth of social solidarity in society is inextricably linked to the Indonesian people's character, which is characterized by strong cooperative modalities [7]. One of the variables that motivates *gotong royong* is the society's ownership of social capital [8][9].

Table 1. Digital *gotong royong* in Indonesia during the covid-19 pandemic

Platform Name	Type	How to Help	Who is being helped	Coverage Area
Bagirata	*Gotong royong* based wealth distribution platform	Donations, volunteer administrators and platform developers	Workers in the tourism, hospitality, creative, arts, culture, entertainment and gigeconomy sectors	Throughout Indonesia
Mamajahit	Provision of PPE for Health Workers	Donations	Hospital and puskesmas health personnel	Throughout Indonesia
Kawal Covid-19	The latest information platform about Covid-19	Volunteer for technology, data and content	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia
Kawalrumahsakit.id	Information platform around the data needs of medical / health equipment in hospitals	Volunteer data input and monitoring of health facilities needs	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia
Bantumedis.com	Information platform around medical / health device needs data	Donation of medical / health equipment	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia
Ayobergerak.id	A platform that supports the needs of PPE for medical personnel	Donations	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia
Lapor Covid-19	The latest information platform about Covid-19 that the government missed	Volunteer for technology, data and content	Wide community	Throughout Indonesia
Sejutates.id	Platform for access to cheap antigen swab test kits for the wider community	Donations, volunteer administrators	Wide community	Several cities in Indonesia

On the basis of the foregoing, the authors are interested in undertaking preliminary study to better understand the dynamics of digital *gotong royong* in Indonesia, with a particular emphasis on urban societies' social capital. Social capital is critical in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic. Citizenship standards promote collaboration and self-sacrifice for the common good, whereas social networks boost individual participation in maintaining social relationships, resulting in the opposite effect of pandemic-induced social isolation [10].

2. METHOD

The research design is a qualitative research approach that uses literature reviews to trace data and facts. Literature reviews help offer an analysis of the issue under investigation, analytical philosophical support, and information for research debate [11]. The information comes from a variety of publications, books, and authoritative news outlets. This study focuses on the social capital of urban societies through digital *gotong royong*, therefore the data obtained is based on an examination of the social media activities of the pioneers of digital *gotong royong* in Indonesia. The elements studied are networking, trust, and norms.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Social capital supports communities in a variety of ways during times of crisis, and communities with a high level of social capital respond more effectively than those with a low level of social capital [12]. Social capital can grow or dwindle. Numerous factors influence social capital. Social capital might be confusing during a pandemic. At the start of the pandemic, the population engaged in panic buying [13]. They shopped for everything necessary to assist themselves in large amounts. Due to these circumstances, certain products required during the epidemic became limited. Eventually, the product will become prohibitively pricey. These products are only available to those with a strong economic base and a large purchasing power. This situation demonstrates that the Indonesian people's social capital is at an all-time low. This is demonstrated by attempting to assist oneself rather than assisting others. Although the motivation is limited, temporary, and emotional [14], it demonstrates the ambiguity of social capital in urban societies. However, as time passed, the panic subsided. The society began assisting one another, for example, via digital gotong royong [15].

Sociologists defined social capital in the 1980s as the aggregate worth of individual relationships and reciprocal norms created through networks [16]. Numerous definitions of social capital have been proposed, the majority of which encompass related concepts. Social capital is a characteristic of social organizations that involves trust between individuals, codes of conduct, and interpersonal connections that can improve society's efficiency and build platforms that benefit many parties [17] [18].

The emergence of social media amplifies digital gotong royong. Social media's existence is recognized as a source of social capital [19]. It is vital to consider online social capital while discussing digital *gotong royong*. As a point of reference, while online and offline social capital are related, they are distinct entities [20].While offline social capital has been studied for decades, online social capital is a relatively recent phenomena that has garnered little scientific attention. As such, this paper will attempt to examine online social capital in the context of digital collaboration practices in Indonesian urban societies.

As this is a preliminary study, the analysis will focus on "capturing" various case studies of digital *gotong royong* in urban societies, with the research focus on three critical characteristics of social capital. While each element will cover a distinct scenario, it is adequate to demonstrate what is occurring on the ground. LaporCovid-19, Bagirata, and Sejutates.id are three digital *gotong royong* movements that will be analyzed using these social capital dimensions.

3.1. Strengthen Networking

Networking is a critical component of social capital. In the face of the community's limited mobility, social capital is required to enable members to assist one another [1]. As a result, networking becomes a critical component of social capital development.

One significant instance of networking practice is the installation of digital gotong royong in LaporCovid-19. LaporCovid-19 is a "citizen coalition," and as such, strong networking amongst the members is required.

LaporCovid-19 employs a crowdsourcing technique that entails citizen participation in capturing COVID-19 numbers and reporting COVID-19-related issues, so serving as a conduit for tracking COVID-19 incidences in Indonesia [21]. The term "crowdsourcing" refers to a technique of outsourcing a job to a group of persons, a crowd, and relies on assets, knowledge, and skills to contribute value. LaporCovid-19 is a coalition of persons concerned about citizens' human rights and public health concerns in the aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Although it is a group of individuals, it is inextricably linked to the organizational history of those involved in LaporCovid-19. Numerous individuals become "representatives" of various civil society organizations and mass media outlets, including the Indonesian Disaster and Crisis Journalists (JBK), the

Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI), Tempo, Efek Rumah Kaca (ERK) Band, Transparency International Indonesia, Lokataru, Hakasasi.id, U-Inspire, STH Jentera, NarasiTV, and the Rujak Center for Urban Studies.

In social capital, networking refers to a group of people who are bound together by feelings of sympathy and obligation, as well as by exchange rules and civic involvement. The networking that took place at LaporCovid-19 was motivated by the same desire to comprehend the content of human rights. In this example, networking grows to seek justice and the fulfillment of human rights during a pandemic crisis.

Pandemics manifest themselves as natural disasters that cause widespread social disruption, job losses in specific industries, economic suffering, disease, and death [23]. However, the Indonesian government frequently responds late to epidemic policies [15].

This partnership was formed through networking that began long before the COVID-19 pandemic. Numerous civil society organizations and mass media outlets have historically worked both formally and informally in the implementation of Indonesia's human rights advocacy process. As a result, when the epidemic struck and the government was slow to respond, implying a disregard for people's human rights, they reformed a coalition, advocating for the community's access to health care as citizens. In this situation, it demonstrates indirectly that social capital can genuinely improve with frequent use. Networking becomes more robust as a result of continued use and utilization by a group of people engaged in collaborative activities. In other words, social capital enables the mobilization of resources through community networking [24], in this case the urban society via LaporCovid-19.

3.2. Trust Without Knowing Each Other

Social capital is critical to a democratic society's existence [25]. A civil society that is supported by social capital benefits from increased resilience as a result of the development of trust based on honesty and the concept of reciprocity. Trust is critical in the existence of a varied urban society.

Living together in an environment devoid of ethnic barriers is an unavoidable reality of global existence. Particularly in urban life, tight primal borders can no longer be used as a limiting factor.

This does not mean that in the heart of an urban culture tied by a capitalist lifestyle, one must negate the good that capitalism has to offer. While capitalism promotes globalization, which has succeeded in altering the "state of nature" of people's lives, people today live in a "world of strangers" in which all human behaviors, whether purposeful or not, have the potential to alter the lives of other humans, even strangers. in the past [26][27]. In this scenario trust in urban society plays a role.

A case in point of a trust-based approach in the practice of digital *gotong royong* is what occurred on the Bagirata platform. Bagirata is a cross-subsidy platform that aims to improve the financial situation of workers impacted by the economy during the COVID-19 pandemic's uncertainty, by enabling the process of wealth transfer to affected workers in order to obtain the bare minimum required finances. These efforts are directed at: a) workers in the service, hospitality, tourism, health and pharmaceutical, and textile sectors who are forced to close or face unilateral layoffs; and b) workers in the media, creative, performing arts, culture, and entertainment sectors. company closures, project cancellations, event permits, and other stumbling blocks [28].

The process flow is quite simple. Namely, potential recipients must fill out a form that has been provided to explain how they were affected by the pandemic and the reasons why they need donations. Then, the shareholder verifies the profile of the prospective recipient. If you pass, the social media accounts of the prospective fund recipients will be displayed in profiles that can be seen by potential funders. Funders will be shown randomly 10 profiles of potential recipients. If there are stories and profiles of potential recipients that match the "criteria" of the funder, the donation can be directly transferred to the personal account of the potential recipient of funds. The algorithm prioritizes the profile of potential recipients of funds who have not received any donations at all. Bagirata does not store or manage the money disbursed. With the peer to peer model and connected to the social media profiles of potential recipients, funders can also directly monitor the online potential recipients of funds. The maximum amount that can be received by the beneficiary is IDR 1,500,000, - which refers to the provision of a decent standard of living in the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration No. 13 of 2012 [15].

The interesting element of Bagirata's practise is that there is an air of trust between a donor and a beneficiary who have never met. Donations are made based on the tales and profiles of possible receivers on social media. Bagirata's facilitation of interaction ultimately contributed to the development of trust between them [29], despite the fact that they met at random and did not know each other before.

Trust is something that is exchanged in accordance with agreed-upon standards for the benefit of the community. Reciprocity is necessary for trust. If both parties' expectations are met equally, a high level of trust can be achieved. The condition of solidarity among workers via Bagirata is a manifestation of the trust that develops in the context of shared fate as fellow working class members who are subject to the pandemic.

When associated with the government, Bagirata's practice of trust is paradoxical. Bagirata's presence is a result of the public's distrust of the government's performance in managing the pandemic and policy assurances to impacted populations. Bagirata is an inescapable indictment of society for "replacing" the state's duty in offering proactive measures to employees impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As fellow workers who are equally impacted, trust is built between those who retain economic privileges and those whose salaries are decreased or eliminated entirely as a result of the pandemic.

The preceding explanation demonstrates that Bagirata's practice of trust can transcend the standard definition of trust, which is always related with proximity, or in this case, the requirement of knowing one another. In other words, trust contributes to social transformation toward mutual solidarity.

Critically, Bagirata's approach is able to rethink the gotong royong story as it has been reshaped by the state into a political rhetorical instrument. On the other side, the narrative of Bagirata's digital *gotong royong* is that the government should not be the primary assister. Bagirata has become a beacon of optimism in the face of frequently cumbersome, poorly targeted, and even fraudulent government assistance initiatives [3].

3.3. Extrapolating Values and Norms

In general, norms are concrete values. Norms have a role related to social values. The main role of norms is to realise social values in society. On the other hand, value is an idea that has been passed down from generation to generation, which is considered true and important by members of a community group.

Norms are built to be a guide for everyone to behave under the rules that apply in society. Related to this, Putnam [30] explains that values are contained in a social network. In the context of urban community digital gotong royong, there are interesting findings; namely the values and norms prevailing in Indonesian society are active again, namely the norms of cooperation.

Norms are built and developed based on the history of cooperation in the past and applied to support a climate of cooperation [31]. In this aspect, the Sejutates.id case is a manifestation of the activation of cooperation norms in urban society.

The Solidarity Movement for a Million Antigen Tests for Indonesia is a social movement for access to cheap antigen swab test kits and reaches a wider audience. This movement raises funds collected through available donation channels. The Million Tests Movement was initiated by individuals from various professional backgrounds [32]. In contrast to LaporCovid-19, which was initiated by many "activists" from civil society organizations, Sejutates.id was initiated by cross-professional individuals from several national figures including public health experts, academies, scientists, culturalists, entrepreneurs, politicians, artists, and even individuals. -individuals who have been part of the government who are part of the upper middle class of Indonesia. This solidarity movement also involves other stakeholders including the Ministry of Health and the National COVID-19 Task Force. This means showing the diversity of actors in community initiatives to help each other in the midst of a pandemic. However, there is a common substance between LaporCovid-19 and Sejutates.id, namely trying to involve the wider community in controlling the pandemic. The targets of the Sejutates.id movement are the epicenter areas of the pandemic, namely DKI Jakarta, West Java, and Banten.

In addition to access to cheap and affordable antigen swab test kits, Sejutastes.id also carries out the Oxygen for Citizens program, which is a free oxygen loan program for COVID-19 patients who are self-isolating.

Unlike LaporCovid-19 and Bagirata, which in practice can fully run mutual cooperation online, Sejutates.id certainly requires offline action. Therefore, in helping to spread the action of Oxygen for residents, Sejutates.id utilizes personal networking to build hubs outside Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek) as centers, namely in several cities including Garut, Cirebon, Bandar Lampung, Palembang, and Cilegon.

The practise of *gotong royong* through Sejutates.id involves the activation of prescriptive norms, a type of social capital that is critical in collectivities because it compels individuals to forego their own interests to behave in the collective's best interests. Social support, position, honor, and other awards serve to reinforce these standards. In this situation, the influential personalities behind Sejutates.id became their own allies in reviving social movements' resonance.

Essentially, not all shared norms and values that exist in society become social capital [33], but only those that are formed by the presence of trust. The established norms of cooperation were strengthened by the presence of trust, both in Sejutastes.id as an organization and in the individuals who founded Sejutates.id. This trust was successfully converted into social capital between Sejutates.id as a platform with donors and the beneficiary community.

4. CONCULSION

During a pandemic, social capital is critical for returning to function in acts to aid each other within the socieity. Social capital functions as a "anchor" in digital *gotong royong* activities in the context of urban life. Social capital and digital *gotong royong* are over-deterministic, which means they impact and strengthen one other during the COVID-19 pandemic's momentum.

The epidemic expands the LaporCovid-19 digital gotong royong's network footprint. In Bagirata's approach, trust is active even among persons who have never met before. Meanwhile, with the action of sejutates.id, societal norms and values, such as cooperation, are growing a new. In social capital, the three characteristics are interwoven.

Some of these profiles demonstrate the importance of social capital in the practise of supporting one another to replace the role of the legislation in providing public goods and services. In the context of digital *gotong royong* in urban socities, this is here to "replace" a state that has been tardy to provide affirmative measures in response to the COVID-19 epidemic. In the middle of a pandemic, social capital that has been transformed into a digital *gotong royong* practice has succeeded in bridging the spirit of human rights principles that are sensitive to degradation.

The findings of this study have ramifications for the study of social capital, which should be examined further in the context of dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic. An significant conclusion is that the mapping of social capital that is already taking place in urban neighborhoods is now extending out through digital media as well. When *gotong royong* activities are carried out digitally, the resonance is higher and the scope is wider than when these activities are carried out offline.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Dodi Faedlulloh: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Writing- Original draft, Writing- Reviewing and Editing, Visualization. Vina Karmilsari: Formal Analysis, Writing- Reviewing and Editing. Intan Fitri Meutia: Writing- Reviewing and Editing. Devi Yulianti: Writing- Reviewing and Editing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Research activities at the Universitas Lampung are partly supported by DIPA BLU funds under the initiative of The Institute of Research and Community Service, Universitas Lampung (LPPM Unila). The authors would like to express gratitude to the leaders of FISIP Unila, LPPM Unila, and the Department of Public Administration Unila for their help in carrying out this study.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Urban Coffee Shop: Shifting Housing to Commercial Space

Gita Paramita Djausal[1*], Nina Yudha Aryanti[2], Hani Damayanti Aprilia[1], Wisnu Suaka Prastowo[3], M. Hanif Khairy Vidiantara[4]

[1] *Business Administration Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[2] *Communication Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[3] *Pin.Us, Lampung*
[4] *International Relations Department, Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: gita.djausal@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Growth of coffee shops reflecting the economic growth (investment and consumption), new coffee shops chose location that cause distance between coffee shops are getting closer. Early condition, the coffee shops were founded in business areas, malls or business centres. New coffee shops were built in housing areas with accessible routes. This showed shifting land use in the urban areas. People's decisions on using coffee shops as meeting spots, working spaces, and leisure places are consequences from a smaller housing space. The shifting house buildings into coffee shops, altered the business's needs, improving profits. Gentrification as a perspective of discussions, questioning the government and the society should be aware of housing and business policy, to fulfil the needs of housing and stimulate business activities.

Keywords: *coffee shop, gentrification, housing, commercial space.*

1. INDONESIA'S COFFEE INDUSTRY

Coffee is the leading export agricultural commodity of Indonesia [1]. The coffee beans, Arabica and Robusta coffee are produced in Indonesia. Most beans produced is Robusta, although Arabica has higher selling price than Robusta.

Drinking coffee has become habit in most of society in the world. In Malaysia, the trend is having time with family and friends over tea or coffee at café [2]. In England, coffee shops have potentially grown into space community [3].

Indonesia national coffee consumption 2021 expected to reach 369,9 thousand (increased 4,52% from 2020) [4]. Ready to drink (RTD) coffee consumption in Indonesia is rising, driven by the trend of ice milk coffee (known as 'kopi susu kekinian') which 6 from 10 people like the variant [5]. Increasing coffee consumption also reflects the increase in the numbers of coffee shops. Approximately, in 2019, more than 2.937 outlets [5]. In 2015-2016, there was a local brand with national chain emerged as pioneer of popular coffee drinks.

2. GENTRIFICATION

Consideration on gentrification studies rose in the late 70s, pictured the condition in London, gentrified neighbourhood as consequences of policies pushed by wealthy individuals, politicians, and the companies [6] [7]. The changing dynamic of society, people have to find, adjust, or renovate their housing, instead of having new house with decent and accessible place. Rising price of land, shifting the initial housing area, could cause gap between the rich and the poor in housing issues.

Smaller space and higher price of housing could cause needs of public space. People find difficult to invite friends and family to their house or have groups activities. They need space where they can meet other people or community and do activities.

Business outlets emerge within the neighbourhood. It helps embed myths of creativity in specific neighbourhoods, the area is becoming populated by homeworking creative and artistic types [8]. Terminology 'coffice' is, a neologism, describing the café (coffee shop) as ideal working environment where there are no colleagues or family members to provide a distraction [8]. Described as ‘third places’, separate from the work and home, giving places for people to meet, relax and develop connections [3], [9]. In different condition, with a Muslim-majority population, coffee shops became the go-to hangout spot instead of bars [10].

Not only workers, the situation of higher education (HE) students is giving student taken part on agent of being future gentrifier. From different city and state, they come to a city to learn. When they are separated from their home and family, creating new space for activities as students and learner. In describing studentification, there are four different dimensions within the contemporary process; economic, social, cultural, dan physical [7]. Restructuring the economy, they rent a room, instead of a house, remodification on houses in multiple occupation (HMO) for HE students. Socially, young-middle class grouping carrying new pattern of social that also impact in shared culture and lifestyle (consumption). The physical process, it drives converting the properties into HMO.

3. BUSINESS VERSUS HOUSING

Global brand coffee shop keeps on expanding their network around the world. In 2018, one of the global brand has 326 store in 22 cities in Indonesia [11]. The existence of global brand coffee shop, stimulate the emerge of local coffee shop as part of responding to the hegemony [12]. Rise of café (coffee shop) culture and its impact on domestic coffee consumption, in 2019, local coffee chains overtook global brands in terms of market presence [10].

Lampung Province has the second biggest production in Indonesia [13], also has benefit on selling coffee in RTD business. Local coffee shops in Bandar Lampung City, Lampung, are still increasing.

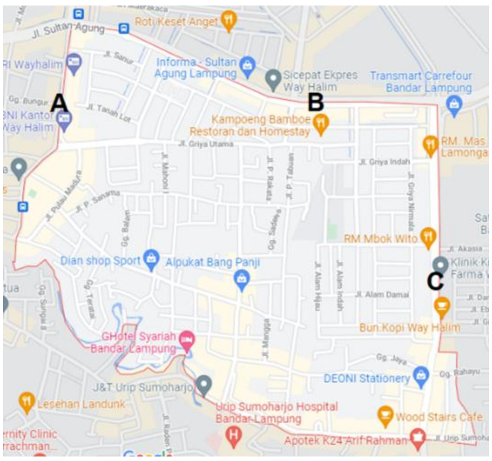

Figure 1 Way Halim Permai Subdistrict

Table 1 List of Way Halim Permai’s Coffee Shops

No	Coffee shop	Year
1	ARCH Eatery & Coffee	2016
2	El's Coffe Lampung Walk	2016
3	Wood Stair Cafe	2017
4	Kedai Kopi Kini	2019
5	Ujang Jadoel	2019
6	Kopi Lain Hati Way Halim	2019
7	Banana Strudel X Kopi Majoo	2019
8	Moody Café	2020
9	Gallery 24ra	2020
10	Kopi dari Hati & Toast	2020
11	Coffee Chic & Rocky Rooster Fried Chicken	2020
12	Bun Kopi Way Halim	2021
13	Radiasi Kopi	2021

Bandar Lampung City has 20 districts. There are two sub districts that show the shifting area, from housing to become business area, by the emergence of coffee shops. Business activities are getting closer to housing area.

Since 2016, local coffee shops in Bandar Lampung start to establish. Significant brand, Kopi Ketje (Lampung’s brand), brought out the ready to drink menu to the market. They built the shops in the downtown, Tanjung Karang Pusat, business area. Kopi Ketje was showing opportunities for others entrepreneur in coffee industry.

The highlight in this article, focus on growth of coffee shops in housing area. In one of subdistrict, Way Halim Permai, Way Halim, Bandar Lampung, Lampung Province, Indonesia. Population density of Way Halim district is 12.316 people per sq. km, contribute 6,28% of total population density in Bandar Lampung City [14].

Way Halim Permai is area housing that are settled since early 1990. Four main road surround are Ki. Maja St. (Figure 1, mark A), Sultan Agung St. (Figure 1, mark B), Letjen Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara St (Figure 1, mark C). Initially, business area was designed at Ki. Maja Street. Eventually, it is expanding.

Within the area, there are 13 coffee shops (Table 1), 6 of them are located in business space, while others 7 are shifting the initial house to coffee shop (business building). The shifted function building, 3 of them are in the main road, Letjen Alamsyah Ratu Prawiranegara St, and 4 of them are located in the concentrated housing area.

This situation indicates on renting issues and ownership. Occasionally, the taxes for valuable housing area are increasing, also happened in cost of renting for business. Owning or renting, would cost the operation in business. Renting a place would have less risk and less cost.

Location, as part of marketing strategies, is decided in order to grab bigger market, and get closer to potential market. As consequences, business will be dealing with head to head competition, Arch Eatery & Coffee 91 meters apart with Bun Kopi Way Halim, Bun Kopi Way Halim to Kedai Kopi Kini takes 190 meters. The distances are close, they are targeting the same community in Way Halim Permai. In additional, distance to other district (surround Way Halim district) could be considered as target market.

Bandar Lampung as the capital city of also become destination for HE student and centre of business activities in Lampung Province. They use coffee shops as extended space, from house and office/school. Although, transformations in shops and meeting places cause a sense of loss of place even without physical displacement [15]. Sense of separation on the community become challenge for society.

Community has to deal with sophistication of consumption culture. Rents rather than consumer goods and services determine who can run a business in a neighbourhood, and the right to live should be emphasized before the right to consume [16].

Government has to fulfil the basic needs of their citizen; food, housing, and healthcare. People have the right to have access and get the food, housing, and healthcare. The policy of Indonesian government is 'rumah bersubsidi' (subsidised house), it allows citizen to get house with loan and low interest rate.

The problem occurs when the locations of housing area are in the suburban area. It remotes activities of the community. As consequences, people would have more expense on transportation.

Developments and economy performances of a city, is shown by the economic activities. Business entities are trying to find the best location for reaching out their customer. With the limitation of land in the city, they looking for other option, shifting the usage of building, form housing to coffee shop.

Housing is built in suburban area, coffee shops appear within the neighbourhood, and price of land getting higher. Government has obligation on accessible on house ownership for citizen and also supporting business sector to bring better performance in economic.

4. CONCLUSION

Gentrification issues in Way Halim Permai occurs when the shifting house buildings into coffee shops happened, altered the business's needs, improving economic. Government should be aware on housing and business policy, to fulfil the needs of society and support the business activities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgements for Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Lampung who supported our research in 2021.

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Figure 2 House (left) next to coffee shop (right)

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Food Insecurity and Agribusiness Expansion in Papua, Indonesia
A Developmental Paradox

Fuad Abdulgani[1,*] Muhammad Zulfikar[2] Bartoven Vivit Nurdin[3]

[1] *Sociology Department, University of Lampung*
[2] *Law Department, University of Lampung*
[3] *Sociology Department, University of Lampung*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: fuad.abdulgani@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Indonesia's Papua region has experienced rapid economic development in the last decade through massive investment in the agricultural sector and infrastructure development. Although the industrial agri-food has expanded in the region, Papua has the highest rank of food insecurity at the national level. This paper intends to describe a paradox in an agribusiness frontier where (food) commodity production creates food insecurity at the local level. The agribusiness development has rearranged the natural resources governance and labour relations, which, in turn, limits local communities' access to food sources and compels them to enter commodity relations in providing food. Penetration of market relations does not resolve existing food insecurity. On the contrary, it creates a new kind of food vulnerability. The analysis presented here is based on a literature review on agricultural development and primary data gathered from ethnographic fieldwork in West Papua Province in 2017.

Keywords: *food insecurity, agribusiness expansion, development, West Papua*

1. INTRODUCTION

The framing of Papua in the Indonesian agri-food development policies presents a paradoxical picture. On the one hand, as noted in the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan, Papua has been considered a region of food insecurity, being prone to hunger and stunting, and being a poor and underdeveloped region [1]. On the other hand, Papua is projected to become a national food barn (*lumbung pangan*) through agri-food development projects such as the Food Estate [2], [3]. The framing of Papua in development policies desired to quicken from a 'minus' (food insecure) to a 'surplus' (food barn) condition thus legitimizes that "acceleration of welfare development" is needed for this region, as shown in Presidential Instruction No. 9/2017 [4].

It is important to note that food policy in Indonesia is generally constructed in the abstract image of the "nation", which places national interests as a priority [5] but often neglects the concrete dimensions of the right to food at the individual and household levels [6]. At the same time, the state-centric tendency in agri-food policy choices has implications for relations over land, labour, and livelihoods at the local level. A policy choice has consequences for its impact on food vulnerabilities and problems in the local context [7]. Therefore, it is essential to highlight how agri-food development oriented towards national or global interests and markets relates to fulfilling the right to food locally, especially for indigenous Papuan (Orang Asli Papua).

This article questions why, despite the extensive agri-food development in the last decade, this does not significantly affect the improvement of food insecurity in Papua? Following McCharty and Obidzinski [7], we argue that comprehending this asymmetry requires observing the consequences of development practices on relations over land, labour, and markets at the local level where a project is implemented. Food insecurity is an excess of these consequences. The analysis presented here utilizes data from previous studies and primary data from the first author's fieldwork in South Sorong, West Papua, in 2017.

2. FOOD INSECURITY IN PAPUA

According to FAO, *food insecurity* is defined as a "lack of regular access to enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. This may be due to unavailability of food and/or lack of resources to obtain food" [8]. Within the normative framework of the right to food, this definition emphasizes the aspect of *availability* and *affordability* as the cause of food insecurity [9]. In other words, food insecurity occurs when 1) there is not enough quantity and quality of food available to meet the individual's culturally acceptable dietary needs, and 2) there are few or no economic means to obtain food.

Papua (which comprises West Papua Province and Papua Province) was classified as a "red zone" regarding food security. Food insecurity dominates all districts in the province, presenting a contrast to other Indonesian regions, as shown in the Food Security and Vulnerabilities Atlas of Indonesia (FSVA). Food vulnerability is also acute when viewed diachronically. Whether the food security situation in 2009 [10], 2015 [11], and 2020 [12] shows an improvement of status in several districts, the Food Security Index in 2020 lists the Papua and West Papua Provinces as two of the five provinces with the lowest index scores, with all districts with the lowest scores being entirely in the Province of Papua. This fact should ideally be considered for any developmental planning in Papua to improve food security [13].

Food insecurity, in its most extreme form, hunger, must be understood as a complex interplay of context-specific factors and reflects structural problems [14]. The case of Merauke can serve as a good example. Merauke's food security has improved over the last decade on a macro level. Merauke is also experienced extensive agricultural development through the Merauke Integrated Food Energy and Estate (MIFEE) project, which started in 2010. However, empirical observations show that implementing MIFEE through opening a new rice field, which aims to increase rice productivity, can lead to food insecurity for particular social groups [15].

This project has forced the Marind Anim, originally hunters and gatherers, to become lowland rice farmers and paved the way for land privatization, resulting in the emergence of differentiation in access to resources. Social groups who are not part of the clan of the land-owning class do not have rights to productive resources (land) or yield. If their access to wage labour is disrupted, this can seriously impact household food availability. This illustration shows that understanding food vulnerability requires observations at the micro-level regarding the realization of the right to food rather than just relying on general statistical figures [15].

3. AGRIBUSINESS EXPANSION IN PAPUA

The goal of food security is frequently used to justify the development of a large-scale, corporate-driven agribusiness. As we have seen in the previous section, it is questioned whether the condition of food vulnerability in Papua has become an essential reference in the practice of agri-food development in Papua? It is essential to mention that the pace of deforestation in Papua in the last decade is caused by road development correlated with the expansion of mining sites and agribusiness, particularly the establishment of oil palm plantations [16]. Concerning these findings, we view that the development of agri-food in Papua in the last decade is more determined by market interests rather than resolving the concrete situation of food insecurity in the local context. This section briefly describes three types of agribusiness development in Papua to show how these models create food insecurity in the local context (described in chapter 4).

3.1. Plantation

Our focus on the plantation model is specifically on the oil palm. Papua is a new frontier for oil palm expansion, after Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi islands. The establishment of oil palm plantations in Papua began in the mid-1980s. For two decades, the growth has been slow but has increased rapidly since 2008. In fact, in 2012, there were applications for plantation opening of 1.5 million ha [17]. Currently, the area of oil palm plantations in Papua amounts to nearly 1.6 million ha. In West Papua Province, the total area is recorded at 576,090 ha located in South Sorong, Manokwari, South Manokwari, Teluk Wondama, Teluk Bintuni, Maybrat, and Fakfak districts which are controlled by a total of 24 companies [18]. Meanwhile, in Papua Province, the total area is 958,094.2 ha spread over Nabire, Jayapura, Merauke, Keerom, Mappi, and Boven Digul districts controlled by 79 companies [19].

The expansion of oil palm plantations has transformed the natural forest landscape of Papua, which is claimed as the last tropical forest frontier in South East Asia, into monoculture plantations [16], [20]. Profits from high-value timber obtained during the land-clearing process have attracted investors to open plantations in Papua. However, for indigenous Papuans whose lives are very dependent on natural ecosystems and forests became a source of food, this has eliminated access to hunting grounds or gathering food and seriously impacted household food security [21].

The fact seems to be a common symptom in oil palm plantations. As Sinaga noted based on a study in Riau, local communities around plantations find it challenging to grow food crops and can no longer rely on subsistence agriculture, forcing them to buy food from the market. While for local communities, food expenditures have increased, for plantation workers, low wages and poor working conditions make it difficult for them to access sufficient food [22]. Such circumstances reflect that involvement in commodity production and global markets does not guarantee the right to food in the local context.

3.2. Food Estate

The use of the term "food estate" in agricultural policy started since the government of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (second period, 2009 – 2014) within the national development agenda (Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia/ MP3EI). However, a similar practice was implemented during the president Soeharto era. During the Soeharto’s New Order, *Proyek Lahan Gambut Sejuta Hektar* was launched in 1995 to increase national rice production. This project converted peatland into large-scale rice fields and became one of the most significant causes of environmental disasters in Indonesia's history. It caused widespread peatland fires and failed to produce rice as expected initially [23]. During the presidency of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Food Estate was implemented in two locations, North Kalimantan (Ketapang Food Estate) in 2011 [24] dan and Merauke Papua (Merauke Integrated Food and Energy Estate/MIFEE) in 2010. Implementation of this project in Papua converted almost 2 million ha of natural forest into monoculture food estate [25], [26].

According to the Agricultural Ministry of Indonesia, *food estate* is defined as "a large-scale, modern agricultural area with the concept of agriculture as an industrial system based on science and technology, capital, organization and modern management as well as promoting local wisdom in the field of environmental management and agricultural cultivation techniques" [24]. This definition appeared in the MP3EI document plan, but the term was used earlier in 2006 when President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono attended the national rice harvest in Merauke. The MIFEE project originally came from the Merauke Integrated Rice Estate (MIRE) proposal submitted by the governor of Merauke Johannes Gluba Gebze in 2007 and then accommodated as a national program in MP3EI as MIFEE on Aug. 11 2010. The inauguration of MIFEE was associated with the government's response to the 2007-2008 global food crisis, where the crisis was perceived as a business opportunity. Mentioning President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's statement about MIFEE: to "feed Indonesia, feed the world" [27].

MIFEE is an example where arrangements to facilitate investment and land provided for the development of large-scale agricultural industries are implemented but, on the other hand, causing misery for indigenous peoples whose lives depend on forests. The 'debottlenecking' policy was launched to facilitate the administration process of the investment where 44 transnational and national companies then obtained land concessions with a total area of 2,144,650.99 ha. The company cultivates various commodities such as rice, corn, sugar cane, palm oil, peanuts, soybeans, and livestock. However, the most significant investment recorded was oil palm [27]. Letsoin et al. study showed a reduction in the area of primary forest and an increase in the area of non-forest in Merauke [20]. This project has drawn much criticism from various discourses [28] because it has destroyed the natural forest ecosystems that are home to indigenous communities [29], created food insecurity [30] and produced a new kind of hunger for the indigenous community [31].

3.3. Industrialization

In addition to the expansion of oil palm plantations and large-scale food estate, the expansion of agribusiness is currently targeting the endemic plant of Papua, namely sago (*Metroxylon sagu* ROTTBOEL). The industrialization of sago dry starch production was established in the late 1980s but had no progress. Currently, amid the threat of a food crisis and the urgency of climate change, the government and the private sector are giving attention to the development of sago, considering its enormous resource and prospects in realizing sustainable agriculture [32].

Sago is a multi-functional plant, especially as a staple food for indigenous Papuan who live in swampy peatland areas. Sago trees can produce starch from their pith as a source of carbohydrates with the highest productivity compared to rice, corn, and cassava [33]. Papua's natural sago forest is the largest in the world at 1.25 million ha [34]. Its location on peatlands has a vital role in the climate change mitigation process [35]. The traditional use of sago only covers a small portion of the existing potential resources. Thus, the industrial processing of sago is considered to increase the production of sago starch to meet the national and global market demands [36].

With this potential, the central government supports the sago development. In 2010 the Ministry of Forestry granted a Izin Usaha Pemanfaatan Hasil Hutan Bukan Kayu (IUPHHBK) or business permit to utilize non-timber forest products to PT. Austindo Nusantara Jaya with a concession in the natural sago forest area of South Sorong Regency (West Papua Province), covering an area of 40,000 ha. Furthermore, in 2012 the government assigned the state-owned company Perhutani to develop a modern sago starch processing factory and a 16,000 ha concession in the same district.

Various studies to support the industrialization of sago have been conducted, including the strategy for accelerating the sago industry [33] and the mapping of commodities product resources and potential [37]–[39]. At the regulatory level, the government has launched Ministry of Agriculture No. 94 of 2013 to facilitate the development of the sago agro-industry. Private sectors perceive that this vibrant potential of sago should not be wasted [36]. The government has opened for investment to develop the sago industry, which President Joko Widodo believes will contribute to national food sovereignty [40].

Despite its potential as a model of sustainable agriculture, several studies have found that sago industrialization in Papua has impacted indigenous peoples' tenure relations [41], the potential for tenurial conflicts among indigenous peoples over sago resources [42], differentiated access to sago along the gender lines [43], and indications of food insecurity a result of the industrial labour process [44]. These findings show that even if industrialization does not change endemic crops and involves local communities in the labour process, the emergence of conflicts over resources and food insecurity caused by the process is inevitable.

4. DEVELOPMENTAL PARADOX

This section describes how agro-industrial processes produce food insecurity at the local level, illustrated from two cases, food estate (MIFEE) and sago industrialization. The illustration reveals two ways of producing food insecurity, namely the process of exclusion and inclusion. Through this example, we seek to show that an industrial scale and market-oriented food production arrangement in the name of food security in practice produces food insecurity at the local level, precisely at the site where industrial food (commodity) production is operated. The developmental paradox occurs when agricultural development based on abstract assumptions to feed the nation ignores the realization of the right to food of local communities.

4.1. Exclusion

The case of MIFEE demonstrates how the exclusion process causes food insecurity in local communities. In this context, the exclusion is understood as the removal of one party (local community) from a resource or land, which is also a source of food, by another party (a state-supported food corporation). As previously mentioned, the MIFEE project has transformed natural forest landscapes into large-scale monoculture food estates controlled by corporations. The MIFEE implementation and implications described are derived from Savitri's study [30].

Land grabbing is the primary channel to implement the realization of large-scale agribusiness projects. The state provides policies to legitimize the process and release concessions to investors. Land deals between local communities and corporations were conducted via legal-formal and customary (adat) processes. In addition, the companies exercise various actions that provide no choice but to hand over the land, such as giving development promises or stigmatizing the separatist movement to those who resist. Indigenous peoples delivered meagre compensation for the plants on their customary lands and low wages for their involvement in the land clearing process. After the forest is cleared, people lose or are further away from their food sources.

The above process results in food insecurity situations that arise in many households and are followed by food-related health problems. Deforestation eliminates local people's access to healthy and natural food from the forest. Although there is still sago forest left, they are located far away, and because men are pulled to work in the company, the households no longer have enough labour to find food in a remote forest. Meanwhile, the marketplace (operated by migrants) provides food produced outside Papua (from Sulawesi or Java), such as eggs and rice with a relatively higher price, as well as manufacturer food (instant noodles, canned fish) that contains low nutrition.

When access to food sources in the remaining forests becomes increasingly difficult, households become very dependent on money to buy food, even though wages are low, and the quality of the food purchased is less-nutrition. As a result, women experience the most severe food insecurity due to behaviour in prioritization their husbands and children to eat first so that they only eat one meal a day. Many nursing mothers suffer from acute respiratory illnesses. Cases of malnutrition in children increased; even five children under five died due to malnutrition. Meanwhile, when men earn wages, they tend to buy non-food products such as cigarettes, causing tuberculosis cases to increase due to intensive consumption.

4.2. Inclusion

Contrary to the description above, the case of sago industrialization is an example of how food insecurity arises from the involvement of local communities in the process of extracting resources. The case shows that inclusive agribusiness processes do not guarantee food security for local communities. The description below is based on findings from several studies conducted in the sago concession area of South Sorong district [41]–[44], particularly the first author's study in the PT Perhutani concession where local communities (Kais people) were involved in the industrial labour process.

Even though the sago company has a concession permit, no land grabbing process eliminates local people's access to their customary lands. What happened was that every clan and family was drawn to be involved in the industrial process by becoming sago trunks supplier through a sell-and-buy scheme or becoming labour in the sago factory. Without the involvement of local communities, the factory will almost certainly stop operating because they did not hire non-managerial workers from outside Papua. The motivation of local people to be involved in industrial processes is driven by the desire to get cash income faster than producing commodities for sale in the city, which is located 4 hours drive by boat from the village.

The withdrawal of Kais men into the work process in the sago factory resulted in the loss of the role of men as suppliers of protein sources for household food [44]. It is essential to point out that the Kais people get their food from gathering, hunting and processing sago. Every day, the family goes to the sago forest to collect food consumed on the same day. They are not familiar with storing food stocks at home except for wet sago starch and a few bananas or sago grub for fishing. Males provide a protein source such as fish or pork, deer, cassowary, or birds from hunting. Meanwhile, women process sago, collect vegetables and shellfish. When the sago factory operated, fifty Kais men worked in the sago mill from 7 am to 5 pm 5 days a week, plus half-day work on Saturdays. Under these conditions, factory workers can no longer allocate their time to go hunting.

As a result, the supply of protein sources in their family's daily menu fell drastically. Sometimes even the wife and children eat only sago, leafy vegetables, and a little fish or shrimp. The level of this impact differs between households depending on the number of family's members. The wages received by the husband from the factory cannot be spent to replace protein sources as provided in the forest because the availability of side dishes in the marketplace is minimal, only eggs and canned fish. It was often waged are also spent on secondary consumption materials rather than food. If these circumstances continue, factory worker households will experience protein deficiency, leading to health problems in the long term. Moreover, it is essential to mention that the South Sorong district has a high prevalence of stunting [45]. In this context, it can be seen that the presence of regular wage income from industrial activities does not directly guarantee the availability of sufficient quantity and quality of food at the household level; instead, it creates a new form of food vulnerability.

5. CONCLUSION

The illustration above shows that agribusiness development has changed land and labour relations in the local context. The transfer of customary land to the company resulted in clearing forests to build food estates, eliminating local people's access to forests as a source of food. Meanwhile, the sago industrialization process has pulled community members to become daily labourers, eliminating their role in traditional subsistence work as suppliers of protein sources for the daily diet of households.

In the remote interior of Papua, food availability in the marketplace mainly could not substitute the food available in the forest [46]. Consequently, the incorporation of local communities in commodity relations, through land deals or wage labour, does not provide commensurate and qualified reciprocity to ensure the fulfilment of the community's right to food. It means that the availability of money (received through land deals and wage labour), which can function as a means of accessing food, does not guarantee accessibility to decent food, thus guaranteeing household food security. It then explains why the expansion of agribusiness in Papua does not address the problem of food insecurity but instead plays a role in creating new forms of food vulnerability.

It is also important to underline that food (staple food, vegetables, and meat) is not a commodity in most interior places of Papua, which became a frontier of agribusiness expansion. The acquisition of land and labour by agro-industrial capital means the commodification of both has implications for the availability and accessibility of food when the community is compelled to enter market relations to access food.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to express their gratitude to LPPM at the University of Lampung for providing the 2021 BLU research funds to support this research.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Climate Challenges of Small Island Developing States: Cases of Tuvalu, Seychelles and Barbados

Lidija Kos – Stanišić[1,*] Đana Luša[1,] Borna Zgurić[1]

[1] Faculty of Political Science, University of Zagreb
[*]Corresponding author. Email: lidija.kos-stanisic@fpzg.hr

ABSTRACT
Small Island Developing States (SIDS) present a group of small island countries that tend to share similar sustainable development challenges, which except from small, but growing populations, limited resources, and extensive dependence on international trade, include remoteness, sensitivity to natural disasters and vulnerable environments. For these islands climate change is an everyday reality and nowhere in the world are its implications more immediate than on SIDS. This particularly includes sea level rise, contaminated water, increased coral bleaching, rise of the global average temperatures, high levels of unemployment and consequently brain drain and other migrations. The paper focuses on three distinctive geographic regions by analyzing climate challenges of following SIDS: Barbados (the Caribbean), Seychelles (Africa) and Tuvalu (Asia and Pacific). Although aforementioned states share similar destiny as a result of smallness and remoteness, as well as most of the climate challenges, at the same time they display completely different policies in addressing them. While Tuvalu is SIDS most affected by climate changes which endanger its survival and is mostly focused on preserving its statehood, Barbados and Seychelles are more prone to concrete policy responses by promoting renewable energy and blue economy.

Keywords: *Climate Change, SIDS, Vulnerability, Migration, Climate Activism.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Three small island developing states (SIDS) – Tuvalu from the Asia-Pacific region, Seychelles from Africa, and Barbados from the region of Latin America and Caribbean – have much in common, but also many things that sets them apart. Although they are thousands of kilometres distant from each other – Barbados and Seychelles are almost 13.000 kilometres distant from one another, Seychelles and Tuvalu 13.400 kilometres, and Tuvalu and Barbados 13.700 kilometres – all three tropical island states are former British colonies that gained their independence in the period from 1966 to 1978. With the former capital they are tied with their membership in Commonwealth. Geostrategically, Barbados and Seychelles have a significant location – first is located in the neighbourhood of the superpower USA, while the other is located in the middle of the Indian Ocean on the way towards the Sues Canal – alas Tuvalu is one of the most distant countries of the world. Tourism, alongside offshore sector and services, makes the largest segment of the Barbados' and Seychelles' GDP. Fisheries makes the largest segment of Tuvalu's GDP, while remittances from abroad make big chunks of GDP both for Tuvalu and Barbados. It should also be noted that Seychelles are one of the larger players in the segment of fisheries in the world.

The main common denominator of analysed three states is represented by climate change, which affects every day lives of their citizens and survival of state, as well as policy answers to environmental challenges. Focus of SIDS is placed on mitigation and adjustment to the aftermath of climate change. The main research question is whether Tuvalu, Seychelles and Barbados share identical threats to environmental security and which policies do they use to fight consequences of climate challenges to their security?

To give an answer this question we apply the comparative method or rather the comparative research design. More specifically, we use one of the most common comparative approaches utilised for the small n studies like ours, namely the most similar systems design (MSSD). The purpose of MSSD is to simulate an experimental design, which is why it is often called a quasi-experimental design, by comparing the most similar countries that have different outcomes in specific segments that are being researched. This is how we learn why these countries, that are very similar, in the end have different policy outcomes for instance [1].

In the first section the paper addresses differences between traditional and new security challenges, among which the focus is mostly on climate change and its consequences on SIDS. The second section analyses challenges faced by Tuvalu fighting hard not to sink and trying to preserve some of the elements of its statehood. In the third and the fourth section in contrast to Tuvalu's responses the paper problematizes Seychelles' and Barbados' policies of fighting against climate change. By comparing responses to climate change of three analysed island states from three different geographic regions, the paper aims at detecting similarities and differences between SIDS faced by the new security threats.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: NEW SECURITY CHALLENGES OF SIDS – THE EXAMPLE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In the traditional sense of the word, as well in the sense of the realistic approach to IR and security studies, under security we perceive security from military threats. To put it simply – under threats we perceive enemy troops on our borders. In this sense we are concerned with the questions when and how are we going to use our military forces to deal with that threat [2]. However, in the world of today's national and international security, alongside with security policies, we are dealing with a lot more threats which are in a nutshell anything but military threats. Security issues which we are dealing than are, for instance, migrants on our borders, a pandemic of a nasty virus, economic problems, or the collapse of our environment. According to the Copenhagen school of security studies, which goes hand in hand with the constructivist turn in IR and security studies, security threats are threats that the citizens of a country perceive as threats. This means that not all citizens and not all countries will perceive the same issues as security threats. Alas, threats can vary from classic, military threats, to utilization of weapons of mass destruction, to economic issues, migrations, epidemics and pandemics, weakening of polities and political systems, terrorism, to climate change and so on, and so on ([3]; [2]; [4]).

Every state has the main national interest – to survive. All states strive to it. However, as stated before, not all states perceive the same challenges to their statehoods. Environmental challenges are one of those new threats. Moreover, depending on the gravity of the threat there are three levels of threats that are imposed by the environment – those not caused by man (volcano eruptions or earthquakes); those caused by man, but which do not endanger the humanity as a whole (pollution of the sea or unchecked extraction of some natural resources); and finally, those caused by man which endanger the humanity as a whole, one of them most definitely being rising sea levels [5]. In the paper we will focus on this third level. In a nutshell there is nothing new in the human thought that our environment can endanger us and our polities. All throughout the history man has perceived its environment as a potential danger to him [5]. However, during the Cold War environmental threats were securitized for the first time, alas they stayed in the shadow of the Cold War and the threat that the nuclear weapons pose. Only after the end of the Cold War the military securitization started to wain in a way, while securitization of the environmental threats begin to blossom [5].

Alongside international and national, we also differ the human security which tells us that alongside threats to nation states the individuals that inhabit those nation states face different threats. For example, Tavares (2014: 1) believes that human security does not rule out the "traditional" national security because, although they do not share the same wholesome security agenda, they are often complementary and go hand in hand together. The concept of human security originated in 1994 when the UN published the Human Development Report which for the first time moved the security focus from nation states to individuals. This eventually resulted with the creation of Commission on Human Security (CHS) in 2001. Namely, this was an answer to the complexity and intertwining of old and new transnational security threats (poverty, ethnic violence, human trafficking, climate change, pandemics, terrorism, sudden economic and financial crises, and so on), as well as trying to reach a consensus on a mashup of development, human rights and national security. CHS (2003) states that the aim of human security is to protect all human life, which means a "top-down" approach that recognizes that humans cannot control the possible threats, and that primarily the states, and in a lesser degree international and nongovernment organizations and private sector, is in charge of their protection. We differentiate economic, food, health, personal, community, political and environmental security which envisages environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters and pollution [6] But, all types of security, or insecurity, are very much interconnected.

As climate changes present one of the main causes of environmental insecurity, we first need to focus on defining them. According to Article 1 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, (UN, 1992: 3) climate change is "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods." Already the first assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) from 1990 anticipated that small island and atoll states will be gravely endangered by the aftermaths of climate change, especially by the rising sea level. Two years later the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) noted that in its article 4.8.

Belle and Bramwell [7] state that the IPCC and UNFCCC have projected that the rise of average global temperature from 1.4 to 5.8 degrees Celsius in the period from 1999 to 2100 will cause the sea level to rise from 9 to 88 centimetres, alongside more and more common intense and extreme climate phenomena. According to IPCC small island states, due to the high degree of vulnerability and low capacity to adapt, present the group of states that are exposed to an extremely high risk. Rising sea level would cause to SIDS erosions of coasts and beaches, and penetration of salted wated into the reservoirs of clear water, destruction of coastal agriculture and human settlements, destruction of tourism which in most cases is the main staple of economy. According to UNDP [8] more than a decade ago it was agreed that adaptation to climate change remains the key priority for SIDS.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is the name for the group of small island states that share similar challenges like small populations, limited resources, distance, exposure to natural catastrophes, external vulnerabilities, dependence on international trade and volatile surroundings. SIDS have 57 member states which differ by the number and density of population, geographical characteristics and development, but that share vulnerabilities which prevent them in achieving development and minimise their perspectives for growth. Most member states are both members of different regional organisations like Caribbean Community, Pacific Islands Forum, Indian Ocean Commision, alongside Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), which lobbies and negotiates in the name of SIDS within the framework of UN [9].

SIDS were recognised in 1992 by the UN as a special group which shares the common risk of climate change, especially due to the "dominance of economic sectors that are reliant on the natural environment" [10]. SIDS are organised into AOSIS, while some member states, such as Tuvalu, also belong to the group of the least developed countries (LDC). SIDS comprise 20 percent of the UN members, alas only five percent of the world's population [11]. They are often described as "frontlines of climate change","hot spots of climate change", or as being "canaries in the coalmine". AOSIS represents a fairly powerful group for negotiations within the UNFCCC which highlights their negligible contributions to man-made climate change, but how on the other hand they are mostly affected by them [10].

At the Copenhagen conference in 2009 AOSIS advocated 45 percent emission cuts by 2020 and limiting global temperature increase to below 1.5 Celsius, and in its activism Tuvalu especially was standing out [12].

Ourbak and Magnan [11] state how SIDS, by utilising AOSIS, played the key role in raising awareness on climate change on the international level by advocating the "strong climate action". At the same time, they represented the key group in negotiations during 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) and the Paris agreement coming into force. After the Paris agreement was signed, the main problem was its ratification, and to come into force 30 days should have passed after minimally 55 signatories ratified it which make at least 50 percent of the world's population. Fully aware that they do not fulfil the necessary preconditions, they wanted to demonstrate the gravity of the agreement and encourage the ratification. Fiji was the first country that ratified the agreement, followed by the Marshall Islands, Palau and Maldives. Furthermore, Fiji was among the first countries that ratified the Kyoto protocol [11] which came into force in 2005 while the UNFCCC bounded the industrialised countries and economies on cutting down the greenhouse gas emissions [13].

Despite their heterogeneity, they have created a common diplomatic discourse and demonstrated leadership "in raising ambition to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to help secure an ambitious long-term temperature goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5 °C, and advanced the complex debate on loss and damage" [11]. Except their common diplomatic strategy, talented negotiators and advisors, the group "flushed out" a few "vocal" political leaders, among them the prime minister of Barbados Freundel Stuart (2010-2018) and the prime minister of Tuvalu Enele Sopaga (2013-2019).

Focus of the SIDS is placed on adjustment and mitigation of the climate change consequences by the way of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for cutting down the greenhouse gases. SIDS emit negligible amounts of greenhouse gases, most of the originating from imported fossil fuels. For that reason, more and more they are turning to utilisation of renewable energy sources [10], as we will see on the example of Barbados. SIDS are very vocal when it comes to promoting "the inclusion of loss and damage in international climate discourses" within UNFCCC, and are highly connected to the matters of climate justice which perceives the climate change not just a political but as an ethical question as well. The literature on climate justice stipulates for the SIDS mostly redistributive implications of climate change on and the notable North-South division, which is especially visible in the UNFCCC negotiations [10]. After the G20 meeting of the energy and environment ministers held in 2021, which resulted with no agreement on climate, AOSIS praised the states "which have stood up for a more ambitious target" [14].

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF TUVALU

Tuvalu symbolises the "group of eight", or in other words eight inhabited islands. There are in total nine islands (one non-inhabited), of which six are atolls with the total land surface of 26 km2. The highest altitude does not surpass three meters [15], which makes Tuvalu the most environmentally vulnerable state in the Asia-Pacific area. Next to the climate change Tuvalu is also in danger due to bad management of liquid waste, pollution, lack of fertile soil and drinking water. Thanx to the *La Niña* phenomenon, which affects the entire area due to abnormal rise of sea levels and rainy seasons, Tuvalu is facing with intense floods as well [16].

Precisely the rising sea level represents for Tuvalu the gravest of all threats cause by the climate change. Just in the course of the 20th century the sea lever rose between 0.1 and 0.2 metres, which resulted in the loss of the coastal area, floods and salinization of the sources of drinking water. Furthermore, Tuvalu always had to struggle with the extreme weather conditions due to its location in the cyclone belt, which made it vulnerable to tropical storms and cyclones. The worst cyclone was the one from 1972 the aftermath of which was that 800 people lost their homes while some atolls were completely annihilated [15].

Climate change is mostly visible on the coral reefs which represent the most important natural treasure of the islands. Their slow growth does not guarantee the possibility of resisting the rise of temperatures of the sea as well as of the rise of the concentration of carbon dioxide [15]. Not only those coral reefs are a home to numerous animal species, but they are also utilised for development of new medical drugs, tourism, and most importantly to protect the shores. When it comes to Tuvalu, it has modest proportions of shores, and additional challenge represents the exploitation of sand and corals. Important element of islands' development represents a healthy eco system if we keep in mind that around 80 percent of the population depends on agriculture and fisheries. With the rising sea level comes the salinization of the sources of water and land, while drinking water is not only endangered by the climate change, but by local pollution as a result of growth of population and inefficient environmental management as well [15].

Mentioned climate and environmental challenges are a serious threat to the survival of small island state, which at the same time belongs to the group of least developed countries. As the smallest of any independent states its GDP growth in the past was volatile and this is expected to continue in the future. With the lack of human and technological capacities, the only feasible solution finds itself in migration, both internal and external. Already a large number of the population moved to Funafuti, the atoll where capital is located, on which in 1999 lived roughly 40 percent of the population, and the population density amounted to 347 people per km2 [15]. As one of possible solutions that presented itself in regard of Tuvalu vanishing is its population seeking the status of environmental refugees in New Zeeland and some other states.

We need to stress how small states like Tuvalu do not have any autonomy in managing the climate change due to the fact it is a global problem, which mostly depends on the policies of developed states. With the aim to put pressure on permanent members of the UN's Security Council, states which are affected by the climate change express their claims in documents and speeches on climate change [16]. In that manner, during the Copenhagen summit in the December of 2009 Tuvalu demonstrated its political activism by claiming the legally bounding agreements and more aggressive action, which many of the vulnerable states, from small island to sub-Saharan states, supported. At the same time Tuvalu suggested a new protocol according to which more substantial cuts to the global emissions of the greenhouse gases would be made. Tuvalu also stressed how rich countries caused the global warming which directly implies their responsibility for remediation. In what measure Tuvalu profited as an advocate for combating the climate change testifies the statement of the Secretary General of the UN António Guterres who in May of 2019, while visiting Tuvalu, expressed his admiration for Tuvalu's resistance to climate change, for which it needs the support of the whole world. "We must take urgent #ClimateAction to save Tuvalu — and save the world", the Secretary-General tweeted. "We must stop Tuvalu from sinking and the world from sinking with Tuvalu"[17].

In December of 2012 during the climate negotiations in Doha the representatives of small island states characterised the progress of greenhouse gas reductions as inadequate, and in the report of *United Nations Environment Program* and *Pacific Regional Environment Program* grievences of small island states which are highly susceptible to climate change were highlighted alongside with the coordinated actions that should be taken to address the environmental needs on all levels [18].

In the mid 2015 six small island states (Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Philippines) published a manifest on climate change *People's Declaration for Climate Justice,* drawing from a lawsuit against large multinational corporations on the charges of pollution, degradation of the ecosystem and other effects on the climate. Furthermore, during the meeting of the leaders of Pacific Island Development Forum in September of 2015 the Suva Declaration on Climate Change was adopted, by which the importance of restricting the rise of temperature is being acknowledged (Patrick, 2019). In mid-December of 2015 during the COP of the UN's Framework convention on climate change in Paris a historical agreement was adopted. On one side it was praised as a victory of environmental activists and diplomats, and on the other it was understood only as an initiative and not as a perfect first step into a sustainable future (Ibid.) Among other things, the states managed to agree upon the need to restrict the rise of global temperature by 1.5 degrees Celsius. The aforementioned discussion, warnings about the ice caps going to melt and with them connected the rising sea level, utilized the leaders of the small island states, especially the prime minister of Tuvalu Enele Sopoaga. Considering the fact that most small island states face exodus, AOSIS demanded that the developed world acknowledges its responsibility for irreparable damage it has done which for a result had climate change. The coalition of small island states (Kiribati, Tuvalu, Fiji and Marshall Islands) designed some sort of a "Marshall Plan" for the Pacific by which it would be invested to renewable energy, protection of the coast, preservation of the culture, economic relief, and plans for migration and resettlement of the population. As a result of this efforts New Zeeland, in March of 2018, became the first country in the world that acknowledged the devastating effect on climate change as a basis for asylum seeking [18].

Further demonstration of regional activism of small island pacific states regarding the climate change played out in the August of 2019 during the talks within the framework of Pacific Island Forum in Tuvalu. The most intense debate was held around Australian delegation insisting that carbon dioxide is not being mentioned in the documents, limiting the global warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius and announcing no emission strategy until 2050. The solution can be seen in climate diplomacy which would enable one or more great powers access to exclusive economic zones, right to build military bases or expand the area of the navigation of fishing vessels. On the other hand, this could ensure the funds for climate resilience and measures of adjustment as well as ambitious climate devotion of some of the leading states in the world (Patrick, 2019).

Regarding all of the afore mentioned segments of the climate change that reflect within the shape of environmental challenges, the question on statehood of Tuvalu poses itself. According to the Montevideo Convention there are four base elements of statehood: permanent population, defined territory, government and the capability of the state to interact with other actors in international relations (Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, 2021). The group of small island states is especially exposed to the challenge of survival as a consequence of climate change. Permanent population, as one of the segments of statehood, is under threat in regard that migrations are cause by the rising sea level, drought, lack of water and food [19]. Alongside population the survival of the territory of the aforementioned states is also at stake. The question poses itself what happens with the state that permanently loses its population and territory, or in other words is she still a state after it "sinks"?

However, there is no universally accepted definition of a state and neither are criterium defined by the Montevideo Convention self-sustaining segments of statehood [20]. Wittering away of the state as a consequence of nature's changing was unforeseen scenario that was not taken into account during the creation of international law, which regulated the creation and succession of states. James Crawford [21] believes how a presumption of a continuity of statehood exists, justifying this claim with the fact that even in the case when a state gains or loses territory which is much larger than the area of the previous state territory this will not affect the statehood. As an example, he mentions the government of Belgium in the temporary exile to London between 1940 and 1944. In the case of small island state until the so called "sinked" state keeps the other characteristics of statehood it should be recognised as sui generis state with existing territorial sea on the area of the previous land. As Crawford [21] stresses, states do not necessary disappear with significant changes in territory, population or government. The process of wittering away of the state in international law cannot be forced, it is voluntary [20].

Many examples demonstrate the flexibility of the application of Montevideo Convention, however if we do not take in to account the continuity of the statehood, a question poses itself again where will the population of the states that are sinking as a result of climate change and consequences to environment go. Namely, there are no legally binding agreements that protect the climate migrants [22]. Maxine Burkett offered one of the possible solutions which would demand a recognition of ex-situ nation, or a de-territorialised state as a state of which population is scattered all over the world. An example of such a state is Kiribati whose strategy of migration is towards Australia and New Zeeland. As another possible solution that poses itself is floating architecture, or rather a construction of floating cities [22]. Ex-situ nation would imply an existence of a sovereign state which has all the sovereign rights, which would protect its population that was forces to abandon its original place of stay and which would serve as a political entity even when its populations leaves [23]. The government of the ex-situ state would govern on a permanent location and manage the affairs of the state distantly. The most important task of such a government would be preservation of all elements of the state such as culture, ties between its people and the safety of its citizens. The ex-situ nation, next to sustainable participation of endangered state in international community, guarantees the preservation of the state as consequence of migration as well.

Such de-territorialisation of states could exist in international law, which recognises how sovereignty of a nation could be separate from the territory. Two examples of de-territorialised states are Knights of Malta and the Holy See. Small island states as Tuvalu and Maldives considered the idea of a de-territorialised state. For example, in 2001 Tuvalu approached Australia with the suggestion to relocate its population there, which was rejected. An agreement was reached with New Zeeland which guarantees that New Zeeland would accept only 75 people per year, which means that most of the population would stay unprotected.

Although a government in exile would be a feasible solution to sinking small island states, international law does not address the situation of a permanent government in exile. Namely, governments in exile were a result of colonisation, not climate change. Question poses itself, does such a government ensures control over its territory and maritime zone indefinitely. International law is unable to determine the term which a government in exile has to function outside its territory, especially when the territory is below the surface of the sea, and with a realisation that it would never recover [24].

Thus, as the most feasible solution to preserving statehood poses itself a combat against global warming. However, it is not very likely that substantial change will occur. Subsequently, another feasible solution is to construct some sort of coastal defence mechanisms which would prevent its erosion, which again for small island states is not financially feasible. A solution presents itself in constructing artificial islands on which the population could relocate. However, artificial islands do not have the same status as natural ones in the international law, which again affects the rights of the state in an exclusive economic zone. Furthermore, it is unclear whether artificial islands fulfil the territorial criteria of statehood. Facing this challenge of sinking as an aftermath of climate and environmental change, Tuvalu faces a fight for survival or rather staying afloat.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF SEYCHELLES

Seychelles are a small island developing state (SIDS) situated in the Indian Ocean along the eastern coast of the African continent. Seychelles are comprised of over hundred islands while only three are inhabited - Mahé, Praslin and La Digue. Around 94.000 Seychellois live on these three islands, and the land area in total of Seychelles amounts to 455 km2 [25]. Furthermore, Seychelles are a micro-island-state highly dependable on ocean resources, and moreover to them climate change presents a high risk [25]. According to Seychelles' INDC [26] they want to cut down Greenhouse gas emissions till 2025 by 21,4 percent, or rather until 2030 by 29 percent "relative to their baseline emissions". In the same document the Seychelles are stressing how they are emitting only 0.0003 of total global emissions [26].

Due to this reasons Seychelles managed to become a diplomatic leader in the promotion of the sustainable development of the oceans, especially trough the concept of blue economy, which was highlighted in their INDC [26]. In its basic definition, blue economy means a sustainable utilisation of oceans resources with the aim of economic growth, improvement of people's lives and how they do business that go hand in hand with the improvement of the health of the ocean's ecosystems [27]. In the year 2017 UN organised an international conference on the topic of blue economy which was unofficially dubbed "the Seychelles conference". The concept of the blue economy is the main theme of their ocean diplomacy. The African Union even adopted it and implemented in it's African integrated maritime strategy 2050 [25]. Furthermore, Seychelles have the second largest exclusive economic maritime zone, proclaimed in 1977 in all of Africa – it has around 1,4 million square kilometres. At the same time, it is the 24th largest exclusive economic maritime zone in the world. It should be noted that Seychelles are the 8th largest manufacturer of canned tuna in the world ([28]; [25]; [29]).

In the implementation of the blue economy, or rather their Strategic plan for blue economy, Seychelles are being aided by Commonwealth, which they are the member of. The Strategic plan was adopted in the January of 2018 and it is aligned with the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, Aichi Target 11 Convention on biological diversity, and lastly with the Paris Agreement on climate changes. To implement the Strategic Plan the Government of Seychelles had to create a new department for the blew economy, which was later joined to the Ministry of fisheries, thus transforming it to Ministry of fisheries and blue economy. The minister who heads the Ministry is also in charge for the coordination and implementation of the Strategic Plan both in the country and abroad. Alas, although Seychelles are the world's leader in promotion of the sustainable development of the oceans, on its own it does not have the resources to fully implement the blue economy inside its own borders, let alone in the international arena. Thusly, Commonwealth plays the role of an active partner to Seychelles in this endeavour [30].

Originally Seychelles started their international ocean activism with a fight against whaling proposing to make the Indian Ocean a safe place for whales. Although this initiative failed in the end, this was a cornerstone for Seychelles future diplomatic endeavours. Since they kickstarted their concept of the blue economy, Seychelles became a mayor international player in the field of environmental diplomacy. Seychelles were very clear in advocating this concept on the Rio+20 conference; at the 21st African Union Summit, the Tokyo International Conference on African Development and at the meeting on the African Integrated Maritime Strategy in the Seychelles, all three taking place in 2013. Furthermore, Seychelles organised a Blue Economy Summit as part of Abu Dhabi Sustainable week in 2014. Government of the Seychelles ordered and produced multiple studies on the blue economy, created a ministry of blue economy, as well as a Blue Economy Research Institute. It is easy to say that the blue economy is the main staple of Seychellois environmental diplomacy [25].

As stated before, Seychelles have been actively promoting the concept of the blue economy both regionally and internationally. For instance, Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050, the Decade of African Seas and Oceans (2015-2025), Africa Blue Economy: A policy Handbook, and lastly African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development are all regional policy documents that have adopted the concept of the blue economy. All these policy documents stress the need for a regional cooperation dealing with the sustainable development of the oceans. And these are just the handful of documents that have accepted this concept [31].

The term itself was coined at the Rio +20 conference in 2012 by the SIDS countries with the aim to both improve human lives and reduce the environmental risks. Later it was also adopted by the UN as a part of its development goals [31]. In 2014 Seychelles and UAE co-hosted the Blue Economy Summit which resulted with the Abu Dhabi Declaration. The summit was attended by many heads od states and governments as well as representatives of international organisations such as FAO, UNCTAD and the President of the UN General Assembly. In the same year the UN third international conference on SIDS in Samoa took place. The conference was as well attended by a large number of heads of states and governments along with 3.500 delegates which were comprised by stakeholders from diverse sectors [31].

UN as well has adopted the concept of the blue economy and has launched the Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Initiative with the aim to financially support the implementation of the blue economy [32]. It should be also noted that the EU, or rather the European Commission, has also adopted the same concept as part of their environmental policies [33]. Thus, it could be rightly concluded that Seychelles are a true champion of the blue economy concept all around the world [31].

It should be noted that the two main staples of the Seychelles' economy are tourism and fisheries, thus it is only natural that they want to protect them at all cost since "a healthy ocean was deemed imperative for the country's future" [34]. With this in mind, the government of Seychelles declared the 30 percent of the country's ocean territory as a Marine Protected Area in 2020. Alas, in the same year the COVID-19 pandemic hit the Seychelles tourism sector hard resulting in Seychelles economy contracting by 13.8 percent. To make matters worse port Victoria had to close its "doors" for the next two years to foreign cruise ships, and total public debt rose to 80 percent. It should also be noted that port Victoria is an important outlet for different blue economy activities. Although the blue economy activities have for now been resilient and might stay that way in the future, even suggesting the possibility for the recovery of country's economy, alas this again opens an opportunity of the infringement of the blue economy and the return to the unchecked extraction of ocean's wealth [34].

5. CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES OF BARBADOS AND TRANSITION TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Barbados is a small state that is located in the south-eastern part of the Caribbean Sea with its land area sized 430 km2 and with the population size of 290.000. The island was at the end of the 20th century among the most densely populated states in the world [7], and in the 2021 it was in the 17th place [35]. Due to climate change, after the Cold War the gravest foreign policy, or more precisely security challenge that Barbados faces is the lack of environmental security. Thusly, Barbados has focused its foreign policy activities towards SIDS, the group Barbados itself is a member of, shares vulnerabilities and formulates common attitudes on climate change and coordinates foreign policy activities.

Barbados' engagement was already visible during the 1990s. It has ratified the UNFCCC in the 1994, when the first Global conference on sustainable development of small island developing states was held on Barbados, which resulted with The Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA). BPOA stressed the extreme vulnerability of SIDS to climate change, climate variabilities and rising sea levels; identified priority areas and highlighted the concrete measures needed to combat special challenges that governments of these countries are facing. The need to act fast in implementing the BPOA was stressed as well on the Millennial summit of the UN in 2000 [36]. BPOA was upgraded with the 2005 Mauricius strategy of implementation and was even more stressed in 2012 during the Rio de Janeiro UN conference on sustainable development. In the document The Future that we Want it was highlighted how small land surface and distance from land, lack of resources and export products, as well as exposure to global environmental challenges and foreign economic shocks, and by far the most to impact of climate change and more and more frequent environmental disasters represents a great challenge to sustainable development of SIDS. On the third international conference of SIDS, held in Samoa in 2014, priority areas and the necessity of coordinated actions were agreed upon [8].

Climate change effects that the hurricane season is even longer and longer in the Caribbean, and the hurricanes are getting even stronger and stronger. They destroy the infrastructure, the beaches and prevent the arrival of tourists. In this manner the hurricane Dorian caused around 3.4 billion USD worth of damage to Barbados in 2019. In other words, it "ate" one quarter of the island's GDP [37]. Alongside frequent hurricanes, in 2020 the Caribbean were "diagnosed" with rising sea temperature of +0.87 degrees Celsius in comparison from 1981 to 2010 period, which made it to surpass the 2010 record of +0,78 degrees Celsius. Next to the rising sea levels of 3.6 millimetres in the period from 1993 to 2020, the Caribbean have surpassed the global annual average of 3.3 millimetres [38].

Barbados ratified the 2000 Kyoto Protocol, and in 2015 it adopted the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which on the day of Paris Agreement coming into force on the 4th of November 2016 became the first ever NDC (2015 NDC). To lead by example in international community and to demonstrate how to cut even those negligible emissions of greenhouse gases that they emit, SIDS are turning to green renewable energy. Barbados is a leader in this area. It has one of the most ambitious projects in the world regarding the energy transition and it is one of the leading manufacturers of solar water heaters in the Caribbean. Furthermore, still in 2016 it made a decision to switch to 100 percent renewable sources of energy and to achieve the zero emission by 2030 (Mead, 2021), for which it ensured in 2019 30 million USD from Inter-American Development Bank [37].

However, soon Barbados realised that if it abides to the aims from the first NDS it will not be ambitious enough to "pursue efforts to limit the average temperature increase to 1.5 °C compared to pre-industrial temperatures" [39]. Thusly, in the July of 2021 it updated the former NDC's. The prime minister Mottley stressed that the aim of Barbados is to be until 2030 "fossil fuel free economy", alas how that is "the aspirational target" which might need to be amended by 2025. She stipulated the other NDSs such as: "reducing the emissions from 7.7 tonnes per year per person, to 2.3 tonnes; an unconditional commitment to a fossil-fuel free electricity sector and transport by 2030; an unconditional commitment of 20 per cent reduction relative to business as usual emissions in 2025, without international support; a 35 per cent reduction relative to business as usual emissions in 2025, but conditional on international support; an unconditional 35 per cent reduction relative to business as usual emissions in 2030, without international support; a 70 per cent reduction relative to business as usual emissions in 2030; that is conditional upon international support" (Austin, 2021). In doing so she highlighted how it is important to put more emphasis on financial adjustments and making sure to secure more substantial irrevocable funds due to the fact that loans would just raise the debts of SIDS and making them harder to achieve the sustainable development aims.

Barbados is lucky to be geographically located the way it is in the area rich with sun and wind, as well as the power of the ocean. Daily it has in avarage 8.3 hours of un and "5.6 kilowatts of solar irradiation per square meter", annual speed of wind amounts to 5.5 metres per second, while the power of the ocean can be utilised for creating energy, as well as installing "offshore wind turbines" [37].

All the above made the transition to renewable energy sources much easier. Williams [40] states how still from the oil crisis of 1974 Barbados was among the world leaders in producing "solar hot water" and that currently it is "in the top five globally for solar hot water systems per capita" and that the first "grid-scale solar farm" on the islanded came into function in 2019. Alongside solar energy, it is also planned to utilise wind as a renewable energy source. While it is easy to use the solar energy by simply putting solar cells on the roofs of the budlings, next to houses to utility-scale multi-megawatt systems, utilising energy of the wind is largely underappreciated due to high investment costs longer period of investment return.

Although Barbados has no utility-scale wind operating at present, in the course of the 1980s the island was experimenting with the energy of the wind, alas 200kW Howden wind turbine showed itself as costly, noisy and unprofitable investment which was fairly quickly abandoned. Furthermore, it left bad reputation not only in Barbados but in the Caribbean as a whole, which in comparison to Pacific (one percent) and African SIDS (four percent) utilise only 0.8 percent of wind energy of their electricity generation [41]. Unfortunately, at the moment the energy from the waste and bioenergy are not being utilised, which includes the waste from the sugar cane industry. However, the Barbados National Energy Policy (BNEP) 2017-2037 anticipates their usage [42].

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Despite all the similarities that SIDS share, for example they all participate in environmental activism and represent impressive actors in the international forums dedicated to climate change, on the examples of Tuvalu, Seychelles and Barbados we have showed some significant differences between them. Although, the main threat that these states face are consequences of climate change, they are not of the same intensity. While Tuvalu, one of the least developed and the most remote states of the world, faces more traditional threat to its security, namely the threat of annihilation, Seychelles and Barbados face threats to human security. Thus, their policies responses for combating those threats are different. Tuvalu is mostly focused on preserving its statehood and it is fully focused on finding the solution for its problems that are in line with international law. Seychelles and Barbados do not face the danger of sinking under water in the foreseeable future they are keener to address climate change issues differently. Seychelles by sustainable development of the ocean's trough the concept of blue economy and

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ATLANTIS PRESS

Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Environmental Security Threats in Bandar Lampung: A Case Study of Household Waste Management

Khairunnisa Simbolon[1*], Indra Jaya Wiranata[1]

[1] *International Relations Department, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Lampung*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: khairunnisa.simbolon@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Climate problems had been occurred since the first industrial revolution become more serious when handling and awareness of their maintenance are not in line with the speed of destruction. The rapid development of the industry also encourages massive production capacity and high public consumption. It positively impacts the economy and people's living standards, but it has the opposite effects on the environment. Pollution generated by industrial technology affects the health of the air that humans will inhale, the market products produced will of course become waste and are well distributed to every household to date, especially in urban areas. The world's big cities have realized the potential threat of environmental damage caused by a large amount of waste and waste produced by urban communities every day. Not only abroad, at the national level, household waste has also become a severe problem for the government. Bandar Lampung is one of the cities in Lampung Province with a reasonably high potential for household waste. By using the qualitative research approach and primary interview data, this study objective is to analyze the impact of household waste management of Bandar Lampung on environmental damage. Household Waste Management in Bandar Lampung still needs some attention. Efforts to improve waste management must be carried out by the city government and from the household level. The possibility of soil damage, flood disasters, landslides, and others can be reduced if waste and its management are regulated by considering environmental security threats.

Keywords: *Household waste, Environmental Security, Environmental*

1. INTRODUCTION

Household waste is all materials, garbage, sanitary waste originating from individual homes, hotels, motels, recreation areas, and others [1]. Household waste that is wasted in the environment is also divided into two groups, namely hazardous (B3) and non-hazardous (Non-B3) waste. Non-hazardous household waste can be reprocessed and used, such as paper and food scraps that can be reprocessed into compost. As for hazardous household waste, there is no definite definition used, and this is because one country has its own measurement to measure hazardous household waste. However, The US EPA, and environmental protection agency of US, puts a definition on hazardous household waste as the residue from consumption of household products that are corrosive, toxic, reactive, and contain other hazardous materials and require special care when disposed of. Hazardous household waste products such as batteries, pesticides, cleaners, paints, and others.

This household waste comes from the habits and lifestyles of consumers. Therefore changes in habits and lifestyles are factors that can reduce the amount and impact of household waste itself. Gili stated that Pro-social and Pro-Environment behaviours are two behaviours that support the minimization of household waste [2]. Pro-social is voluntary behaviour, so in its activities, an individual has the intrinsic motivation or comes from within because of an awareness of something. At the same time, pro-environment is behaviour that strongly supports environmental conditions where the environment becomes one of the priorities in every activity carried out. Both of these behaviours are needed in minimizing household waste, so it is hoped that individuals who play a significant role in this matter can behave voluntarily in paying attention to their environment, including by recycling and using safe products both in use and after disposal.

Some literature has been discussing this study by focusing on rural level [3] and state level, even region [4]. Although some literatures has their perspectives on the similar level as well, most of them are not mentioning the specific impact like soil, water and air, their view mostly on the technic of managing the waste. This study serve the impact of household waste management to the environment especially soil, in Bandar Lampung, and explanation about the relation to the environmental security as a concept.

2. METHOD

The purpose of this study is to provide a brief explanation of Environmental Security Threats in Bandar Lampung City using a qualitative descriptive technique. It will also go over its Household Waste Management system in depth. This study used primary data from interviews and focus group discussion, as well as secondary data from books, journals, research, and the internet. It will provide information on the factual condition of Bandar Lampung's waste management system as well as its implications for environmental security. This study also planned to produce a policy brief for the government as a recommendation, outlining the critical issues and disaster risks.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Environmental Security

As a result of the end of the Cold War, environmental security became a concept and a set of policies. As a result, new discussions about the nature of the threat, the suitable referent object of security, and the meaning of security itself erupted simultaneously. In this new era of security studies, environmental security swiftly became one of the most prominent topics. The possibility of a relationship between global warming and security has reignited the environmental security issue, shelved by the "war on terror."

Environmental security (sometimes in the form of environmental disaster) is one of the seven "domains" of human security identified by the UNDP report. Environmental dangers have no territorial limits; hence genuine environmental security can only be achieved if the threat and defense nexus is transferred away from the state. Environmental security advocates that use a human security approach focus on ecological interdependence, human rights, the impact of globalization, and the influence of Northern consumption patterns on the global South [5]. The nature of the threat, according to them, originates from the non-violent consequences of long-term environmental deterioration, such as global warming, ozone depletion, species extinction, pollution of air, soil and water, and loss of biodiversity. Environmental security can be defined as the process of lowering human susceptibility to human-induced environmental deterioration while also addressing the core causes of environmental degradation and human insecurity in a peaceful manner [6].

3.2. Global Problem

The problem of waste in the world is also a concern, where the growing amount of waste production increased by 87.5%. Most waste production generally comes from low-middle-income countries and developing countries [7]. In processing waste, developing countries are still considered not entirely satisfactory, and this is because the existing processing system is not sufficient to process the waste produced, the amount of which is every year. The year is increasing. Some of the contributing factors are rapid urbanization, lack of political concentration on this issue, less use of technology, poor and limited awareness, and others [7].

Indonesia is one country that has problems in this regard. The biggest city, Jakarta, is the most significant contributor to waste. The amount of waste in Jakarta reaches almost 10 million tons of waste every year. The amount of waste is accompanied by the growth of the existing population. The most significant component of waste in Jakarta comes from households, followed by traditional markets [8]. In handling it, the government has prepared a TPA that can accommodate approximately 6,000 tons of waste/day, but the situation is that the TPA has decreased in capacity over time. It encourages local governments to create new systems in waste management. Currently, the Jakarta government, in particular, has two mechanisms for processing waste, namely formally and informally [8]. Formally, the government cooperates with companies, government agencies, and others.

Meanwhile, the informal mechanism requires assistance from individuals, scavengers, MSMEs, and others to manage the waste. Informal mechanisms are needed considering that individuals are important actors in the management of existing household waste. Jakarta takes two steps in its waste management system, namely at the household stage and waste landfill management [8]. At the household stage, the task is to separate household waste that can still be recycled, while those that cannot be recycled will enter stage 2, namely waste management landfill for composting, converting energy.

Apart from Jakarta, Gorkha Nepal also has a household waste problem. 39,179 thousand inhabitants inhabit Gorkha itself. In this city, it is known that the composition of the existing waste is 50-80% MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) comes from household waste, and 75% of household waste is waste generated in the city. Organic waste in kitchen and plantation waste is the most significant contributor to household waste, reaching 48%, followed by paper products at 10% [9]. In Gorkha City, the existing waste management is not good enough, where the garbage collectors are still relatively few compared to the existing area. Then, the waste processing in open dumps has not been carried out properly where the collected waste is disposed of in 1 open dump that the government has determined, but there is no separation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Hazardous waste such as medical waste, batteries, and others are disposed of with other waste in one place. In addition, the lack of community participation, technical knowledge, recycling, composting, and others is one of the factors causing poor waste management in this region. If this is left unchecked, it will cause various harmful gases, fly seeds, and diseases that damage the environment and endanger humans.

From the two cities above, Jakarta and Gorkha, there are differences and similarities in the state of their household waste. Where Jakarta already has a mechanism related to waste management, although, in its implementation, it is still not optimal. Meanwhile, Gorkha in processing the existing waste is still wrong because the processing mechanism is not yet suitable, so that the existing waste is still not handled properly. However, besides that, both of them have the same situation, including the problem of household waste, which is the most significant contributor to the existing waste due to an increase in the community's population who is the primary agent of this household waste producer. Then, related to landfill land, the need for household waste is still one of the factors causing the existing waste processing. The government must take serious steps in processing waste from both land providers and existing mechanisms. In addition, the community also has a vital role in processing basic household waste in the form of recycling. Therefore, all parties must work hand in hand in processing household waste in their respective areas.

3.3. Case Study of Bandar Lampung

Bandar Lampung is a developing city that still needs attention on household waste management system. Flood disasters often occur in several city points, and some are caused by household waste that accumulates in the drainage system. Author collected several samples from three places with different handling, as an example of household waste management in Bandar Lampung [10].

Picture 1. Sample 1 of Household Waste Management in Bukit Kencana Bandar Lampung

The first is in the Bukit Kencana residential area, Sukarame, Bandar Lampung. One resident said that they had a janitor who came in the morning to pick up their household garbage for hundreds of thousands of rupiahs per month. They have clean litter boxes which they line with plastic bags, so it only has to lift the plastic bags when they are complete and throw them in front of their house where the big litter box is perched, ready for the cleaners to pick up each day.

Picture 2. Sample 2 of Household Waste Management in Kampung Sawah Brebes Bandar Lampung

The next location is from one of the residents of Kampung Sawah Brebes Village, Tanjung Karang Timur District, Bandar Lampung. A resident said that they do not have a janitor who transports waste from the house to house but they independently transport their household waste to a temporary shelter near the traditional market, which operates in the afternoon. Then from the temporary shelter, the janitor will transport the waste to the TPA (Final Disposal Site).

The TPA in Bandar Lampung is located in the Bakung, Teluk Betung, Bandar Lampung. There is no effective management that can reduce the amount of waste that enters the TPA Bakung, which affects the residents of the area around the TPA, who say that their wells are polluted when the rainy season comes, and the smell is powerful. The Bakung TPA is operated by the Open Dumping system, but this is not planned to last long. Because following the mandate of *UU no. 8 Tahun 2018* stipulates that TPA standards in big cities must use the Sanitary Landfill system [11].

A new problem facing the City of Bandar Lampung during this Pandemic is a problem that cannot be trivial. This problem can cause even more significant problems during the COVID-19 Pandemic, and it can even be said that it can threaten the health of the residents around the TPA (Final Disposal Site) in Bakung, Bandar Lampung.

Medical waste should not be mixed with community household waste. Medical waste should have its final disposal site, and this is because medical waste can be hazardous waste for humans. With the presence of the Coronavirus, which is the cause of the COVID-19 Pandemic, hospitals should be more careful in handling their medical waste. It is because the medical waste can spread the virus again.

Reporting from Lambos.com, according to information from law enforcement. These medical wastes are waste that is still closely related to medicines for people with COVID-19. Some of the types of waste in question are the hoses used for transfusion, and then there are also syringes, gloves, protective clothing, plastic medicine containers, medical masks, garbage bags that have the hospital's logo, and a box labeled "Covifor" which is one of the drugs used by medical personnel to treat patients infected with COVI-19 [12].

Of course, medical waste must be handled separately and should not be allowed to mix with ordinary household waste; besides transmitting viruses, medical waste is toxic or toxic (including the type of B3 waste that has infectious properties). Unfortunately, again, it turns out that not only one hospital is doing this. However, government hospitals are also doing this, which has led many to question the credibility of hospitals in handling medical waste, especially medical waste that was used to treat COVID-19. It has prompted the government to make plans to open a special TPA for medical waste so that it does not mix with household waste [13].

Poor waste management, which includes everything from a lack of collection infrastructure to ineffective disposal, pollutes the air, water, and soil. Landfills that are open and unclean contribute to the contamination of drinking water and can cause infection and disease transmission. Debris dispersal pollutes ecosystems, and hazardous compounds from electronic trash or industrial junk place a strain on urban inhabitants' health and the environment.

Urban regions and previous industrial sites pose the greatest danger of soil pollution. A soil test is recommended to ensure its safety. Of course, the majority of soil is absolutely safe for play, gardening, and recreation, but it is always better to be cautious than sorry. In cities, soil, water and air contamination is largely caused by human activities.

Households may not appear to be a likely source of soil contamination. However, soil contamination can occur during the construction of dwellings. Petroleum products from construction vehicles have the potential to leak. It's possible that paint will spill. Roofing products' fibers can blow down and disturb soil life. These are only a few examples of soil pollution on home sites caused by development [14].

Furthermore, homeowners may unintentionally poison their soil. The principal cause is the overuse of pesticides and herbicides. Chemically treated wood is occasionally used in landscaping. This can pollute the soil, as well as the plant and microbial life it supports, if not utilized appropriately.

In the first place, waste minimization is the solution. Recovery of resources and energy from trash, as well as remanufacturing and recycling garbage into useable goods, should be the second alternative when waste cannot be avoided. Recycling saves a lot of money and resources. For every tonne of recycled paper, for example, 17 trees and 50% of water can be saved [15].

The International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Japan encourages the deployment of integrated solid waste management systems. Its work also focuses on the proper handling of specific wastes in developing countries (electronics, agricultural biomass, and plastics). IETC strives to improve solid waste management by incorporating all stakeholders in the process through local pilot projects.

The following are some of the most common techniques of final garbage disposal in landfills [16]:

The open dumping system is the oldest and most basic method of trash disposal, and it is commonly employed in developing countries. In theory, this system dumps rubbish out and stacks it up with no closure. This form of accumulation results in a variety of pollution issues, including odorous, unclean, contaminating water as well as a source of disease because it can serve as a breeding ground for disease vectors such as flies and rats.

Landfill Control System, this Controlled Landfill Waste Processing System includes an open dumping system and a sanitary landfill system, however the controlled landfill method's application is closer to the sanitary landfill method.

The landfill waste disposal and destruction system is the most ideal solution for usage in metropolitan areas, where the amount and fluctuation of trash is generally modest. The landfill system involves dumping rubbish in a low-lying area or on the ground.

One of the controlled techniques of solid waste disposal is the sanitary landfill. The basic idea behind this procedure is to dispose of and pile garbage in a sloping area, compact it, and then cover it with dirt. The sanitary landfill system is a trash disposal or destruction process that involves leveling and compacting dumped material and covering it with soil at the conclusion of each day of operation. So that when the procedure is over, there will be no apparent pile of rubbish, and the flaws in the enhanced open dumping system will be eliminated.

The expansion in the population of Bandar Lampung City has resulted in an increase in community consumption, which harms the amount of garbage generated. Garbage entering the Bakung TPA, which belongs to the City of Bandar Lampung, reaches 800 kilos per day, with 60 percent of waste made up of inorganic, plastic, and 40 percent organic waste. The Bakung TPA's small space of 14.2 hectares, which was supposed to handle 230 tons of waste each day, has resulted in a mountain of garbage growing by the day [17].

Bandar Lampung City's waste management pattern continues to rely on direct collection (door to door) and direct placement in Bakung TPA, which uses an open dumping approach with no further management [18]. The waste management system, which is not handled effectively, is the source of problem waste that never finds a solution [17].

Generally, especially food waste, has all of the negative environmental consequences of food production (intense use and degradation of soil and water resources, exacerbation of biodiversity loss, and greenhouse gas emissions) without benefiting humans. As a result, food waste jeopardizes sustainable development efforts.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Management of household waste is an urgent need to a city. One and only Bakung Final Disposal must accommodate hundreds of kilos waste that produced by the household a day. Based on environmental security, a right to touch and plant healthy soil is fundamental. Ineffectiveness waste management of household and in Bakung TPA creates problems to the environment. Besides the disasters, the environmental insecurities are relate to the human health from ingesting soil, breathing volatiles and dust, absorbing through skin, and eating food grown in contaminated soil.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Appreciations are sent to all those who took part in this research. Many thanks to The Institute of Research and Community Service, Universitas Lampung (LPPM Unila) for the support by funding this research. We encourage researchers to make valuable contributions to refining this research and to enrich references about this study.

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Water Crisis as a Security Issue: Water Securitization in People's Republic of China

Gita Karisma[1,*] Hasbi Sidik[2]

[1, 2] International Relations Department, Universitas Lampung
[*]Corresponding author. Email: gita.karisma@fisip.unila.ac.id

ABSTRACT
The global water crisis has caused a wide range of problems. Several studies focus on the worldwide distribution of water and its impact on economic sector, human health, and the social and political aspect. However, This study then discusses the water crisis as a security issue in China by exploring policies and projects in China toward water crisis. There are a tendency, The state is the primary actor in any securitization process then water issue might be turned into an national security problem. This article uses qualitative approach with document as the secondary data. This article finds that securitization process in People's Republic of China (PRC) is essentially a state-centred project, which means that the state plays an important role in securitizing issue. The securitizing actor, the People's of Republic of China government, takes a speech act on water issue. The government also implement a strict control to support its water policies.

Keywords: *Water Crisis, Water Scarcity, Securitization, China*

1. INTRODUCTION

The water crisis is a problem that is increasingly attracting worldwide attention. Significantly, when the water crisis has become a world problem that is quite alarming and frightening. The drought has been widespread and has subsequently given rise to the so-called global water crisis

> *There's evidence to support the alarmists. An estimated one billion people -- that's one out of every seven people -- don't have daily access to safe drinking water, according to One Drop, an international water-rights advocacy group. An additional 2.5 billion people lack basic sanitation, and increased industrialization in developing countries like China, India, Brazil, and sub-Saharan Africa has resulted in severe pollution of once-viable sources of fresh drinking water* [1].

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has long been highlighting the problem of the water crisis about 30 years ago in commemoration of World Food Day. FAO also raised the theme Water for life with an emphasis on global water management. This water crisis is causing severe problems in several parts of the world. Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, which used to be quite fertile, are currently being hit by forced migration of hundreds of thousands of refugees due to the water crisis [1]. Bolivia, which has almost succeeded in producing all its own food, now has to import an ample food supply due to drought, flooding and government policies. In 2009, the Department of Environmental Protection (MEP) notify that, on average, about 43% of the water in China's seven major rivers is not healthy for human consumption [2]. Moreover, Scientists also predict, in the United States, high temperatures and infrequent rainfall will cause droughts to get worse, as is the case now in the west of America. Even desert cities like Tucson, Las Vegas, and Phoenix may become unlivable in the future [1].

The People's Republc of China (PRC) water crisis is becoming an interesting case, where an authoritarian state rules water securitization. Some of the main environmental problems in China are related to land degradation, over-exploitation and pollution of water resources, and subsidence of ground water from groundwater inlets, which threaten ecosystems and human activities. China has adopted land conservation and reduced groundwater use as part of a water-saving strategy. Carole Dalin wrote an article about Balancing water conservation and food security in China. It discusses the problem of reducing irrigation especially in arid regions, Inner Mongolia and the Beijing region. This paper also discusses the limitations of fresh water in the Chinese region requiring land conversion from rain-fed agriculture and irrigation. China will increase 14.8 km3/year of irrigation while increasing national crop income (+1%, IM+B scenario) [3].

There is an article that analyzes the water quality security issue in China, especially the factors that affect it and proposes some targeted measures. In China, with its outstanding water environment issues, water shortages caused by poor water quality have hampered development. This article underscores that industry and economic development have developed rapidly, but on the other hand, sewage treatment facilities are inadequate. Apart from the extensive use of pesticides and fertilizers, there are other main factors contributing to the deteriorating air in rural China, namely pathogenic microorganisms, harmful disinfection products, organic contaminants [4]. Another article focus on a connection between water and energy for development. There is a complex relationship between water and coal, where the activity of burning coal for electricity has increased the demand for water [5]. This is involved in the process of extraction, transportation, cooling and pollution issues, which cause greenhouse gases in the atmosphere which in turn affects the hydrological cycle and the availability of drinking water and water for agriculture. Thus, it must be mediated beetween demands for industrial development and economic security economics, on the one hand, and for environmental security, on the other hand, present increasing challenges for government [5].

Itay Fischendler looks systematically at the missing gaps around the securitization discussion. Several things that need to be considered in the securitization analysis are structural mechanisms such as setting up buffer zones around water infrastructure; institutional models and exclusion of civil society from decision-making processes; including linguistic issues such as the use of narratives and framing symbols to justify military involvement [6]. Discourse securitization may not be evenly distributed in space and time, because there is always the possibility of being influenced by situations and conditions such as natural disasters, resource scarcity, and asymmetric power [6]. However, the articles above have not discussed in term of the state's water securitization practices in detail. This article elaborates water securitization particularly in China.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Constructivists argue that security and threats are socially constructed. Thus, the meanings of security and threats change according to the context, and therefore, meaning exists because we have asked that it must have a form [7]. Moreover, Securitization can be said to be a process of turning an issue into a security problem. Securitization can be interpreted as an extreme form of politicization [8]. There are several vital concepts in the framework of understanding securitization, namely ideas that show how actors perform securitization and consist of securitizing actors, speech acts, existential threats, referent objects, and audiences [8].

First, the securitizing actor is the actor who portrays securitization. In this case, Waever explains that the power holders who determine as securitizing actor who the most are. Second, the speech act is a step or effort taken by the securitizing actor either through socialization or others in securitizing an issue. The third is an existential threat, namely problems or threats discoursed and considered dangerous. Existential threats are very diverse and different depending on the case, whether the environment or society. Fourth is the referent object. The securitization process will depend on the condition of the referent object or who is being threatened either directly or indirectly, and this will vary in each case. The fifth concept is the audience condition where the affected parties believe or not to the issue that is indeed an existential threat. From the explanation above, it can be understood that securitization is said to be successful if the speech act is successful or the audience accepts the socialization of ideas. In other words, the audience agrees that the issue raised is an existential threat that threatens their country and community.

Generally, the state is the primary actor in any securitization process. Securitization in Asia is essentially a state-centred project, which means that the state plays an important role in deciding which issues are to be securitized, when to be securitized, and what method of securitization, whether it will be principally a rhetorical speech act, or carried out through concrete policies and institutional adjustments [9] There are some specific explanations below, how it runs in China as an Asian country.

3. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach where secondary data is obtained from official sources, reports, and news regarding the water crisis, environmental issues, and water security policies. The initial data is the impact of the water crisis on human health and ecological problems from Water Global Resource. This data informs the water crisis in various dimensions and its relationship to environmental issues. Furthermore, the water crisis and environmental problems interconnectedness is understood through data on the water crisis in China and the South-North Water Transfer (SNWTP) Project program. Finally, the condensation of the above data is presented and concluded in an inductive process that is inherent in qualitative

4. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Water Crisis

According to Global Water Resources, based on observations over the last twenty years, several problems related to the water crisis include; [10].

- Clean water sources are not distributed in a balanced way. Many rivers can be good sources of water flowing in areas many people do not inhabit, but water sources are far from residential.
- Most of the clean water that people need is groundwater.
- About 75% of the water focuses on agricultural purposes. The remaining 20% is for industrial use, and the last 5% is for domestic use.
- By 2025, The Global Water Resource predicts that 29 countries will experience water scarcity.
- One of the water fundamental problems is the scarcity of water and the difficulty of getting clean water that is safe to drink or for sanitation purposes, especially in developing countries where many people still suffer from diseases caused by polluted water.

In addition, Global Water Resources also noted that the water crisis does not only affect human health but is quite closely related to environmental problems, namely;

- Industrial development and land clearing have an impact on ecosystem destruction.
- Eutrophication occurs, namely seawater pollution in the form of increasing harmful nutrients to threaten the wealth of marine habitats [11]. This seawater pollution generally comes from waste that is on land and then carried by seawater currents. The effect can be in the form of depletion of seawater oxygen and the proliferation of algae which is quite dangerous for animals living in the sea. It says that eutrophication threatens the sustainability of the wealth of marine organisms.
- The lack of the richness of marine habitats possibly affect fisheries, for example, the reduced fish catch of fishermen
- It can affect sea-level rise, which in turn also affects the environment. Areas that have a lot of water or coastal areas that also depend on livelihoods or food sources from the sea are more vulnerable

As described above, we realize that the water crisis is also related to environmental pollution problems, such as increasing urbanization. The industrialization process also drives a massive demand for water. Other causes, namely poor land management and factory waste such as plastic disposal, also contribute to the scarcity of clean water. Based on the grounds of the water crisis described by Global Water Resources above, the water crises problems consist of at least two issues. First, the natural water crisis droughts such as the lack experienced. Second, the water crisis due to industrial waste. Water crisis caused by water pollution, causing lack of clean water. These are also happened in China. As the country with the largest population, China has only 6% of the world's total freshwater resources. In 2014, statistics of the World Bank shows that the total renewable water resources per inhabitant is only 2,018 meters each year- this number is 75% less than the global average [12].

From the description above, it is pretty clear that the problem of the water crisis has tendency to become a water security issue. The water crisis is closely related to food scarcity and hunger, which of course, are problems that are near related to human security. A report from Oxfam estimates that the average cost of staple foods will increase by 180% by 2030, primarily due to water shortages [12]. But further than that, the water crisis can also become a national security problem because water is needed to support domestic production processes - such as oil which, if not taken care of, the water crisis can become a source of the struggle between countries in the world. For this reason, the water crisis will attract the state's interest to protect its water sources as much as possible. It means that the state, China in this case, can make efforts to securitize the limited water sources.

4.2. Water Security

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) defines water security as: [10]

"…water security represents a unifying element supplying humanity with drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, food and fish, industrial resources, energy, transportation and natural amenities, all dependent upon maintaining ecosystem health and productivity"

From the above definition, it cannot be denied that water is also needed for agriculture and industry apart from being an individual human need. This water crisis becomes even more interesting when you see that the water crisis can cause conflict. From its nature, water can at least be classified, namely first, water that does not move like a lake, and second, water that moves like a river. Gleick (1993) [13]. argues that the issue that should be discussed more is determining when and where conflicts caused by resource problems can break out rather than debating whether environmental topics can contribute to the instability of a country or region or war [13]. Conflicts may occur on a small scale, such as inter-regional or rural riots (due to fighting over water resources), border conflicts between countries, or disharmony frictions between countries that do not directly border each other. Gleick sees threats to environmental security as a mixture of sociopolitical, economic and cultural factors. Gleick' s argument also forms the basis for some of the views mentioned above—according to Gleick, four characteristics make water a source of strategic competition, namely a) how scarce water is; b) to what extent the water is sufficient for the needs of several countries; c) the relative power of the countries in the river basin; d) ability to access alternative water sources [13]. In the same view, a series of articles on Hu Jintao's military thinking identified the occurrence of "sudden emergencies" as the link between traditional and non-traditional security in, for example, large-scale environmental crises, such as the scarcity of water, can be at the heart of interstate wars [14].

China's water security have become clear. Climate change will also increase China's vulnerability to water scarcity. A three-year survey of river systems completed by Beijing in 2013 showed that the number of rivers in China had decreased by 28,000 from previous estimates [15]. The flow of the Yellow River, which provides water for most of China's population, is a tenth of what it was 80 years ago. In addition, groundwater aquifers, which are very important for northern China, are being drained at a rate of 1 to 3 meters per year [15]. Then, Among several contributing factors affect inherent water insecurity, the reality of low per capita water availability due to population growth cannot be ignored [16].

4.3. The Securitization of Water in People's Republic of China

The next issue of the water crisis related to the security framework is the debate about whether or not desecuritization or securitization is necessary and the factors behind it. One example of when the state securitizes the water crisis is what the Chinese government does. China is pursuing the Military-Civil Fusion (MCF) Development Strategy Development Strategy to "unify" its economic and social development strategy with its security strategy to build an integrated national strategy system and capability to support China's national rejuvenation goals [17]. Central government of People's Republic of China plays an important role in securitizing water issue with both principally a rhetorical speech act, and carried out through concrete policies and institutional adjustments.

The problem of the water crisis in China continues to this day. Water problems arise due to drought, low rainfall, water pollution and development problems. China has experienced abnormally dry weather in recent years, especially in October 2017 until February 2018, no rainfall, including rain and snow, was recorded in the Beijing. The poor management has made the water crisis worse. It is also estimated that 70% of China's rivers and lakes are polluted [18]. In addition, it has been noted that 80% of water is concentrated in South China, but in fact the North needs more water due to population and development driven water demand considerations. It is more complicated when in 2014, President Xi Jingping initiated Jing Jin Ji Project which is integrates the three highly industrialized Northern provinces - Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei - as a single megalopolis having a combined total area population of 130 million, where the water availablity for consumption annually per person in three provinces are around below 184 cubic meters (Hubei is below 100). As described by the China Statistical Yearbook (CSY), it is far below the 500 cubic meters of water scarcity standards [19]. In fact, Two-thirds of the cities in China face water shortage; more worryingly, in a number of cities, groundwater used for consumption is also frequently contaminated [20].

The PRC government realizes that water scarcity is one of the consequences of economic development, namely industrialization in China [2]. On the one hand, the development of automation has made the demand for water in China also increase. On the other hand, the industry has also resulted in water pollution. Beijing and North China are regions that are currently experiencing a moderately severe drought problem. To overcome this, China built dams and canals to flow water from south to north. It is known as the South-North Water Transfer (SNWTP) Project.

The SNWTP project was proposed in 1952 to reduce water shortages in North China. Construction of the project started in 2002 and is expected to end in 2050. The project involves three phases with routes in the west, east and centre of China, which will eventually transfer 36 billion cubic meters of water per year from South to North [2]:

- The eastern line is expected to be completed in 2014 and will transport 14.8 billion m3 from the southern Yangtze for 1,156 km to the provinces of Jiangsu, Anhui, Shandong and Hebei, as well as the city of Tianjin
- The middle line is expected to be completed in 2014 and will transport 13 billion m3 from the 1,267 km Danjiankou Reservoir to Hubei, Henan and Hebei provinces.
- Now, The East and Middle routes- each taking 10 years to build- have been in service since 2013 and 2014 respectively and are capable of transferring 20.9 billion cubic meters of water each year.
- The western line is expected to be completed by 2050 and will transport 8 billion m3 of three tributaries approximately 500 km from the

Yangtze to the provinces of Gansu, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia and Ningxia

The PRC government oversees the process of developing and regulating the water crisis. The state controls the use of dam water in the south so that there is no shortage of water to flow to the north. In this case, Beijing has begun to monitor the community through stricter regulations and punishing abuse of land and tap water supplies. An example, Qingdao, Shenzhen and Liaoning provinces have banned the use of highly hazardous phosphate detergents [21].

The Chinese Communist Party issued speech act for example, by creating the poster bearing the slogan "kangzai liqiang, gang kuai de tigao shengchan he shenghuo shuiping (抗灾力强，更快地提高生产和生活水平)" [22]. which roughly means (by) strengthening defence against natural disasters, improving living standards and accelerating production. In Xin Jinping era, the gravity of this issue did not go away when he spoke in 2013 that "the standard that internet users set for lake water quality is whether the mayor dares to jump in and swim" [18].

The SNWPT project also led to the forced displacement and eviction of residents. There were about 330,000 people forced to move due to the development of Danjiangkou reservoir on the Middle Route [23]. The Forced displacement is typically of the command system in communist state, where the distribution of natural and human resources was manipulated by the government to maximize national interests while sacrificing individual rights [23]. Pollution and environmental protests are increasing especially in response to construction project in west and the middle route. However, the people has less power and remains obedient to the governement. Dr. Junjie Zhang, an environmental economist at Duke Kunshan University in China, explains that "Since 2013, China has had very tight control over the issue of air pollution, and many pollutants have peaked." [18]

The progress and development of cities in China causes the demand for water to increase, so that technological breakthroughs were launched to fulfil it, for example, sophisticated equipment aimed at processing water or clean water that was previously polluted. These are not run smoothly because the development and urbanization in China makes China needs a decentralized solution [24]. Within this case, it can be argued that water issue have been secured, and its shortage recognized as a threat to national security of People's Republic of China. It could be argued that the process of securitization involves securitizing actors, it is dominated by the state. State performing speech act that there is an existential threat to the audience.

However, the efforts to fulfill water security which are supported by the state, achived not only from securitization in the military sense or centralized water management but also from the banking sector. A fund of 271 million RMB was disbursed with the approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission to manage the industrialized waste—later on it is hoped that this waste can be utilized or reproduced so that it is economically advantageous [25].

In addition to investing or applying advanced technology, China also plans to reduce water use by up to 30% and is listed in the National Framework for Medium to Long-Term Food Security in 2008. The Chinese government also invests in water storage from glacial water in Xinjiang, hydroelectric dams [26]. In 2015, the Chinese government launched The Action Plan of the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, which sets air quality that must be achieved in 2030. This plan involving the investment around $100.2 billion in nearly 8,000 projects only in the first half of 2017 [26]. Furthermore, in 2021, according to the Notes of the National Development and Reform Commission or the National Development and Reform Commission, the government will conduct seawater desalination. The desalination process will involve 1.25 million tons per day, including 1.05 million tons of water from coastal cities and 200,000 tons in island areas [27].

According to Yunnan Chen's writing for E-IR, Chinese officials agree that water is a strategic commodity along with food and the environment, as emphasized by Hu Jintao [28]. Wen Jiabao (1998) also said that water scarcity is considered a threat to the survival of the Chinese nation [29]. What usually happens is how securitization measures are implemented after the speech act. Chen argues that the Copenhagen School model on securitization and desecuritisation developed by Ole Waever's writings is quite suited to implement in an authoritarian country [30]. By having complete control of the public matters, the government of China does not need to persuade audiences in terms of securitization. Chen (quoting Andrew Martha) also mentions that securitization seems challenging to implement in non-authoritarian countries because decentralization allows local governments to reject and defiance [30].

5. CONCULSION

Water is one of the basic needs of human life. Therefore, the water crisis predicted to occur due to natural drought or industrial waste pollution can become a serious safety problem. This crisis can become a security problem because water is needed to support domestic production processes to become a source of the struggle between countries in the world. Conflicts caused by the water crisis could occur because water is a vital resource that cannot be localized or restricted to state ownership due to its dynamic nature. This potential conflict can trigger violence, leading to discussions about the importance of the water crisis, which tends to experience securitization issues. For this reason, UNESCO reminded the importance of cooperation between countries to reduce conflict while conserving water resources and overcoming scarcity. Gleick explained four characteristics that make water a source of strategic competition: water scarcity, meeting water needs for several countries, the relative power of governments in river institutions, and the ability to access alternative water sources. This competition can cause minor conflicts between regions or villages and even ethnic disputes over water resources.

One of the countries that implements water securitization is the Chinese government which carries out securitization because water scarcity is a consequence of economic development, namely industrialization. The securitization model is more manageable for authoritarian governments to implement because they do not have to convince people to deal with water scarcity without persuasion. Thus, the water crisis in this paper shows that the issue of securitization is a critical issue carried out by the state as the leading actor, and the audience believes that the problem is an existential threat.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Community Empowerment Communication Model in Urban Agricultural Management in the City of Bandar Lampung

(Study in Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung City)

Anna Gustina Zainal[1,*] Toni Wijaya[2,] Vito Frasetyat[3,] Nadya Amalia Nasution[4,] Helvy Yanfika[5]

[1, 2,3] *Department of Communication, Universitas Lampung*
[4] *UIN Raden Intan Lampung*
[5] *Department of agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung*

[*] *Corresponding author. Email: anna.gustina@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Community empowerment is one of the efforts to improve community welfare through several activities, including increasing community initiatives and self-help, developing economic enterprises, and activities that can increase the community's ability to increase their production. Community empowerment is as important as increasing knowledge, broadening insight, and improving the apparatus (bureaucrats) for implementing programs following their respective functions and professions. The Community Empowerment Communication Model through urban farming was studied in the Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung City. This type of research carried out in this study is a descriptive qualitative method. This study found that the community empowerment model through the concept of urban farming in the Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung City has been running well. However, some unfulfilled needs can become problems or obstacles in empowering the Maju Jaya Farmer Group; this is seen by using the CIPOO approach (Context, Input, Process, Output, Outcome) already running quite well. In addition, development communication is carried out to empower farming communities with njagong and word of mouth communication between residents or known as the Word of Mouth. Word of Mouth (WoM) is providing informal socialization to citizens while chatting together. Word of Mouth is a form of word of mouth, which costs little or no cost. That is a traditional community the element of closeness conveying also influences whether the message is received.

Keywords: *Community empowerment, communication model, urban farming, Farmer*

1. INTRODUCTION

The environmental aspect is one of the components that are the primary considerations in spatial planning activities. This is so that decisions taken in spatial planning for the benefit of development can be sustainable and do not cause new problems economically, socio-culture, and physical environment [1]. Various changes in environmental conditions can adversely affect humans. Various forms of ecological destruction, such as air pollution, water pollution, and decreased environmental quality due to natural disasters [2], of course, can have a global impact on the environment [3], especially on the health of the community itself. Environmental aspects are one of the components that become primary considerations in spatial planning activities.

This is so that spatial planning decisions can be sustainable and do not cause new problems economically, socio-culture, or physically. Until now, the use of space is still not by expectations, namely the creation of a comfortable, productive, and sustainable space [4]. Community empowerment is one of the efforts to improve community welfare [3], [5], through several activities, including increasing community initiatives and self-help, developing economic enterprises, and expanding the community's ability to increase their production. Community empowerment is as important as increasing knowledge, broadening horizons, and improving the apparatus (bureaucrats) [6] to implement programs following their respective functions and professions. This empowerment can provide opportunities for the community to show characteristics as a constructive community [7].

Since the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning regional governance, it has increasingly emphasized that local governments are directed to accelerate the realization of community welfare and provide opportunities for local governments to develop their regional potential. In line with this, there needs to be innovation and creativity by local governments in improving the welfare of local communities, especially in the economic field [6]. The city government of Bandar Lampung has made programs to enhance community welfare based on community empowerment. Based on BPS Kota Bandar Lampung data, the population in Bandar Lampung has continuously increased; this is due to the large number of residents coming.

In line with Regional Regulation number 07 of 2002 concerning the management of green open spaces, including green agricultural areas as a form of green open space, Article 8 states that green agricultural regions are used for food & horticultural crops. The concept of urban agriculture is a program initiated to maintain the quality of life [8], namely by continuing to consume healthy foods made from quality fish and vegetables in urban areas. This program is designed to be developed in dense cities that do not have many vacant lands. In addition, urban agriculture helps contribute to urban green open spaces and food security [1].

This farmer group is a non-governmental group that is incorporated and grows based on familiarity, harmony, and shared goals to increase business productivity in urban agriculture—driven by awareness and a strong desire as well as an effort to assist government programs in empowering the community so that it can increase family income, especially in RW 08 Kelurahan Pinang Jaya. In addition to farming vegetables, the Maju Jaya Group also manages various cultivations, namely the cultivation of Oyster Mushrooms, Cricket cultivation, and Catfish cultivation, whose seeds originally came from the Agriculture Service. After obtaining sources from the Department of Agriculture and cultivating them, the group members made various processed products.

The progress of the Maju Jaya Group cannot be separated from the role of the Bandar Lampung City Agriculture Office, which continues to provide guidance and guidance with various training and assistance for agricultural cultivation, fisheries, and animal husbandry. At the same time, contribution in the field is carried out by Field Agricultural Extension (PPL) from the Agricultural Service of Bandar Lampung City, which is assigned to the Bringin Jaya District. The Department of Agriculture also provides facilities to market agricultural products from the Maju Jaya Group, namely by participating in the Farmers Market, Agricultural Product Title held once a month at the Kalpataru Field in Bandar Lampung, a bazaar or other activity.

A reforming agent in a society that is being empowered is essential [7], [9] because the reformer agent can later determine how the empowerment is carried out. In the charge carried out through urban farming, the role of agent for reform is a farmer group in Pinang Jaya Village named the Maju Jaya Farmers Group. In the Maju Jaya Group as a reformer agent, in its institutional context, it has made a work plan program for one period (3 years) as a reference so that the activities carried out can be planned, directed, and carried out following the shared vision, mission and goals. The organizational structure has been prepared following the Pinang Jaya Urban Village Decree number: 26/2011 but the duties and functions of each division have not yet been formulated, and the Statutes/Bylaws (AD / ART) have not been prepared. In terms of human resources in the Maju Jaya Group, it is felt that it is not optimal because the members of this farmer group experienced a decline in 2011 by 26 members and in 2020 to 32 members. However, not all members are active in the association; this is due to the mindset of the City community who have not realized and think that farming is done in rural areas and cannot farm in the middle of the City.

The industrial revolution community is faced with ease in innovation because of easy and inexpensive digital technology networks "online" [10]. They are adopting agricultural innovation as a step in utilizing local ecosystems and educating people in terms of attitudes, behaviors, knowledge, and skills to have strong competitiveness. In the Industrial Revolution 4.0, agriculture needs to adopt innovation through network connections [11], applications to less human work or artificial intelligence, robotics that has replaced humans. Agricultural innovation in the form of appropriate communication technology is needed [9],[12]. In the

Industrial Revolution 4.0, the farm sector was moving very slowly, "forced" to follow technological developments to improve product quality and production. The innovation adoption program aims to improve agricultural processes better [13] and is oriented to maximum production results [14]. Through the adoption of innovation, development communication enters and has a role in bridging development in the agricultural sector, because development communication opens public understanding pragmatically in carrying out development programs [14],[15] so that the contribution of communication as a shaper of change in society can run effectively and efficiently—development-oriented.

Based on this explanation, this research focuses on a dimension related to community empowerment communication with the formulation of the problem is how the Community Empowerment Communication Model through the concept of urban farming (urban agriculture) is a study in the Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung City.

2. METHOD

This type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The research location is in the Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, Bringin Raya District, Bandar Lampung City; the reason for choosing this location is that it is one area that carries out urban agricultural programs with innovations from the community. Data were collected in this study using interview, observation, and documentation techniques [16] with the informants, namely the Head of the Food Crops and Horticulture Section of the Bandar Lampung Agricultural Service, PPL Bringin Raya District, and the Chairperson and members of the Maju Jaya Group. Meanwhile, to collect data sources using the purposive sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out by collecting data, reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Community Empowerment Model

Empowerment will make a significant contribution to people's lives [2],[7],[17]. The gift given includes a variety of knowledge and skills and suitable methods to maximize all the potential in individuals and the potential in their environment. However, empowerment is increasing the ability or capacity to meet the needs of individuals [9],[18] and building a spirit of community independence so that it develops and has a solid motivation to participate in the empowerment process.

An appropriate empowerment model is needed [5],[8]. The suitable empowerment model for improving agents can be stated in a conceptual framework that uses the CIPOO approach (context, Input, process, output, outcome). Researchers used a reformer agent empowerment model approach through the CIPOO approach (context, information, process, work, product) proposed by Sulistyani [19], while the CIPOO approach referred to is:

a. Context

Context is the context of empowering agent reformers for programs or activities suitable to be developed to empower reformer agents [19]. The program context that needs to be included in the reformer agent empowerment program should consist of:

1.) Institutional Aspects

In community empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung City, the institutional aspect concerning the efficiency of the structure and function will provide a clear line of coordination between the management and members of the Maju Jaya Group as an institution used to accommodate their interests. Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers related to the institutional structure and function of the Maju Jaya Group, several attempts have been made to make the Maju Jaya Group efficient, including the existence of an organizational chart showing the relationship of cooperation and grouping of job segments. However, the organizational chart becomes less efficient because there is no written performance division and chain of command, so the management works according to their awareness.

The second aspect in institutions is related to how decisions are made and interactive communication. This aspect relates to how decision-making in the organization is carried out and how to communicate between members. Decision-making is a series of process activities carried out in solving a problem [20]. Meanwhile, communication is defined as transferring one's ideas or information to others [21], [22]. Regarding decision making and this method of communication, an agreement was made in community empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group; this can be found through interviews with Maju Jaya Group members.

Everyone who participates in the deliberation is a communicator who conveys orders and messages to carry out work [13],[20]. A job's success or failure depends on communication, so it can be said that communication is an essential factor in the organization [23]; two-way communication carried out through deliberation allows the communication process to run effectively and can create a communicative environment in the organization. The use of participatory management and face-to-face communication is an excellent way to improve communication effectiveness.

2.) Management System Aspects

Management system aspects, in this case, including how the organization performs management functions directed at the PAFHIER function [19], which provides policy analysis, finance, human relations, information, external relations [24]. In community empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, aspects of this management system include how the Maju Jaya Group directs the group to produce the work program that has been made, financial sources and allotments, how is the relationship between management and information sources as well as how the Maju Jaya Group establishes cooperative relationships with outsiders.

Based on the results of the interview, related to the work program carried out by the Maju Jaya Group administratively how the work program will be carried out has been arranged, but the work program was not made at the time of the establishment of the Maju Jaya Group but was made in 2013. Based on researchers' observations, the existence of This work program makes the activities carried out more focused and becomes a guideline for the Maju Jaya Group. With the preparation of a work program, it is also very motivating to keep trying so that the goals stated in the work program can be achieved.

The next aspect is how the management's relationship with members and sources of information. In empowering the Maju Jaya Group, this aspect includes how the direction relates to its members and sources of information.

3.) Organizational Aspect

Based on the interview results, the empowerment of the Maju Jaya Group can be seen by an increase in optimal production and resources. Based on observations from researchers, it is stated that with the limited human resources owned by the Maju Jaya Group, these resources are finally able to achieve optimal results. This is indicated by increased insight or knowledge of members who obtained the training followed and applied in their activities.

The next aspect of organizational performance is productivity. The productivity referred to in empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group is about what the Maju Jaya Group has produced. Based on the interviews and observations of researchers, what has become an advantage in the Maju Jaya Group is cultivating it and processing it into a product worth selling. The Maju Jaya group enables catfish and processes them into catfish nuggets, catfish pizza, Lemper catfish, and catfish shredded. In addition to catfish cultivation, Maju Jaya Group also boosts Oyster Mushrooms and processes them into botok mushrooms, mushroom peppers, mushroom chicken lemper, mushroom satay, and crispy mushroom chips. The Maju Jaya group has run a program from the government, namely urban farming, and processing, to empower the community because the sale of these processed products can improve the community's economy.

The last aspect of organizational performance is about good service quality. Related to this aspect, the Maju Jaya Group is directed to provide good service. A service can be good if the community feels satisfied and there are no complaints about the benefits. The quality of the service supplied to the Maju Jaya Group is when it comes to selling processed catfish and cultivated products.

4.) Mastery Aspects of Empowerment Materials

The aspect of mastery of empowerment materials in the Maju Jaya group of Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung city, is about how the organization understands the problems that occur and finds solutions and approaches to achieve community independence. In community empowerment by the Maju Jaya Group, this aspect includes how the Maju Jaya Group understands the work program that has been planned following the predetermined vision and mission. About this aspect, the empowerment material has not been fully mastered by the management of the Maju Jaya Group.

Based on the results of the interview disclosed by Mrs. Ary and the observations of the researcher, it can be seen that the Maju Jaya Group has not yet formed AD / ART, which is used to guide the implementation of the organization. The performance of several activities in the Maju Jaya Group was not all following what was written in the work program, such as the picket was not carried out according to schedule. However, from the interview, at least the Maju Jaya Group understood the problems that occurred and found a solution by replacing pickets with free time members.

b. Input

Input is the internal potential possessed by reformer agents and externally related to reformer agents and can contribute to the reformer agent empowerment process [7], [19]. The information describes the resources, facilities needed to empower reform agents, and related resources owned in empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group regarding human resources. Humans as workers are the factors that determine the success or failure of a job.

Based on the results of interviews with Mrs. Ary and Mrs. Nani, the decline in members was due to the mindset of the City community, who did not understand the concept of urban farming. The next aspect is related to the land used for catfish, and oyster mushroom cultivation; based on interviews, the previously empty land was used by the Maju Jaya Group and is now a place for cultivation. After the cultivation results are harvested, they will be processed, the site for production is carried out in their respective homes; this is an obstacle for the Maju Jaya Group, the government in assisting always audits how it is implemented if the assistance provided is not in one place it will not be easy to audit it.

About the facilities needed for empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group, the facilities in question are in the form of movable objects and immovable objects such as machines. These machines are used considering that the number of work results according to the device used depends on the device used. The machines used need to be standardized in terms of quality and work capacity and their endurance strength from the point of view of time. The implementation of empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group in the cultivation of Oyster Mushrooms and Catfish uses the Bandar Lampung Agricultural Service facilities and the Ministry of Marine Affairs.

Based on the results of interviews and observations of researchers related to the Maju Jaya Farmer Group facilities, it can be seen that the equipment has supported the production process. However, the obstacle lies in the limited land so that there is no place to be used as a production house; this makes it difficult for the Maju Jaya Group to get assistance from the government.

The third aspect is the sources of finance and their allocation. Money is needed, such as employees' salaries or wages, purchases for production needs, Etc. In this aspect, the management system manages finances in an organization and how the money is allocated. The Maju Jaya Group's financial source comes from cash which is earmarked for maintenance costs for mushroom lumbung, buying new mushroom backlogs, buying catfish feed, cleaning catfish ponds, and expenses if a production machine is damaged. Apart from cash, financial sources are also obtained from interest on loans from the Lampung Provincial Government grant, but money is used for the welfare of its members by taking a vacation at the end of the year; this is payment for members of the Maju Jaya Group who have worked hard and are now getting free holidays.

Internally, the potential resources owned by the Maju Jaya Group have been developed by the Bandar Lampung City Government through the Agriculture Office. Since this internal potential was developed, Kelurahan Pinang Jaya began to be recognized by the wider community. After various efforts made by the facilitator to raise awareness, the next step is mastery of technology and information. As a reforming agent, the Maju Jaya Group excels in being proficient in the field of technology.

c. process

The process is all activities or steps in stages carried out in the framework of empowering reforming agents consisting of:

1.) Capacity building approach for institutional empowerment of reform agents

According to Nugroho [26], capacity building means capability. To be given the power or power concerned must first be given a capacity-building program to make them competent. In community empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung City, the capacity-building approach is usually carried out by enabling people, organizations, and value systems. Based on researcher observations and interviews, it can be concluded that to allow humans to is marked by a training program to make them skilled in cultivating and producing mushrooms and catfish. In participating in the activity, the Maju Jaya Group always sends two selected members based on the business sector they are running. To enable humans, in this case, the Maju Jaya Group is carried out through technical training, but for administrative training, they have never attended any training at all.

2.) New Public Management (NPM) approach to improve internal managerial capabilities of reform agents.

The concept of New Public Management (NPM) contains seven main components, including professional management in the public sector, performance standards and performance measures, a greater emphasis on controlling outputs and outcomes [27], solving work units in the public sector, adoption. Management style in the business sector into the public sector and an emphasis on discipline and more significant savings in resource use. The Maju Jaya Group of Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung City, has not been fully implemented using the New Public Management (NPM) approach. The interviews and observations of researchers show that one of the main components in NPM, namely performance measurement, has not been implemented in empowerment in the Maju Jaya Group.

3.) Improved performance to improve the organizational performance of reforming agents.

In addition, in community empowerment in the Maju Jaya Farmers Group, the NPM approach is demonstrated by engaging with its partners. From several interviews that have been conducted, it is known that in improving the managerial and success of the group, the Maju Jaya Group always holds regular meetings every month. In establishing cooperation with its partners, it is carried out through contact with the District PPL. This process is used to obtain the needs needed to implement empowerment in the Maju Jaya Farmer Group.

4.) Substantial approach through organizing knowledge, attitude, practice (KAP)

Knowledge is defined as intelligence, insight, and knowledge. Meanwhile, attitude is defined as conscious and caring behavior to build [19]. As a reforming agent, the Maju Jaya Group in Pinang Jaya Village of Bandar Lampung City was given various understandings related to suitable cultivation methods, good processing methods, good packaging methods to produce members' satisfaction, and the community. The management must also understand the ever-changing natural conditions and determine the right solution for these conditions. When people are increasingly aware of the importance of adequately carrying out urban farming activities, it will create community independence in land use and production.

d. Output

This approach sees the output as the final result after a series of empowerment processes is carried out that will achieve competence as a reformer agent who is empowered and capable of implementing assistance to the community to carry out action programs from planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of empowerment programs.

In this empowerment, the Maju Jaya Group as a reform agent in partnership with the government, namely through the agriculture office, health office, East Java provincial government, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and parties and the private sector, namely collaborating with PT. Wahana Perkasa. With the existence of this cooperative relationship, it shows a significant development, which is indicated by the successful harvesting of cultivated products and processing them into several valuable products; the product has obtained a P-IRT permit so that it can be distributed to the public, providing good service so that it can provide satisfaction to members due to increased production. Several aspects related to the outcome of the Maju Jaya Group empowerment process have been previously described as aspects of organizational performance, which include effectiveness, efficiency, productivity, accountability, and service quality.

e. Outcome

The outcome is the value of benefits generated after the reforming agent has a certain level of empowerment so that the reformer agent can act as a reformer agent by playing a role in the community empowerment process, namely linearly or directly proportional to the level of empowerment it already has. After the output is obtained or materialized, it can show at what level the charge of the reformer agent is located. The story of empowerment that the reforming agent has received will later provide the reformer agent's ability to carry out a community empowerment process. The level of intervention to make changes in community development will be directly proportional to the level of empowerment that has been achieved.

The Maju Jaya group is in stage II, namely as a reformer agent who partners with the government to implement empowerment programs. As a reforming agent, the capacity of the Maju Jaya Group to become an organization that is on a scale has begun to be "heard and taken into account" by its voice. Based on the previous explanation, Maju Jaya Group as a reforming agent is an agent that can be called as establish. Although several shortcomings become obstacles, such as the completeness of the organization as an institution is not yet owned by reform agents. However, with these deficiencies not making the community give up, the Maju Jaya Group continues to innovate by cultivating and processing it into products of the sale value. The enthusiasm and innovation of the Maju Jaya Group have also partnered with various parties, both government and private. With this, the urban farming activities carried out in the Maju Jaya Group continue and can improve the community's economy. Based on the explanation reviewed, it can be said that as a reformer agent, the Maju Jaya Group is already empowered.

Communication is carried out to develop for community development or previously known as a community resource, rural areas development, community economic development, rural revitalization, and community development. Community development is an amalgamation of the concept of community and development [13]. Development, if it is focused, programmed, and properly controlled, will provide solutions to problems related to community welfare issues. The United Nations have voiced that community development contributes to social movements with significant changes in rural development, especially in developing countries [28]. Community empowerment impacts improving the community's economy and affect the environment, social structure, and community's attitude.

3.2. Community Empowerment Communication with Innovation Adoption

The concept of empowerment requires planning in solving problems so that solutions emerge. Top-down planning can apply several communication models. Three communication models are considered capable of influencing innovation practices: First, the objective or transmission model. Second, subjective or receiver-oriented models. Third, the network or negotiation model [13]. Empowerment of farming communities must also go through irrigation to increase agricultural production. Through this, the production potential in the agrarian sector is quite significant in the welfare of society which will allow growth in yields and profitability of agricultural production, increase soil fertility and contain soil degradation, help maintain soil moisture, and increase fertility which of course will affect crop growth [29].

The innovation development process consists of all decisions, activities, and impacts that occur from the lap of a need or problem through the research, development, and commercialization of innovation. The consequence is that diffusion of innovation can be implemented. This level of innovation is considered to have advantages and advantages from an economic point of view. First, the story of an individual is looking at creation depends on the rate at which it is adopted. Innovation cannot be separated from opinion leaders as agents of change [30]. Opinion leaders have a role in the innovation process in the agricultural sector. To persuade, provide knowledge about innovation. An opinion leader is how the individual can influence attitudes, behavior and provide good agrarian examples. Opinion leader as social perception, ability in abstract thinking, emotional stability, as a supervisor, a guide for innovation in the farming sector and is considered a media exposure [30].

The agricultural journey in the Maju Jaya Farmer Group, Pinang Jaya Village, has evolved the adoption of agricultural innovation. Society develops dynamically, which leads to a better purpose. An environmentally-friendly form of agriculture, but capable of increasing agricultural yields significantly. Through innovation, agriculture will not only be oriented towards the welfare of the community. However, it can carry out empowerment in the broader direction as applied to regions and even other countries because the output of agricultural development communication is the empowerment of farming communities, not only changing views on innovation but also having implications on the role of interactive, constructive, evolutionary communication [11].

Implicitly, communication designs innovation. This study found that development communication was carried out to empower farming communities with the form of njagong communication and word of mouth between residents. Word of Mouth (WoM) is providing informal socialization to citizens while chatting together. Word of Mouth is a form of word of mouth, which uses little or no cost [27]. That is a traditional community, the element of closeness to who is conveying also influences the message received or not.

Kotler [27] stated that WoM is a communication process by providing personal and group recommendations. WoM also shows the close relationship between the communicant and the communicator. The implementation of agriculture in Pinang Jaya Village is not entirely modern but still conventional logic towards semi-modern. This can be seen from the tools used are not entirely modern, but there are still many traditional ones (still needing the touch of a human hand). In cultivating rice, it is known as 'stretcher' manually, not using tools/technology.

Meanwhile, for the harvesting results, the blower technology is used. Agriculture in Pinang Jaya Village, as the initial capital for farming, is still being carried out alone. This means that there is no role for the government to provide money at the beginning of agriculture. But farmers do a strategy by selling livestock as initial capital for agriculture, or borrowing from banks, even though they are at interest. Agricultural instructors from the Bandar Lampung City Agriculture Office also provided outreach to residents about plant pest diseases, how to deal with plant pests, and build agrarian access. However, this socialization was less intensive because it was only done for socialization, no concrete action was taken, and it was carried out seasonally and was not sustainable.

Every agricultural sector run by farmers has not been connected online to directly connect agrarian extension agents, farmers, distributors, etc. Weakness between elements to join the network is constrained considering that based on the monograph of Kelurahan Pinang Jaya, the human resources with higher education are very lacking, and there are not many college graduates. Only a few are still studying at university. This means that the communication carried out is still face to face, meaning that the Word of Mouth has not been connected with all parties online.

The current development communication only focuses on how to improve the welfare of the community. Long-term needs must be able to use information technology so that the planting time is short and the yields are productive. In this context, the role of communication is an activity that seeks to empower people who must be connected to the internet network. So the development of the farming community must be oriented towards education that agriculture is very sustainable, be it empowerment, community welfare, and the connection of technology and information. Sustainable agriculture is the production of agricultural products by utilizing resources. The sustainability aspect of agriculture includes economic factors for income, social factors for welfare, environmental factors for the stability of natural ecosystems.

Based on researchers' observations, the development of agriculture in Bringin Raya Village carried out by the Maju Jaya farmer group, seen from the dynamics of the community's social conditions, has increased significantly. It can be seen that the arid land can be planted with rice, from once a year to two harvests a year until the construction of drilled wells which are then channeled to agricultural lands with a rotary irrigation system.

This shows that economic development is already going well. This is in line with what Everet M. Rogers said that empowering society requires innovation [31]. The innovation development process consists of all decisions, activities, and their impacts that occur from the lap of a need or problem. Two things make agriculture in Pinang Jaya Village require communication with information technology systems. First, today's communication is still traditional (face to face) and (Word of Mouth). However, this has not resolved the problems and dynamics of the existing rural communities. Therefore, innovation is needed for agriculture. By adopting new technology, agricultural extension agents, village officials, steak holders, farmers, opinion leaders must find solutions related to agriculture to get a large number of yields and good quality harvests.

4. CONCULSION

Based on the description of the research analysis results, it can be concluded that the community empowerment model through the concept of urban farming in the Maju Jaya Group, Pinang Jaya Village, Bandar Lampung City has been going well. However, there are some unfulfilled needs that can become a problem or obstacle in empowering the community in the Maju Jaya Farmer Group; this is seen by using the CIPOO approach (Context, Input, Process, Output, Outcome), which is already running quite well.

When viewed from the institutional aspect, management system aspects, organizational aspects, and aspects of mastery of empowerment materials in the Maju Jaya Group as a reformer agent, it has gone well, although there are several obstacles. Work programs and partnerships have been established with external parties, both government and private. In the organizational part, the Maju Jaya Group also experiences an increase in productivity every year. This is indicated by the ongoing empowerment activities, even though there are several obstacles/obstacles. In addition, the Maju Jaya Group as a reforming agent, is an established agent and has established partnerships with various parties, both government and private.

This study also found that development communication was carried out to empower farming communities with the form of njagong and word of mouth communication between residents or known as the Word of Mouth. Word of Mouth (WoM) is providing informal socialization to citizens while chatting together. Word of Mouth is a form of word of mouth, which costs little or no cost. A traditional community element of closeness to who is conveying also influences whether the message is received.

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ATLANTIS PRESS

Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606

2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Study Comparison of Plastic Waste Ocean Pollution Management Strategies Between Japan and Indonesia

Elsa Ariana[1*], Khoirunnisa Indah Cahyani[1],

M. Ghazy Ramadhan[1], Irvan Yama Pradipta[1], Indra Jaya Wiranata[1]

[1.] *International Relations Department, Universitas Lampung*

**Corresponding Author. Email: elsa.ariana1011@students.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

This paper describes the idea of a comparison of the policy framework of the ocean pollution management strategy, involving G20 member countries, especially countries in the Asian region with a sample of developed and developing countries that have the largest archipelago in Asia, as part of an effort to realize the G20 Marine Pollution Agreement and SDGs Point 14. Researchers present how the condition of the waste problem and the comparison of waste management strategies carried out by each country can affect SDGs Point 14. This study uses a comparative research method and uses the Gephi mapping tool to see the direction of policy differences that arise from the results comparison. In Indonesia, as a developing country and the owner of the largest archipelago compared to Japan, representative of developed countries, the focus of waste management is more on domestic strengthening and focusing on each region in each region of Indonesia. Meanwhile, Japan as a developed country already has a cultural maturity in waste management. Therefore, by staying focused on the country, Japan has also begun to take a stance to plunge into global waste management.

Keywords: *Plastic waste, management ocean, Japan, Indonesia*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia and Japan are the two largest archipelagic countries in Asia and are members of the G20 (Group of Twenty) where Japan and Indonesia are member countries originating from Asia other than South Korea. The G20 is an international forum formed for cooperation in the global economy, health, environment and various global issues[1]. In the post-2008 global financial crisis, the agenda and focus of the G20 expanded not only on finance but also on social, economic and development issues, throughout the year the members of the G20 were Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and European Union. Hold meetings and discuss issues that are their focus.

In 2019 the G20 meeting resulted in an Agreement regarding marine pollution. The agreement is in the form of an implementation framework for actions on marine plastic waste which contains two main points[2]. First, facilitate the implementation of an effective plan that contains information sharing between G20 member countries and implementation of real actions. Second, collaborative action and expansion of the implementation of action plans in the form of promotion of international cooperation, promotion of solution-innovation, exchange of information and knowledge and multi-involvement stackholder and awareness raising. The agreement, which was agreed in June 2019, departed because of the increasing problem of marine waste, especially plastic and micro-plastic waste.

Based on data from Ocean Crusaders.org, Indonesia is the second of twenty countries that produce plastic waste pollution in the sea[3]. This data shows that Indonesia's marine pollution management strategy is still not successful. In addition, Japan shows that marine plastic waste is less and has been organized than Indonesia by not including Japan in the 20 largest countries in marine pollution. Japan, which is a developed country with very good technology, society and infrastructure, is one of the supporting factors why waste pollution in Japan is better managed than Indonesia, which is still a developing country with all the problems of infrastructure, society, etc. that still need a lot of improvement. With the status of the largest archipelagic country in Asia, the sea, which is the largest area in the two countries, should be the main focus in its maintenance.

At SDGs point 14 Live below water, the SDGs target the conservation and sustainable use of marine, ocean and maritime resources for sustainable development[4]. By increasing scientific knowledge about marine health marine technology and providing access to marine resources and increasing the conservation of sustainable use of the sea. With the continued increase in the amount of plastic waste in the sea, through SDGs 14 as an effort to protect marine ecosystems against the increasing threat of marine debris and unsustainable use of marine resources[5].

In reducing marine waste, real actions are carried out through SDGs 14, namely[6]. Changes in consumer behavior and the single-use plastic industry and the application of waste management on land and at sea . Indonesia and Japan, which are both members of the G20 in achieving SDGs point 14, have a Policy framework with a different focus onmanagement strategies Ocean pollution as developing and developed countries.

In policy framework, Japan's focus is more on controlling marine plastic waste in the world.

2. METHOD

Method used in this study is a qualitative method. This qualitative method refers to the data contained in reading materials that have been researched by previous researchers and written sources on the official website. By using this qualitative method, it aims to explain a phenomenon by describing and collecting data from available research materials to help complete this research, or referred to as objectives exploratory. The purpose of using qualitative methods is also useful for understanding and building new knowledge behind the available data, both logical empirical truths and sensual empirical truths. In this qualitative method, data collection uses the variables Policy framework related to ocean plastic pollution management used by the Japanese and Indonesian governments. The variable Policy Framework used in this study is a Policy framework that was implemented in response to the report of the G20 meeting in action against marine plastic waste in 2019[7]. Using this qualitative method, the national and international sectors will be used. In the national sector, Japan carries out promotion, prevention, and innovation in waste management systems, in the international sector, Japan conducts collaboration, international cooperation and surveys on waste knowledge with Stackholders and other countries. Indonesia, which is the focus of the policy framework, is more of the national sector where the national policy strategy involves various government structures, both national and regional, in waste management[8].

So from the explanation above, we hypothesize that, themanagement strategy Ocean pollution between Japan and Indonesia as developing and developed countries in achieving SDGs 14 points has a difference in the focus of the Policy framework applied in each country. In this study, there is a problem formulation, namely, **How is the Ocean Plastic Pollution management strategy between Japan and Indonesia?** In this study, researcher aim to compare the management strategies of Ocean Pollution between Indonesia and Japan, as the representative of archipelagic developing and developed countries, to see the impact of the success of each country's policies on the achievement of SDGs point 14 Live below Water.

Get the results of the research in the form of descriptions and interpretations in the context of a comparison between two countries, Japan and Indonesia, regarding the management of Ocean plastic pollution.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Marine pollution that occurs has a huge impact on human development in the vicinity. This is because water is the main source of life, so if the water is polluted by waste, one of which is plastic, it will disrupt the existing ecosystem and become a cycle that keeps on repeating so that the cycle chain must be broken so that marine pollution can be resolved. Polluted sea water from waste generated by human activities mostly occurs in the economic sector such as production, consumption, etc., resulting in the contamination of resources and living things such as marine biota, fauna that live on land to plants, so that resources and living things are polluted. This can interfere human development with existing. However, human development can also be something that accelerates the phenomenon of ocean pollution, because the human need for high resources causes over exploitation of resources, causing a lot of waste due to the exploitation of resources. Ocean pollution is a phenomenon that is said to be a non-point source, meaning that this phenomenon tends to be difficult to identify where the waste comes from, but that does not mean that the waste cannot be identified where the waste comes from. Waste in the sea can be identified into several groups, in this case plastic is categorized as waste along with battery waste, paper, cardboard, etc. The classification of the waste can make it easier to identify the waste itself

In SDGs point 14, the intended sustainable development goal is about marine ecosystems. The existence of this goal focuses on joint handling of actions to protect beaches and oceans and the resources contained in them from waste or marine debris, including plastic waste that pollutes ecosystems. In fact, 80% of the pollution in the oceans comes from activities on land, and human activities are no exception. In this regard, every country experiences the same problem to overcome the problem of marine debris. especially for industrial countries and coastal countries that dispose of industrial waste and other wastes directly into the surrounding oceans without a clear policy for handling the waste. Therefore, in SDGs point 14 regarding marine ecosystems, there is one achievement target that must be immediately completed by both the central and local governments which contains "14.1 by 2025, preventing and reducing all types of marine pollution, especially those originating from activities on land, including marine debris and food contamination".

The history of plastics began in 1910 when the American scientist Leo Baekeland made plastic the material that became the chemical development of plastics with easy composition[9]. Plastic is a cheap, lightweight and durable material that replaces traditional materials such as bamboo, cloth, minerals and sea shells. But plastic is very difficult to decompose naturally. With increasing population growth, economies and some developing countries there has been a drastic increase in the use of plastics. Now plastic waste always ends up in the sea and produces various problems.

Pollution of marine plastic waste has become one of the world's main focuses, this happened in 2015 when a biological researcher recorded how plastic impacts one of the marine biota, namely turtles. This is the beginning of the attention of all countries on the impact of plastic waste pollution in the sea. In 2016 there were an estimated 275 million tons of plastic waste that is reproduced throughout the world and about 4,8- 12.7 million tons ended up in the sea[10]. This figure continues to increase every year and it is estimated that by 2050 there will be more plastic waste in the ocean than fish by weight. It is suspected that the largest plastic waste comes from countries in Asia Pacific.

The Japanese government's policy in dealing with the problem of plastic pollution, issued a taxation policy for each plastic product and shopping plastic as one of the reductions in the use of single-use plastic. Meanwhile, in local governments such as in ktoa Sayama and Saitama prefectures, strengthening planting in communities, especially those who travel in seaside areas to be able to bring home the plastic waste they carry with one of their campaign symbols using the logo of a crying whale to gain sympathy from the community. This movement eventually spread to all regions of Japan and even encouraged several areas such as the city of Kameoka to be able to carry out a policy of banning the use of plastic bags. The Indonesian government's policy in dealing with plastic problems is more focused on the management of handling waste originating from plastic waste. Plastic waste management is spread throughout Indonesia and is commonly referred to as a waste bank. In addition, it also implements a system so that waste can be recycled into a product that has use value.

In addition to the policies of each country above, in 2019 Japan and Indonesia also issued the same policy framework for ocean pollution management in their respective countries. this is a form of action from their joining into the G20 organization which is an international regime that handles economic and other matters. The policy framework produced by the G20 is different for each country because the rules and policies are adapted to the conditions in each country.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1. Japan Policies

Plastic is one of the most important things in everyday life. However, it also has a long-term negative impact on the environment, especially the sea. Currently it is known that there are millions of plastic waste that becomes waste in the oceans and the number is increasing every year. Therefore, Japan responded to this by using the Marine Plastic Waste Strategy Policy which was formulated in 2019 by focusing on preventing the release of plastic waste into the sea with the following 8 areas. 1. Promotion of proper waste management systems, 2. prevention of littering, 3. Collection of plastic waste on land 4. Recovery of plastic waste in the oceans, 5. Cooperation with stakeholders. 6.Innovation in the development of Alternative materials .7. International cooperation to promote action in developing countries. 8. Survey of actual situation[11].

4.1.1 Promotion of Proper Waste Management

In promoting the handling of waste, the Japanese government started by collaborating with the Nippon Foundation which covers the public and private sectors. In the survey itself is known that for 80.9% of the public is very aware of the dangers of plastic waste on marine permasalahn but less know in more detail[12]. They have a high desire to reduce plastic waste, but the lack of activities related to reducing plastic waste makes their interest confused about it. In the process itself, plastic will always reach the ocean unless someone picks it up and throws it in the trash. Because of that, it can now be done in an easy way such as cleaning the surrounding area, especially roads and rivers.

1. **Prevention of littering**
In preventing littering, the Japanese Ministry of Environment has increased the budget to support programs both nationally and regionally. In addition, there is also a policy from the government in prohibiting the use of single-use plastic and the wise use of plastic by the public. In the continuation of the program itself, it depends on the extent to which each region will implement it. For example, several prefectures such as Tokyo, Okinawa, and Toyama have imposed a fee of 5 yen for plastic groceries in all supermarkets, which resulted in the suppression of the use of wholesale plastics by 90% because people choose to bring their own shopping bags[13].

2. **Collection of scattered waste on land**
In doing this The government Japanese implements the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) strategy. Every week, thousands of plastic waste boxes placed along the road will be picked up and collected for recycling. By focusing on crushing, compacting and washing, by passing ansorter automatic with a magnet that will separate waste that contains Metal. Plastic that has been solidified will be able to be recycled into various more useful things[14].

3. **Recovery of Plastic litter in the Oceans**
In carrying out the recovery of waste that is already in the ocean, the Japanese government conducts special cooperation with fishermen and communities around the coast, a group of people will work to keep the beach clean, garbage usually consists of plastic bottles, chemical waste tanks, medical waste, most of the waste. come from outside Japan if seen from the writing usually is garbage from Korea[15]. The reason coastal communities are very diligent in cleaning up trash is due to a shift in the waste itself. In the past, waste that was thrown into the sea would disappear and blend with nature because the waste was still organic, while now garbage is no longer just that. In addition, because of the news that spread that garbage from Japan washed up in the Hawaiian Sea, it caused a very embarrassing feeling for the Japanese people.

4. **Cooperation with Stakeholder**
Cooperation with several industries in reducing plastic waste, such as what happened with Disney Land Japan prohibiting the use of plastic waste and disposable drinking water bottles, McDonald's replacing plastic bags with paper bags, several large restaurants in Japan replacing plastic straws with straws made from bamboo to be more hygienic[16]. Many stakeholders have made changes in responding to the problem of plastic waste, mostly reducing or prohibiting the use of disposable plastic tools.

5. **Innovation in development conversion to alternative materials**
In processing plastic waste into alternative materials, Japan has made use of plastic waste which is used as an energy resource in The Showa Denko Factory, which is a form of recycling that uses chemical methods by breaking down the plastic constituents. which consists of carbon and hydrogen by dissolving plastic into basic gas, if in the systematic process itself it will be done like this, the gas will be flowed into asepana furnace 1,400with an oxidized process that will produce hydrogen and carbon monoxide which is then cooled to -200 degrees Celsius which will then undergo a cleaning by removing harmful substances such as hydrogen chloride and sulfur and converting carbon monoxide into Hydrogen and Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen will be supplied to the factory and converted into ammonia which will be used as medicine. While carbon monoxide is supplied to the carbonated beverage plant[17]. Because of that, the products that are drunk by the people here come from recycling factories.

6. **International Cooperation for Promoting Measures in Development Country**
In carrying out international cooperation to promote action against plastic waste in the sea. Japan cooperates with IGES (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies), UNESCAP (United Nation Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), and G20 (Group of Twenty)[18]. By trying to help and provide innovation in preventing plastic waste in the ocean, appointing four developing countries in the ASEAN region (Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam)[19] to develop their local actions and plans regarding the management of plastic waste.

7. **Survey on Actual Situation**
In obtaining data on the actual situation and monitoring the level of pollution in the seas of Japan using the Method Ocean Monitoring. Counter-control here is defined as an effort to obtain and provide from direct observation data to be able to determine the level of the marine environment in a country. There are many ways to conduct marine surveillance and will be presented in Figure 1:

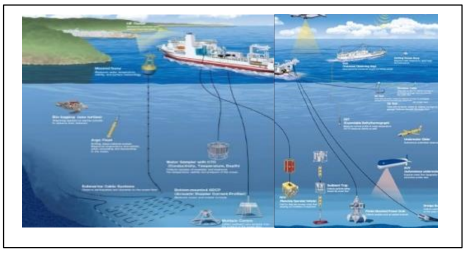

Figure 1 Ocean Monitoring.

4.1.2 Indonesian Policies

For Indonesia, marine waste in the form of plastic is a problem that is a never-ending focus. Because the world problems that Indonesia is also facing are very difficult to solve for both the government and the community. Terbutkti according Jambeck et al 2015, Indonesia was in second after China with the country's top contributor to marine debris scattered in the world that is as much as 0.48 to 1.29 tonnes / year[20]. As a step to reduce plastic waste, Indonesia has issued the following policies.

1. **Ministries and Coordination Mechanism: Indonesia**

   In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 83 of 2018 concerning Marine Debris Management, in 2018, which mandates to establish a National Coordination Team for Marine Debris Management. The team is chaired directly by the Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and the Minister for the Environment and Forestry, who serve as daily chairmen. This coordination team also includes 14 ministers, cabinet secretaries, and the head of the Maritime Security Agency as members. The inclusion of other Ministries is expected to synergize in solving this plastic waste problem, both in infrastructure, waste management, and so on. In general, the formation of this national coordination team certainly has a specific purpose. The aims are:

   - Coordinate the activities of ministries, non-ministerial institutions, local governments, communities, and/or the private sector regarding marine waste management,
   - Making policies to overcome obstacles and solve problems regarding marine debris management, and
   - Coordinate monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the action plan[21].

2. **Acceleration of controlling and restoring Citarum River pollution and degradation (Regulated by Presidential Regulation No. 15/2018)**

   Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 15 of 2018 concerning acceleration of pollution control and damage to the Citarum River watershed which consists of 21 articles has been promised by the local government quickly in holding various activities to restore the quality of the Citarum River back to being clean and odorless as mandated by the Presidential Regulation. activities that by making mapping and starting to reorganize, tree planting activities are expected to be able to restore the function of the Citarum ecosystem. In addition, socialization is also carried out to residents around the riverbanks not to litter and are expected to take part in accelerating pollution control[22].

3. **Acceleration of Waste-to-energy projects in 12 cities (Regulated by Presidential Regulation No. 35/2018)**

   The Jabodetabek area is known as an area that does not stop waste. Among several strategies that the government has planned to deal with this problem is the development of waste-to-energy (WTE) technology for the capital city and three other cities, namely, Tangerang, South Tangerang, and Bekasi. These four areas are among the 12 cities and regencies that are prioritized based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No 35/2018 regarding the acceleration of the construction of thermal generating facilities to convert waste into electricity with environmentally friendly technology. One of the projects being built in Tangerang, which is predicted to be completed in 2022, is an energy processing plant. However, in the development process, there are still questions regarding the smoke stack required for the factory to be about 80 meters high, which is considered higher than the maximum limit of 46 meters set for the flight operational safety area (KKOP) around Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, which is less than 30 feet away. than 20 kilometers from the project site. The factory is considered to have the ability to burn 1,500 tons of waste a day and is projected to generate up to 20 megawatts of electricity[23].

4. **National Plan of Action for Combating Marine Litter 2018-2025 (Regulated by Presidential Regulation No. 83/2018)**

   In accordance with Presidential Regulation No. 83/2018 regarding Indonesia's action stating the National Action Plan for Marine Debris Management 2018-2025 involving the synergy of 16 Ministries, Local Governments, Private Sector, and NGOs with a total budget of USD 1 billion. In addition, Indonesia and 17 other countries under the East Asia Summit will declare about fighting marine plastic waste and reducing a minimum of 25% from the sea waste boundary. Indonesia is also committed to using plastic waste collected from the sea to replace 5%-7% bitumen (Asphalt) for road construction, starting 2018-025. Indonesia will also build infrastructure for TPA in the context of waste processing. In addition, the Ministry of Environment, Local Government, and Society/NGOs will promote 40 local government laws and promote by 2025 to stop using plastic bags in shopping centers[24].

5. **Funding mechanisms for the National Plan of Action (NpoA)**

   In the funding mechanism for this national action to reduce plastic waste, funding sources are obtained from various parties, ranging from . National budget (APBN and APBD) 2. Public Private Partnership (PPP) and CSR (BUMN) 3. Bilateral & Regional Cooperation 4. International

Organization Supports (WB, GEF, UNEP) 5. NGO, Volunteer, and Communities Support 6. Blended Finance. From this source of funds, it is hoped that it can help realize projects that have been planned by the government, both in the short and long term. Some national action done is change behavior patterns people not to litter, garbage processing mechanisms that are effective, as well as increasing the good cooperation with the private sector, international organizations, as well as other countries[25].

4.2. Mapping The Reach of The Japanese and Indonesian Policy Frameworks

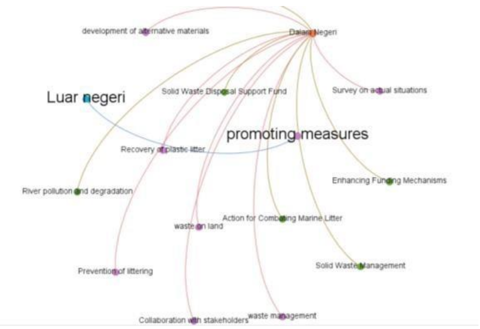

Figure 2 Map of the japanese and indonesian policy frameworks range

Description:

- Purple node : Japanese Policy Framework
- Green node : Japanese Policy Framework
- Orange node: coverage of domestic policy framework
- Blue nodes: the reach of foreign policy frameworks
- Font size of nodes: modularity

The mapping results from Gephi conducted show that the majority of policy frameworks from both countries, namely Japan and Indonesia, are still focused on handling marine pollution, especially domestic waste. It can be seen from the orange node which is the center of almost all existing policy frameworks. However, it also appears that one of the Japanese policy frameworks that targets international reach is the policy framework promoting measure. The policy framework is known to be a Japanese policy to conduct promotions related to waste measurement targeting developing countries. This phenomenon is also identified as modularity where there are different variants and creates a new environment in it. This means that, in this case, Japan's policy framework has shown a different reach from Indonesia, where the reach is wider by targeting the international community.

4.3. The Results of The Discussion

The attitude of Indonesia and Japan, which are both involved in managing marine debris, is a manifestation of their attitude as a global community that must deal with waste problems which are global problems so that solutions must be carried out together. Through green theory that focuses on environmental problems, and presents an action so that humans contribute in dealing with problems related to all kinds of problems such as economics, the environment. So it happened because of the awareness of Japan and Indonesia on this marine debris issue which resulted in a real action and contribution. One of them is by being active in the G20 organization and the agreement made as a form of handling plastic pollution in the ocean. The agreement was adopted by each country into their respective institutions and also gave rise to a different focus where Japan focused on dealing with policies aimed at overseas and domestically while Indonesia focused more on this domestically. It is clear that the existing implementation of the G20 agreement on plastic pollution is due to the power of the international organization. According to Robert O Keohane and Lisa Martin that states and international organizations have an interdependence relationship because of a institutions or organizations that serve as a place to exchange information with each other, contribute to helping deal with each other's problems, make more credible commitments and as a feedback operation facility. This interdependence relationship can be seen from the joining of Indonesia and Japan into the G20 which turned out to have a good impact on the two countries. Japan and Indonesia can learn about various ways to deal with all forms of marine debris problems. The way Japan and Indonesia deal with marine debris issues with the G20 is by exchanging information with various members of the G20. Not only in the field of exchanging information, but developing various kinds of actions in dealing with marine debris problems.

5. CONCLUSION

The difference in policy direction between Japan and Indonesia in managing plastic pollution in Ocean is influenced by other factors such as culture and GDP. The culture of high awareness of waste disposal in its place in Japan is a factor that influences Japan's success in dealing with waste problems. In addition, it is also due to the high opinion of Japan and technological advances in Japan which are superior to Indonesia.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Green Products Image in the Perspective of Young Consumers

Irma Ramadhani[1,] Jeni Wulandari[2*] Ghia Subagja[3]

[1, 2 ,3] *Business Administration Department, Uniiversitas Lampung*

[*] *Corresponding author. Email: jeni.wulandari@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Green products are becoming a trend for the business world to be involved in environmental conservation. However, few studies have examined its effect on corporate image, especially among young people in developing countries. This study provides an overview of the relationship between green products and advertising on green brand image in young consumers' perspectives. A quantitative approach uses in this study to 100 samples of young consumers. Theoretical and practical support can contribute to this research in expanding the use and campaign of green products.

Keywords: *Green Products, Green Advertising, Green Brand Image, Young Consumers*

1. INTRODUCTION

The interaction between humans and their physical environment has been extensively studied, mainly related to global environmental pollution as a health problem for the international community with various underlying aspects [1]. These environmental sustainability trends, leading to consumer demands and behaviour changes, such as buying green products[2].

Green products are made from environmentally safe, recyclable, and less packaging [3]. In some developing countries, consumers are showing positive behaviour towards purchasing green products, and are also spreading in developing countries due to increased knowledge about environmental protection [2].

The report results on 3,631 consumers in Indonesia showed a similar trend; as many as 62.59 percent of consumers are willing to buy green products. The main factor in purchasing green products is the desire to participate in preserving the earth. Other factors include satisfaction with the use of green products, a good and positive image if buying green products, spontaneous purchases in supermarkets, and the coincidental factor of brands/companies that are favoured to have green products [4].

There is much previous research support that examines the buying behaviour of green products [2], [5]–[12]. However, studies that have been conducted on green products in developing countries, particularly in young consumers, are still limited [12]. In contrast, awareness for environmental care is more remarkable in young consumers [13]. The context of developing countries is important because a large part of the study of consumer behaviour towards green products comes from the West. The situational context influences the consumption decisions of green products [7].

Interestingly, it is not always the company's efforts to create green products, and disseminate information on the importance of environmental concern through advertisements delivered, can be followed up in the form of product buying behaviour by consumers [5], [7], [10]. Nevertheless, consumers positively perceive brands/companies that care about the environment [5]. This perception creates a green brand image for the company. Green brand image is the perception of a brand in the minds of consumers and is related to commitment to the environment and environmental concerns of a product or service [14].

Some research supports a positive association of how green products and advertisements can influence green brand image for the company [15], [16], [17]. The study helped to build two hypotheses in this study:

H1: Green products are positively associated with the green brand image by young consumers.

H2: Green advertising is positively associated with the green brand image by young consumers.

H3: Green products and advertising simultaneously are positively associated with the green brand image by young consumers.

Based on this background, the study offers empirical insights into green product buying behaviour among young consumers in viewing green products and advertisements on green brand images. The findings in this study contribute to the literature on how young consumers view the image of green products. The findings could allow organizations to target their marketing efforts to attract young consumers as the most prominent target consumers in developing countries such as Indonesia.

2. METHOD

This research is a type of explanatory research with a quantitative approach. 100 Starbucks consumer respondents in Bandar Lampung City, Lampung, Indonesia, as a sample of brands/companies focused on green products. The sample determines by accident sampling. The spread of questionnaires is done online through a google form, using WhatsApp and Instagram media applications. The Likert scale is using to measure a consumer's assessment of a statement, ranging from strongly disagreeing (1), disagreeing (2), simply agreeing (3), agreeing (4), and strongly agreeing (5).

Green products in this study measured in three natural indicators, namely composition of contents, packaging, and product perception [18]. Some statement items represent content composition indicators on green product variables, i.e., "products do not produce waste harmful to the environment," or on packaging indicators such as "recyclable product packaging." The item "trust that the products offered can minimize the impact of plastic waste" becomes one of the items in the product perception indicator.

While green advertising is measuring in two indicators: advertising and messaging [19]. One of the statement items submitted in the advertising indicator is "the company conveys information through advertising that its products are green products." Item "company provides information on the importance of maintaining the environment" as one of the statement items in the message indicator.

In the green brand image, variables indicators are the maker's image (corporate image) depicted in the example item statement "I see companies participating in reducing plastic waste." Then, the user image, with example item statement "product purchases as a form of concern for the environment." While the item "company products are safe for the environment" is one of the statements representing product image indicators [20].

Data analysis performed in several stages: descriptive analysis (gender, age, education, income per month, and consumer knowledge of the company's commitment in support of environmental sustainability, as well as the distribution of respondents' answers to variables), classical assumption tests (normality, heteroskedasticity, multicollinearity, and autocorrelation), and linear regression analysis using SPSS version 16.0 for windows.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Descriptive Analysis

Based on the results of descriptive analysis, 68.50% of respondents were dominated by women, with the most significant age of 21-27 years (85.4%). The last end of education is dominated by senior high school (74.6%), with 43.8% of the most average income being Rp 500,000 - Rp 1,000,000 per month. 96.2% of respondents already know that the company has used green products and campaigns for the use of tumblers to reduce the use of single-use plastic containers.

Meanwhile, the distribution of respondents' answers on the green product variable showed an average value of 4.12 from the highest answer assessment scale of 5. The items above average are consumer knowledge that products use green raw materials, the availability of information warning the use of disposable packaging products, and the perception that the product uses green packaging and minimizing the use of plastic waste. At the same time, the item that obtains the lowest assessment is consumer knowledge of waste products that harm the environment.

The green advertising variable shows an average valuation of 4.13 from the highest answer assessment scale of 5. The highest item is in the message indicator that contains information about the importance of maintaining the environment. In comparison, the items with the lowest rating are consumer knowledge about green product lifecycle information conducted on social media by companies.

The green brand image variable shows an average rating of 4.04 from the highest answer assessment scale of 5. The item with the highest rating lies in the indicator of the user's image, the purchase of the company's products to meets the lifestyle. An item with below-average ratings is also found in indicators of user image, deals with the favourite products, and the statement that consumers buy products because they care about the environment.

3.2. Classic Assumption Test

3.2.1 Normality Test

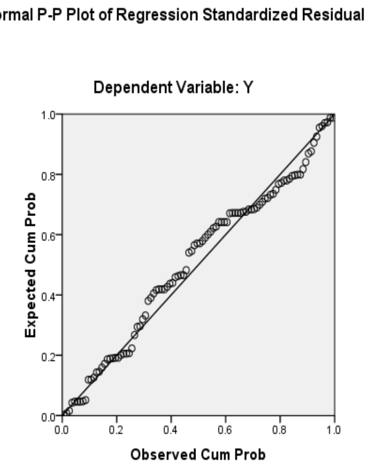

Fig. 1 Normality Test Results

Based on normal p-plot regression standardized residual in figure 1, the variables tested are normal distribution because the dot lines follow diagonal lines. It also showed that the spread of these study questionnaires had been distributed normally and represented several parties (sub-populations). Thus, the residuals in this study have fulfilled the assumption of normality.

3.2.2. Heteroskedasticity Test

Based on figure 2, the pattern of data dissemination in the form of points on scatterplot does not form a pattern of setting a particular flow, concluded that there is no heteroskedasticity. Thus, the classical test of heteroskedasticity in this model is fulfilled. This test is conducted to determine the deviation from the requirements of classical assumptions in multiple linear regression wherein the regression model must be met the condition of the absence of heteroscedasticity.

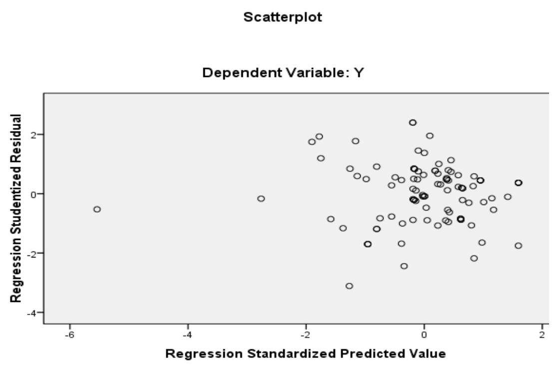

Fig. 2 Heteroskedasticity Test Results

3.2.3. Multicollinearity Test

The results of the multicollinearity test in table 1, show that the entire free variable has a Variances Inflation Factor (VIF) value of < 10 and a tolerance value of > 0.10. So, it can be concluded in this study there is no multicollinearity, which means there is no correlation between free variables or independent variables, so as not to interfere with the relationship between free and predicate variables.

Table 1. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance	VIF
Green Product	0,474	2.111
Green Advertising	0,474	2.111

3.2.4. Autocorrelation Test

Durbin Watson value of 1,873, comparison using significance value 5%, sample number 100 (n) and the number of independent variables 2 (k = 2), then in Durbin Watson table will be obtained dU value of 1.7152 and dL of 1.6337. So that dL (1.7152) < d (1.873) > dU (1.6337), it can be concluded that the results of the autocorrelation test in this study did not occur autocorrelation

Table 2. Autocorrelation Test Results

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.790[a]	0.624	0.617	2.87826	1.873

a. Predictors: (Constant), green product, and green advertising

b. Dependent Variable: green brand image

3.3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 3. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Calculations

Type	B	Sig
Constant	1.825	0.396
Green Product	0.718	0.000
Green Advertising	0.658	0.001

Based on table 3, the regression equation is:

$$Y = 1.825 + 0.718\ X1 + 0.658\ X2 + e$$

The regression equation in this study has a constant of 1.825, which indicates that if the independent variable green product (X1) and green advertising (X2) has a value of 0, then the value of the dependent variable, i.e., green brand image (Y) is 1.825. The linear regression coefficient doubles the green product variable (X1) is 0.718, while the green advertising variable (X2) is 0.658. Thus, with every increase in the value of 1 of the green product variable, the green brand image will increase by 0,718. So did the green advertising variable value increase; the green brand image will increase by 0.658, assuming other variables considered constant or fixed.

3.4. Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis testing in this study used partial testing, consisting of the t-test, and simultaneous testing with the F test.

Table 4. T-Test Results

Variable	t-count	t-table	Sig	Information
Green Product (X_1)	6,012	1,98447	0,000	H_1 accepted, Ho rejected
Green Advertising (X_2)	3,335	1,98447	0,001	H_2 accepted, Ho rejected

Table 4 shows that the green product t-count value is 6.012, and t-table is 1.98447, which means t-count > t-table, and significant by 0.000 or have a < value of 0.05. Thus, partially the green product variable has a significant influence on the green brand image. Similarly, the variable green advertising has a value of t-calculated (3.335) > t-table (1.98447), with a significant r 0.001 or has a value of < 0.05, so there is a significant influence on green advertising of green brand image.

Table 5. F-Test Results

Variable	F-count	F-table	Sig	Information
Green Product (X_1) and Green Advertising (X_2) to Green Brand Image (Y)	80.592	3.94	0,000	H_3 accepted, Ho rejected

Table 5 shows that value F-count (80,592) > the F-table (3.94), with a significance of 0.000 or having a value of < 0.05. Thus, there is a simultaneous influence between green product variables and green advertising on green brand image.

3.5. Coefficient of Determination

Table 6. Coefficient Values of Determination

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.790[a]	.624	.617	2.87826

a. Predictors: (Constant), Green Products and Green Advertising

b. Dependent Variable:

Green Brand Image

Based on the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) in table 6, it shows that the influence of independent variables, consisting of green products and green advertising is 0.624 or 62.4%. Thus, 62.4% of green brand image variations were influenced by both independent variables in this study. The rest can be said to be influenced by other variables that were not studied in this study. While the R-value obtained in this study was 0.790, this correlation value based on the R-value interpretation table is intense relationship levels.

3.6. Discussion

The hypothesis test results show that both green products and advertising were positively associated with a green brand image by young consumers, both partially and simultaneously. That result is in line with the results of previous studies on the interrelationship of the three variables [15]–[17].

In green product variables, young consumers especially give a high assessment of the packaging and perception of green products. Green packaging is environmentally oriented packaging, which is not made of plastic materials and can be recycled [17]. In line with the category of green products, which consist of products that are safe to consume and do not produce pollution, efficient in energy use, recyclable, and the use of environmentally oriented production process technology [21].

In addition to packaging, descriptively, young consumers also give a high assessment of the perception of green products. This positive perception illustrates young consumers' awareness of green products. Consumers' perception of the environment will provide the most significant insight into consumer awareness of the environment [5]. The assessment exerts an influence on the image of green brands/companies in the minds of young consumers.

Support is also provided to campaigns for green advertising by the company. Green advertising refers to product promotion messages that support consumers to care about the environment [17]. Descriptively, young consumers rate the green brand image consistent with an invitation to environmental care through delivered advertising and information that the company's products are eco-friendly. That is in line with the high assessment of young consumers on the indicator of maker image and product image on variable green brand image.

However, it is interesting that in young consumers, green brand image has the highest rating on the user's image, especially concerning lifestyle fulfilment. Young consumers feel that product purchases are not consistently interpreted as an environmental concern or penchant for the product. It can be attributed to the motives of young consumers in building perceptions and attitudes towards leading brands, as well as consuming food and beverages, as a form of entertainment and self-expression, social networking, and prestige [22].

It shows that the positive attitude of consumers towards the environment does not necessarily mean the decision to buy green products unless this attitude is supported by a strong personal commitment to the environment [7]. However, in general, the findings in this study show the linkage of green brand image in the minds of young consumers with how companies are consistent in producing green products and campaigning for environmental concerns through advertising.

4. CONCLUSION

This study provides empirical support to the interconnectedness of green products and advertising on the formation of green brand image in young consumers in developing countries. Further study development is needed by associating green brand images with the actual behaviour of young consumers purchases on the consumption of green products. Practically, this study supports companies in educating young consumers about environmental concerns and the importance of using green products in promotional activities carried out. Celebrity effects can be used to campaign for green products in young consumers to encourage consumer attitudes on the 'beneficial' behaviour of green product consumption.

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ATLANTIS PRESS
Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

The Using of E-Office in Efforts to Achieve Company Performance with Excellent Performance Model

Hani Damayanti Aprilia[1,*] Damayanti[2,]

[1] *Business Administration Department, University of Lampung*
[2] *Office Administration Department, University of Lampung*

[*]*Corresponding author. Email: hani.damayanti@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
The development of the times and technology demands the creation of a system that can improve company performance. One system that is believed to be able to improve company performance is the use of e-office. With e-office, companies can achieve optimal performance. Achieving optimal company performance with the Excellent Performance Model (MKE) is the focus of various companies today. This study aims to identify, describe, and analyze the use of e-office in improving company performance. The method used in this research is descriptive research type, using a qualitative approach—data collection techniques with interviews and literature study. Technical data analysis uses interactive model data analysis with triangulation for data validity. The results show that e-office is able to provide convenience for companies in the administration of work to create a paperless office. The company's support for the enormous e-office, combined with the company's human capital, is an added value for the company. for achieving excellent performance.

Keywords: *e-office, company performance, excellent performance model*

1. INTRODUCTION

Achievement of performance with the Excellent Performance Model (MKE) is the focus of various companies today, because MKE can help each company to improve its performance, both individual performance, process performance and result performance. MKE is a guide for companies to achieve excellent performance. MKE is applying an effective management tool by integrating managerial processes and achieving business results [1].

Achievement of performance with MKE focuses on human capital. Matthewman & Matignon define human capital as the accumulation of knowledge, skills, experience and other relevant workforce attributes within an organization's workforce and drive productivity, performance and achievement of strategic goals. Companies that prioritize human capital as an investment and not as a cost are likely to achieve excellent performance [1]. Nowadays more and more companies are interested in using invisible assets and human capital as a way to gain an advantage over competitors (Noe) [1].

One of the companies that focuses on achieving excellent performance is Life Insurance Company X. Life Insurance Company X shows strong business performance outpacing the growth of the life insurance industry in Indonesia. Based on the ranking conducted by Investor magazine every year, since 2009 Life Insurance Company X has had the best performance among other life insurance companies [2].

The low level of financial literacy has become a major challenge for companies, which is reflected in the low penetration of life insurance, where only about 4% of the total population in Indonesia are individual life insurance policyholders. So to answer this challenge, the company focuses on developing the quality and quantity of life insurance marketers in Indonesia [2].

The success of the excellent performance of Life Insurance Company X is supported by the high performance of individual marketers owned by the company in acquiring customers, which is reflected in the size of the overall net premium collected by the company. Life Insurance Company X is one of the insurance companies that boosts premium income with the power of agency distribution (marketers). The distribution agency becomes the power of the distribution engine that works amazingly [3].

The development of marketers' ability, professionalism, and quality is very necessary, because when compared to other business sectors, insurance companies are unique when viewed from the products offered. Where the products offered are not real products that can be enjoyed today, but rather to prepare for the future, be it protection (protection) or investment. It will be easier to offer products that can be enjoyed today and are tangible, compared to offering products that are just like a dream and are felt to be less needed because the awareness of insurance among the Indonesian people is still very low. So that the main thing in responding to this challenge is the development of the ability, professionalism, quality and quantity of marketers.

From the results of company document searches in 2021, the development of marketers' ability, professionalism, and quality is a high priority and a key strategy for the company's growth. The development of marketers is not fully managed by the company, but by the Independent Marketing Office (KPM) or agency. A manager leads each Independent Marketing Office (KPM) or agency. This manager has the task to be able to develop the ability, professionalism and quality of marketers based on the goals to be achieved by the company.

KPM or agency are given the flexibility to expand the scope of marketers outside the area of their respective operational offices. So that in one area there may be several different agencies. Although the company's support and the outline of a marketing force development program have been established and become the guideline for all managers in developing competent marketers, not all agencies have the same level of success. Agency that is successful in developing marketers' ability, professionalism, and quality will produce many SUM (Senior Unit Manager) and UM (Unit Manager).

The development of the times and technology forces every individual to be smart at work. One of them is by utilizing technology in completing the work. The marketers at Life Insurance Company X are no exception. Customers spread across various regions will be difficult to reach if the marketers still work manually. Marketers are required to work by utilizing technology to create good relationships with companies and customers through a system called electronic office. Electronic Office (e-office) is a system related to administration that virtually centralizes the components of an organization, where data, information and communication are created through telecommunications media (Arief) [4]

The use of technology in the work activities of marketers, of course, demands new responsibilities. Marketers are also required to continue improving their knowledge and skills, in accessing information and disseminating information through applications provided by the company [5]. Advances in technology have brought great changes to an organization or company. So that every company is required to be able to have various applications whose purpose is to make it easier for employees to complete their work [6]

2. METHOD

The method used in this study is a descriptive type of research with a qualitative approach to produce a description in the form of written or spoken words of the people and observed behavior [7]. The object of research is a life insurance company with a research focus, namely the using of e-office to achieve company performance with an excellent performance model. Collecting data by interview and literature study, analyzed by interactive model and tested the validity of the data using triangulation technique [8].

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

3.1. E-Office to Achieve Corporate Performance

The development of the times and technology forces every individual to be competent at work. One of them is by utilizing technology in completing work. The marketers at Life Insurance Company X are no exception. Customers spread across various regions will be difficult to reach if the marketers still work manually. Interviews with SUM stated that marketers are required to work by utilizing technology to create good relationships with companies and customers through a system called electronic office (E-Office) [4].

E-office implemented in a company will certainly help employees in completing their office tasks. The use of e-office will also facilitate company leaders. Because with the e-office, evaluation and completion of reports can be done quickly based on data that has been recorded and is in the e-office system. So, there is no need to bother collecting physical reports and creating a paperless office. The report can be downloaded in its entirety to see if the job is done well or not. This report can then be used to assess employee performance [9].

The availability and use of modern office equipment will greatly affect employees' activities and performance in an organization or company. The availability of various applications provided by the company to support the work of its employees will have a positive impact in the form of good performance and increased work productivity. In addition, the availability of various applications will certainly ease the work of marketers. Time will also be shorter in completing various tasks. The availability of various applications that support work must be balanced by the knowledge and skills of employees to be able to use the various applications available. Therefore, the effectiveness of the functions of the application depends on the knowledge, skills, and expertise, possessed by each employee [9].

From the results of interviews and company document searches in 2021, the support provided by the company for the use of E-office in the company includes:

1) **PRUaccess**, is a web-based application specifically made to meet the needs of Policy Holder customers. PRUaccess can provide policy data information whenever customers need it. PRUaccess can be accessed 24 hours per day and seven days a week, or in other words, can be accessed every day. Through PRUaccess, policyholder customers can monitor the status and benefits of the policy more closely. Although PRUaccess is an application that is intended for customers and not for marketers, marketers must master and be able to operate the PRUaccess application and provide tutorials on how to use the PRUaccess application to customers. PRUaccess can be accessed either through computers, laptops, or mobile phones via PRUaccess mobile.

   With PRUaccess, marketers have many advantages. Marketers can save time, effort, and money to visit or fulfill policyholder customer calls when they need information regarding their insurance policies. In addition to monitoring policy developments, policyholder customers can also print-electronic policies through the PRUaccess application. In addition, with PRUaccess, savings can be made in printing physical documents as reports to customers. With PRUaccess, policyholder customers can immediately see the progress and reports of their insurance funds. In addition, policyholder customers can also access letters sent by the company through the My Letter and Statement facility.
   Letters available on the My Letter and Statement facility include:

   1. Transaction Statement.
   2. Failed Debit/Dishonor Credit Card, if there is a debit failure for customers who use the Autodebit premium payment method.

   Customers who have used Pruaccess can have an electronic policy. is an agreement in electronic form, which includes Policy Summary, Life Insurance Request Letter (SPAJ) that has been approved by the company, tables, calculation formulas, general policy provisions, special provisions and other provisions (if any) along with any additional or its amendments that contain the terms and conditions of the life insurance agreement between the company and the policyholder.

   The Electronic Policy is available for PRUlink assurance account and PRUlink sharia assurance account owners and can be accessed through PRUaccess. If we have difficulty accessing the Electronic Policy, we can contact the Marketing Personnel or the Customer Line.

   Apart from the internet, PRUaccess can also be accessed via PRUaccess Mobile. PRUaccess Mobile is a mini version or mobile version of PRUaccess that can be accessed via mobile phones. PRUaccess Mobile contains features that are frequently accessed from PRUaccess, such as policy information, proposal information, and the value of the policy.

   The menus available in PRUaccess Mobile include:

1. Proposal Information, including:
   a) Proposal Status
   b) Amount of Premium
   c) Basic and Additional Insurance Information
   d) Types of Funds and Investments
   e) Primary and Additional Insured Information

2. Policy Information, including:
   a) Unit Balance, Unit Value and Type of Investment Fund
   b) Amount and Maturity of Premium
   c) Policy Status, Active or Inactive
   d) Top-up Transactions and Withdrawals
   e) Claim Submission Status

3. e-Transactions, including:
   a) Top-up
   b) Switching & Redirection
   c) Continue Premium Payment
   d) My Supporting Document
   e) Transaction History

2) **Sales Force Automation** (SFA), is a web-based application that is useful for facilitating communication and information from every

marketer. SFA is a weapon for marketers in marketing their insurance products. By using SFA, marketers can download proposals for prospective customers, access customer data, and even marketers can check the amount of commission they earn. Thus, marketers become more productive because marketers can see their performance through earning commissions. With SFA, marketers can save time, money and effort. SFA makes the work of marketers easier, because marketers do not need to carry many physical documents related to customers or customer policies. SFA is accessible both on desktop and on mobile.

3) **PRUsales Academy** is a facility provided by the company that is useful for marketers as a place to learn and practice. On March 18, 2013, the company opened PRUsales Academy in Kasablanka, Jakarta, a training and development center for marketers from agency and partnership distribution channels. Supported by certified trainers, PRUsales Academy has an integrated management system using the latest technology and information systems. PRUsales Academy is expected to increase the number of qualified marketers, because PRUsales Academy provides e-learning and e-exam facilities that enable marketers to obtain certificates from the Indonesian Life Insurance Association (AAJI) quickly and in large numbers.

Thus, it can be concluded that the e-office used is very complete. Apart from being intended for marketers to complete their work, e-office can also be used by marketers to establish communication with customers. Utilization of e-office for marketers is not only to achieve job targets, but can also be used to assess their performance.

By using an application provided by the company, working hours are shortened. The market reach of marketers has also become wider. The world is getting smaller because marketers don't have to meet face-to-face with potential customers or their customers. Everything can be done virtually [10].

Even though the company has implemented e-office, it does not mean that all company activities have become more effective and efficient. There are several obstacles faced by the company in the use of e-office in the company. This constraint comes from the behavior of employees. This condition is related to work culture and individual motivation. Work culture and individual motivation are components of human capital [11]. That is, even though the company provides work facilities, if the employee's motivation is problematic, of course it will also have problems with its performance. If individual performance is not achieved, then the company's performance will also be difficult to achieve.

a. Work Culture

The company's work culture is greatly influenced by the organizational atmosphere within the company. The figure of a leader who can foster his fostered marketers strongly supports the creation of a comfortable organizational atmosphere, to create a harmonious relationship between marketers, leaders and marketers. With a conducive organizational atmosphere, marketers can work optimally. The results of the interview with AUM explained that marketers will remain enthusiastic even though they face problems in the field if the leader pays attention and is responsive to the problems faced by marketers. In addition, activities outside of work activities will also provide a comfortable atmosphere at work.

Interviews with UM and marketers explained that an arisan is held every month where marketers can bring all family members to the arisan event. Not only social gathering activities that make marketers comfortable, but also during the event an assessment is made for the best marketers by the leader. The best marketers will get a reward from the leader. The reward can be in the form of cash or Smartphone. This reward does not come from the company but is an initiative of the leader to spur the enthusiasm of marketers to get as many customers as possible. This reward is not only a motivation, or comfort for marketers in doing their jobs but also makes marketers feel very appreciated. This award has a huge influence on marketers' performance. Being given a reward outside of the commissions and bonuses that the company has given will make marketers work harder and more responsible for their work.

b. Individual Motivation

From the results of interviews with Senior Unit Managers, Unit Managers, Associate Unit Managers, and Marketers, the motivations for individuals within marketers include commissions, bonuses, training at home and abroad, trips to foreign countries, and support leaders. Marketers will not achieve higher performance than before if there is no motivation to do their work. One of the motivations to become a marketer for insurance products is compensation in commissions, bonuses, international training, and travel abroad. The statement indicates this by SUM in interviews, ME, and marketers. Company awards for the achievements of marketers such as commissions, bonuses, training at home and abroad, trips to foreign countries can motivate marketers to improve and improve their performance to become professional marketers.

From the interviews, it is also known that the motivation that underlies the marketers is external motivation, namely motivation that is built on internal motivation and is within the company so that it is very dependent on the assumptions and techniques used by managers in motivating their subordinates [12]. These motivations include commissions & bonuses, awards and career paths [13].

In addition to commissions, bonuses, international trainings, and overseas travel, another thing that motivates marketers is the support from the leader. This is based on the results of interviews with UM and AUM that a leader who supports his fostered marketing staff will greatly motivate his marketing staff to obtain closing customers. Leaders who are attentive and responsive to the problems faced by marketers in the field will also gain more experience and knowledge.

In a company, motivation becomes a very complex issue. This is influenced by the needs and desires of each different person. These differences include differences in biological, psychological, and learning experiences that differ from person to person. Leaders in a company must be able to understand this condition, because motivation is one of the factors for the smooth running of a company in achieving its goals.

Motivation in a person, there are those that come from within himself, but there are also those that come from outside himself. Motivation that comes from within a person is called internal motivation. Meanwhile, what comes from outside is called external motivation. Both, both internal motivation and external motivation must be appropriately managed by company leaders to motivate their subordinates.

Leaders can take advantage of external motivation in both positive and negative terms. Practice positive motivation by rewarding employees for good work. Negative motivation practice by giving punishment if the implementation and work result is bad. Both of these motivations can be used by company leaders to encourage employees. This is very important to do, because previous research has proven that positive motivation, both internal and external, really helps companies improve employee performance [14][15][16][17]. The positive influence of motivation on performance, illustrates that motivation becomes a supporting factor if the organization or company wants to improve the performance of its employees [18]. Without support from leaders, individual motivation will be difficult to support employee performance improvement [19].

3.2. Company Performance Achievement using the Excellent Performance Model

Company activities that show company performance related to the Excellent Performance Model, namely [1][20]:

a) Leadership that is actualized by the presence of leaders at the UM, SUM and AM levels in agency offices.
b) Strategic planning carried out by the head office.
c) Focus on customers and the market which is actualized on services for customers and a wide range of products that are tailored to customer needs and keep up with the times.
d) Process management. SUM explained in the interview that the process becomes very important even though the results are equally important. Maximum results require a series of processes that are not easy, especially in a customer closing process for life insurance products. Marketers must have a strong mentality, never give up and have more patience in order to successfully close, because not all Indonesians realize the importance of life insurance. This low awareness of the community causes marketers to be often rejected, ignored, and received unfavorably, at this time the process works.
e) Business results. The results of this business include the results obtained which are recorded in the company's premium income and a large number of awards received.

MKE is built on corresponding values and performance. The Excellent Performance Model emphasizes practices to create a workplace that can produce excellent performance and develop employees so that they and the company can adapt to the changing business environment. So that individual performance will be obtained which will ultimately create company performance. These values include [1][20]:

1. Visionary leadership;
2. Customer-driven excellece;
3. Organizational and personal learning;
4. Valuing employees and partnership;
5. Agility;
6. Focus on the future;
7. Managing for innovation;
8. Management by fact;
9. Social responsibility;
10. Focus on results and creating value;
11. System perspective;

4. CONCLUSION

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that e-office is able to provide convenience for marketers and companies both in work administration, customer relations, and creating a paperless office. The company's support for the enormous e-office, combined with the company's human capital, is an added value for the company. Therefore, the use of e-office for achieving excellent performance is the right choice for the company.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Hani Damayanti Aprilia: Conceptualization, Writing original drafts, Reviewing and Editing manuscripts, Collecting secondary data, Interviews, Data analysis, Visualization of research results. Damayanti: Interview, Data analysis, Review.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Lampung University, for funding this research through the 2021 DIPA FISIP UNILA.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

The Danger of Environmental Damage from Disposable Mask Waste During the Covid 19 Pandemic
Study of Student Habits in Using a Mask and Alternative Solution

Vina Karmilasari[1,*] Devi Sutrisno Putri [2] Dodi Faedlulloh [3] Risandi Koswara [4]

[1,3,4] *Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia.*
[2] *Civic Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: vina.karmilasari@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
Abstract: The covid-19 outbreak has changed the structure of people's lifestyles. The obligation of health by wearing a mask is an obligation for everyone in every activity to protect themselves and others from the threat of covid-19 transmission. Changes in people's lifestyles by using masks turned out to cause new problems in the form of environmental threats from the waste of using disposable masks. The lack of understanding and awareness of how to manage the waste of used mask and environmental threats from mismanagement are interesting things to study. The findings in this study will provide basic knowledge about the contextual conditions of community behavior, especially students in using masks and the problems that arise from improper management. Based on these contextual conditions, this research is expected to help develop policies for waste control and management, especially among students and alternative solutions that are innovative in overcoming these problems.

Keywords: *disposable mask, mask waste, student habits*

1. INTRODUCTION

The covid-19 outbreak has changed the structure of people's lifestyles. The obligation to follow health protocols by wearing a face mask is a must for anyone in every activity to protect themselves and others from the threat of covid-19 transmission. A scientific report released by the United States, Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2020 recommends that everyone continues to wear a mask to block off virus-laden particles that may be emitted by an infected person.

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) initially only required masks for sick people, but around April 2021 the CDC issued guidelines on how to increase the effectiveness of the use of masks that can be applied by the public. Consistent use of masks in a good and right way and wearing a double mask, namely using a medical mask first and then being coated with a cloth mask has proven to be more effective in increasing the effectiveness of masks to protect ourselves from covid-19. [1]

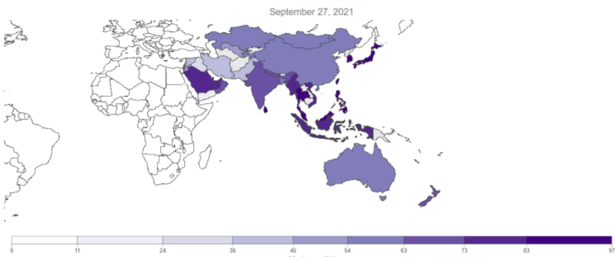

Figure 1. Percentage of Mask Usage [2]

The use of double masks not only increases the number of layers but also increases the tightness or firmness of the mask, but also makes the mask more suitable (fit) to the contours of our face. Research shows that using a mask in this way is able to filter out cough particles released by a person up to 85.4%. The use of medical masks can filter particles up to 56.1% while cloth masks filter particles by 51.4%.

The extensive use of face masks during the pandemic generated millions of tonnes of waste in a short period of time [3]. A study by the University of Southern Denmark estimates that 129 billion masks are thrown away every month. The Oceans Asia (2020) report, entitled "covid-19 Facemasks & Marine Plastic Pollution", said it was estimated that in 2020 around 1.56 billion face masks ended up in the ocean. This amount is equivalent to 4,689 to 6,240 metric tons of pollution in the ocean.

Based on data compiled by LIPI (2021), the amount of hazardous and toxic waste (B3) in Indonesia, namely masks and personal protective equipment (PPE) during March to September 2020 reached 1,662.75 tons. The Lampung Provincial Environment Agency recorded that the covid-19 medical waste from March to May 2020 in Lampung reached 1.3 tons. [4]. The phenomenon of increasing the quantity of medical waste, especially masks, cannot be avoided. The lack of education to the public and the absence of governance for handling covid-19 medical waste in the household are factors causing the increase in the generation of medical mask waste in the residential environment.

Students have an important role in the campus area and in the surrounding community. Students are expected to be able to contribute their knowledge to the surrounding community. Because the community itself has a paradigm that students are a reflection of society in the future who have more educational values and are knowledgeable.

As human learners and part of society, students have a vital and comprehensive role so that the experts are grouped into three main functions, namely: agent of change, social control and iron stock. With this function, of course, it is inevitable that students have a big role to play in order to make the nation change for the better.

In the context of discussing the danger of environmental damage from disposable mask waste during the covid-19 pandemic, before moving on to the role of students, the portrait of students' understanding and behavior in managing the waste of the remaining masks is an interesting thing to study.

The findings in this study will provide basic knowledge about the contextual conditions of community behavior, especially students in using masks and the problems that arise from improper management and also solutions to overcome the danger of environmental damage from disposable mask waste during the covid-19 pandemic by students.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted through an online survey and literature study. An online survey was conducted to respondents, namely students from several campuses in Lampung Province. The survey was conducted on 233 respondents in the span of one month. In the survey, the questions focused on the parameters: a) the habit of using masks; b) the type of mask used; c) duration of wearing masks in a day; d) the number of masks used in one week; e) the habit of disposing of mask waste; and f) understanding of how to dispose of mask waste. This survey aims to obtain information from students' habits in using masks so that researchers can identify the impact of these habits.

Then, the researcher also conducted a literature study according to the topic through scientific literature, online journals, policy reports, and various trusted online sources. Data collection is concentrated in the following categories: a) appeals for the benefits of using masks during the covid-19 pandemic; b) government policy on the use of masks; c) people's behavior in using masks during the covid-19 pandemic; d) medical waste during the covid-19 pandemic; e) public understanding of how to manage mask waste; and f) sustainability solutions to overcome the problem of mask waste.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Survey Result

The pandemic conditions also increased the amount of medical waste such as masks, gloves, and other medical equipment. To get accurate information regarding the problem of mask waste during the COVID-19 pandemic, the researchers first took pictures of the habitual pattern of using masks through a survey of respondents. Respondents in this study amounted to 295 people with a percentage of 79.6% women and 30.4% men. Respondents are students from various campuses in Lampung Province.

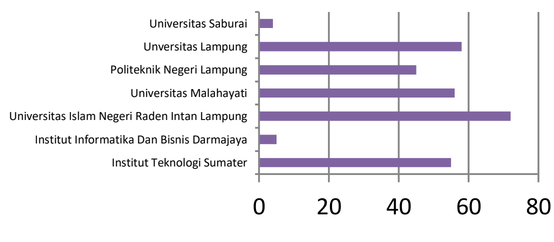

Figure 2. The Respondents College (Processed by Researchers, 2021)

From the survey conducted, it is known that 91.6% of respondents use masks during their activities outside the home. Of this number, it is known that 74.1% chose to follow the advice issued by the WHO and the government, namely to use double masks, medical masks and cloth masks at the same time. The remaining 25.9% stated that they only used one mask.

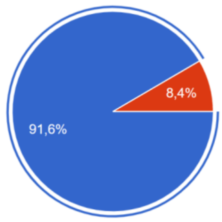

Figure 3. The Percentage of Masks Usage during Activities Outside the Home (Processed by Researchers, 2021)

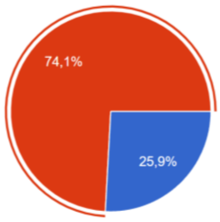

Figure 4. Percentage of Double Mask Usage (Processed by Researchers, 2021

There are many types of masks circulating in the community and they vary with different levels of effectiveness. Based on the survey results, most of the respondents 67.20% chose to use a 3 Ply Surgical Mask type mask. The mask with the highest level of effectiveness of N95 ranks second with a percentage of 11.80% used by respondents. Cloth-type masks are also still quite in demand by 10.30% of respondents.

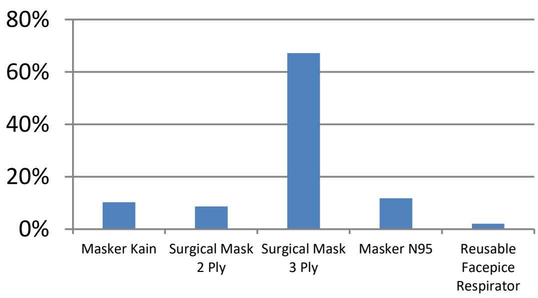

Figure 5. Types of Masks Used by Respondents (Processed by Researchers, 2021)

To be able to see the average amount of waste from masks produced during the COVID-19 pandemic, the researchers also surveyed the number and duration of masks used by respondents in a day. Figure 03 shows that most of the respondents use masks within a period of 0-4 hours and 4-8 hours per day. From the duration of use, the average amount of waste generated by respondents per day is 1 to 2 masks.

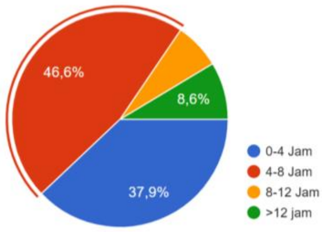

Figure 6. Long of Masks Usage per Day Home (Processed by Researchers, 2021)

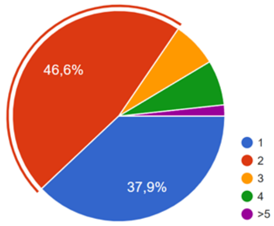

Figure 7. Amount of Mask Usage per Day Home (Processed by Researchers, 2021)

The government continues to encourage and socialize how to manage mask waste, especially disposable masks that are used, so that they remain safe and do not cause new problems. The survey results show that 56.9% of respondents are aware of the benefits, the remaining 43.1% are not yet.

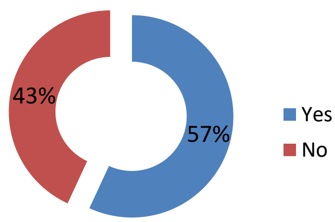

Figure 8. Understanding of the Appeal to Manage Mask Waste (Processed by Researchers, 2021)

Based on the survey, actually 77.5% of respondents realized that the use of disposable masks can cause environmental damage and damage the ecosystem. This awareness is in line with the respondent's understanding of the risk of spreading the virus in the community through indiscriminate disposal of disposable mask waste. However, this awareness is quite contradictory to the habitual behavior of disposing of respondents' waste.

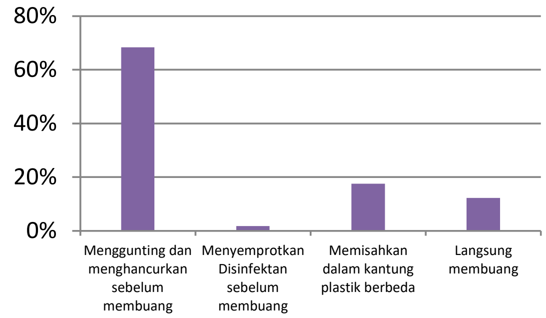

Figure 9. Behavior of Disposing Mask Waste (Processed by Researchers, 2021)

Referring to the survey results, it can be seen that the habits of respondents in managing mask waste are still quite varied, there are still 12.30% of respondents who are indifferent by disposing of mask waste directly.

3.2. Environmental Damage Impacts from Disposable Mask

The dynamics of the covid-19 situation in Indonesia are still fluctuating and tend to continue to increase. The government has changed the paradigm of handling the covid-19 infectious disease from a curative and rehabilitative way to a public health approach that is preventive and promotive. Implementation prevention measures are carried out by socializing 3M behaviors (wearing masks, keeping distance and avoiding crowds, washing hands with soap and running water).

The call to use masks at the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic had triggered a shortage of medical masks because people flocked to buy medical masks. The price of medical masks became unreasonable, so the government issued a recommendation regarding the use of three-layer cloth masks for the general public. Cloth masks are not as effective as N95 masks or medical masks in warding off the Corona Virus. Cloth masks are only able to ward off viruses as much as 70% and must be washed immediately after use within 4 hours.

The soaring demand for masks in 2020 prompted the massive production of single-use masks. This increase occurred in line with the advice issued by the WHO to use masks during activities. China responded to this condition by producing masks on a large scale. In April 2020 the country reported that the daily production of single-use masks reached 450 million masks. 52 billion disposable face masks produced by 2020 (including N95 respirators and surgical masks). An estimated 1.6 billion of these masks end up in the oceans. This amount is equivalent to about 5,500 tons of plastic pollution [5].

Medical masks or disposable masks are mainly made of polypropylene, aka a type of plastic. Besides being practical, this three-layer mask is the choice of many people because it has a bacterial filter and has a better ability to pass air. Disposable masks can take up to 450 years to decompose. The length of time it takes to decompose is a concern for various parties if not managed properly.

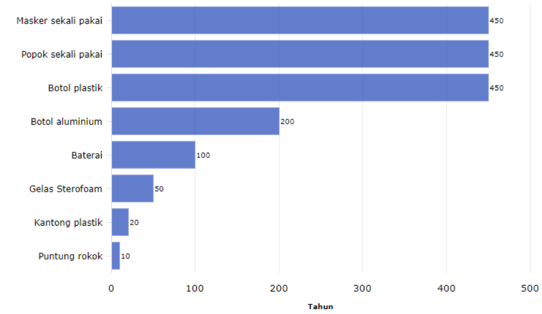

Figure 10. Time for Garbage to Decompose

Mask waste that are still intact roam the environment because they are not handled properly. This mask waste can be carried into rivers and seas and cause water pollution. In Mediterranean waters these disposable masks even float like jellyfish. Waste of used masks can also ensnare animals, even causing death for them. There are also cases where animals think that the used masks are food. If they don't die from choking, the masks that escape will fill their stomachs, reduce food intake, cause the animal to starve, and eventually die [6].

Figure 11. Source [7]

The survey conducted by the covid-19 Task Force for the period 27 September-3 October 2021 showed that the level of public compliance in wearing masks was quite high. The high level of community compliance in wearing masks shows a positive thing. However, the use of disposable masks raises concerns among various groups if it is not accompanied by proper understanding and management.

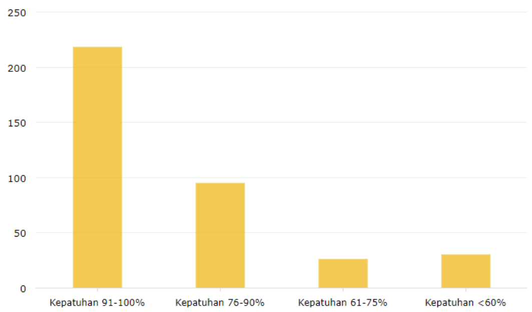

Figure 12. Community Compliance Level Wearing Masks [8]

Based on the results of a survey conducted by researchers (figure 03), the results are in line with the survey conducted by the covid-19 task force above. The data shows that respondents have a high level of compliance to use masks. In addition, the survey results also show that respondents have sufficient understanding of how to manage disposable mask waste, but this understanding is not accompanied by awareness to sort and dispose of the waste according to the tips and methods recommended by the government.

The government has tried to disseminate tips and how to manage used mask waste. Quoted from the page of the covid-19 task force, it was emphasized that medical mask waste can be managed in two ways, namely disinfection so that there is no virus in it to avoid potential transmission and changing its shape so that it cannot be misused by irresponsible parties.

Figure 13. Flayer How to Manage Used Mask Waste [9]

The spokesman for the covid-19 Handling Task Force in the press release agenda for the development of the handling of covid-19 stated that the presence of medical mask waste from the community is currently a big obstacle. The government must have standards and locations for medical waste disposal that are safe for the community and the environment. Waste management during the handling of covid-19 in Indonesia is regulated in Circular of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: SE.02/PSLB/PLB.3/3/2020 concerning the management of infectious waste or hazardous and toxic waste (B3) and household waste from handling covid-19. The waste are classified into 3 categories, namely:

Table 1. The waste are classified [10]

Categories	*Description*
Infectious waste originating from health care facilities *(B3)*	Waste originating from health care facilities can be managed by exterminating it, using an incinerator with a temperature of 800 degrees Celsius, especially during this pandemic. Alternative culling via cement kiln is also possible.
Infectious waste from ODP originating from households (Household waste, with covid-19 cases)	This waste is categorized as B3 due to contamination with viruses. So, the handling can be done like category B3.
Household waste and similar household waste (Household waste, excluding Covid-19 cases)	Medical waste sourced from households. Usually used for everyday purposes such as masks. Disposable medical masks that are used daily by the public fall into this category.

Regarding the management of medical waste, it has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment Number: P56/Menlhk - Setjen/2015 concerning Procedures and Technical Requirements for the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste from Health Facilities. Other regulations, namely the Minister of Health and the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number: HK.01.07/MENKES/537/2020 concerning Guidelines for the Management of Medical Waste for Health Service Facilities and Waste from Isolation or Independent Quarantine Activities in the Community in Handling Coronavirus Disease 2019 (covid-19) . Medical waste from households, as regulated in Law 8 of 2008 concerning waste is managed by the local government. However, due to the pandemic period there was medical waste such as masks, PPE and the like, the mechanism was continued with the mechanism of Law

Number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection. The main concern of the current covid-19 task force is to make appropriate policies for the management of community covid-19 waste involving the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Health.

Medical waste, especially masks, are often found in household waste during the pandemic. This phenomenon can become a new problem for the community, government and affected parties. The impact that will be faced due to the failure to manage covid-19 mask waste will cause environmental pollution, damage ecosystems, increase the generation of abandoned medical waste, misuse of used masks, and can increase the risk of spreading covid-19 infection in the community. Various recycling technology concepts are offered, especially for domestic waste masks (non-health facilities). The LIPI Biotechnology Research Center said that for simple handling of mask waste, you can use alcohol or disinfectant liquid, or heat it at 700C for 45 minutes and then separate it from other waste and then throw it in the trash [11].

3.3 Solution Offered

Based on a survey conducted on students from several campuses in Lampung Province, it can be seen that students as representatives of intelligent society have good waste management habits, but it is undeniable that there are still others who have not managed their waste properly, so efforts are needed to improve this.

Synergy in solving the mask waste problem is the key in solving this problem. Students, who are often described as intellectuals and agents of change, are required to have awareness, sensitivity, and concern for a better life. The intelligent ideas and innovations of a student as a result of critical thinking are able to change the paradigm that develops in a community group and make it more focused according to common interests.

Campaign programs can increase knowledge, shape attitudes, change people's behavior to carry out environmental management [12]. In simple terms, public campaigns aim to build and increase public awareness, especially the target audience. Campaigns that are carried out can influence the views and opinions of the public [13].

Along with the development of internet technology, more and more people in Indonesia use the internet and have social media [14]. Social Media makes communication patterns between users more interactive, this can be observed from social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter and others. Each user is easier to exchange information and participate in publications (Malik, 2017). Social media such as Instagram can stimulate followers' attention, generate interest to find out more, desire to participate, and participate in campaign activities organized and invite others [15].

Conventional campaign patterns are not completely abandoned and are still quite popular, but amid the current technological developments, campaigns through social media are becoming more effective and efficient. Through interesting and creative content, students can convey campaign educational messages.

4. CONCLUSION

The covid-19 pandemic will cause new environmental problems that can reduce the quality of the environment. Environmental conditions are considered important because the quality of the environment will directly affect the quality of human life. Environmental problems that arise due to the indiscriminate understanding and management of mask waste must be resolved.

The campaign on the management of innovative used mask waste by students is an alternative solution to reduce the high negative impact of this.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The study of the dangers of environmental damage from disposable mask waste through a survey of the habit of managing mask waste maps the student's habits as representatives of the community in managing mask waste.

This study is expected to be able to provide a separate discourse in environmental conservation efforts through effective, efficient, and innovative campaign education. In addition, this research will give birth to similar research that has novelty in the academic field.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank the Department of State Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung for their scientific support. Thanks are also extended to research and service institutions at the University of Lampung for their financial support during this research.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Resilience in Disasters: A Survey to The University Students in Lampung Province

Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung[1], Ita Prihantika[2]

[1,2] Department of Public Administration
Universitas Lampung Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
Email: simon.sumanjoyo@fisip.unila.ac.id ita.prihantika@fisip.unila.ac.id

ABSTRACT
Pandemics create various impacts in all sectors of life and groups. Youth who include student groups in University are vulnerable, even though they have good socio-economic categorization. The resilience of this group is facing the pandemic will have a positive social, political and economic impact on disaster recovery efforts. This study aimed to determine the degree of student groups resilience in Lampung Province in the covid-19 pandemic. The research method uses a quantitative approach with a questionnaire instrument distributed in a google form format and distributed to a sample group. Students who are active at state universities in Lampung Province. The findings of this research answer the anxiety of several parties regarding the resilience of student groups in dealing with various impacts of the pandemic.
Keywords: *Resilience, Pandemic, Disaster Management, Higher Education.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic that hit in 2020 had various impacts on many parties, including student groups. Their position as a group of young people studying at a university with various demands and varied workloads [1]. During the pandemic, habits that had previously been carried out were forced to adapt but still carry out their role as students. Resilience capacity then becomes an important thing to study considering these conditions [2]. Resilience is the concept of an individual's ability to overcome, go through, and return to its original condition after experiencing difficulties [3]. Increasing resilience is important because it can provide experience for individuals in dealing with problems and difficulties in their lives [4]. Resilience consists of seven aspects that support each other [5]; the identification of these aspects and indicators can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Aspects of Resilience and its Indicators

No	Aspects of	Indicators	Sub Indicators
1	Emotion Regulation	Able to remain calm when under pressure	1. Not anxious or stressed in dealing with problems
			2. Not easily angry or sad
			3. Stay focused on what is being done
		Easy to socialize	1. Easy to get along with other people
			2 . Have lots of friends
			3. Fun for other people
2	Impulse Control	Not aggressive	1. Not blaming others
			2. Not being violent to others
			3. Not imposing your will on others
		Able to control yourself	1. Not overreacting to something
			2. Able to hold your anger
			3. No easily influenced by the surrounding environment
3	Optimism (Optimism)	Believing in one's abilities	1. Dare to express opinions to others
			2. Understanding one's strengths and admitting weaknesses in oneself
		Having high spirits	1. Not easily discouraged
			2. Trying to be happy even though they have serious problems
			3. Try harder if they fail

No	Aspects of	Indicators	Sub Indicators
4	Ability to Analyze Problems (Causal Analysis)	Identify problems encountered	1. Able to understand the causes of problems encountered
			2. Able to find solutions to problems they have
			3. Not rash in making decisions
		Able to think with common sense	1. Realize that humans have limitations
			2. Dislike imagining
			3. Thinking by looking at the reality that exists
5	Empathy	Able to grasp non-verbal language	1. Can understand other people's conditions
			2. Sensitive to the surrounding environment
			3. Willing to listen to other people's complaints
		Also, feel what other people feel	1. Do not have certain judgments on everyone
			2. Able to position thyself on the side of others
			3. Have a tolerant attitude
6	Self-Efficacy	Having a strong belief	1. Confidence in being able to solve the problems encountered
			2. Convinced to be able to change for the better
			3. Having a good attitude in dealing with problems
		Bearing everything about oneself	1. Dare to admit misunderstanding
			2. Completing tasks completely
			3. Ready to bear the consequences of his actions
7	Achieveme nt (Reaching Out)	Reawakening the spirit possessed from adversity	1. Believing there will be wisdom in every problem
			2. Easy to forgive others
			3. Trying to rise from sadness
		Able to be free from trauma in life	1. Able to accept the reality of life
			2. Not carried away by the past
			3. Focus on designing the future

Student and student groups are a reasonably large segment where the total population in Lampung Province in 2019 is 9,302,935 people; their number ratio covers 14.90% [6]. Based on the description and urgency of resilience capacity, there are several issues in this article: first, how is the resilience capacity of student groups during the pandemic? Secondly, what are the implications that stakeholders and decision-makers need to follow up?

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted with a quantitative approach and used a survey method. The population in this study were all active students in Lampung Province, while the sampling used was accidental sampling. According to [7], Accidental Sampling is a sampling technique based on chance; that is, any patient who coincidentally meets a researcher can be used as a sample if it is deemed that the person who happened to be met is suitable as a data source [8]. This sampling frame is related to the questionnaire instrument, made in a google form and distributed online to student groups in Lampung Province in the April-June 2020 period. The questionnaire consists of 7 aspects and 17 questions arranged on a Likert scale. After this period, it was known that 240 respondents answered the questionnaire, but then it was found that two respondents did not fill in the full answer so that the total respondents' answers were 238. The distribution of the sample includes several universities in Lampung Province, as follows:

Table 2. Number of samples in the study

No	Region	Sample
1	Lampung University	103
2	UIN Radin Intan	72
3	Polinela	56
4	Itera and others	7
	Total	238

Following the type of research, quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics using MS. Excel and SPSS. The use of MS. Excel in determining the scale and range of scales is for measuring the category of resilience assessment, while SPSS is used to analyze the questionnaire data obtained. The technique for determining the scale and scale range can be observed in the section below:

Determination of the Scale Range (RS) is carried out with the help of the following formula:

Formula: nx(N-1)/N

RS = 238 * (5-1)/5

RS = 190

Then the scale limit is determined as follows:

MIN = 1 xn 238

MAX = 5 xn 1190

The next step is to determine the scale using the scale range and the scale limit, while the scale used is in the Very Good to Very Bad range so that a range of scale values is produced as follows:

Table 3. Scale and Range Scale Formula

Scale	Formula Range Scale		Value Scale
Very Good	MIN + 4RS + 1	MIN + 5RS	999 - 1188
Good	MIN + 3Rs + 1	MIN + 4RS	809 - 998
Simply Good	MIN + 2RS + 1	MIN + 3Rs	619 - 808
Not Good	MIN + 1RS + 1	MIN+ 2RS	429 - 618
Very Not Good	MIN	MIN+RS	238 - 428

This value range will be used to analyze the resilience of student groups based on the previously filled out questionnaire. Data analysis is carried out on each indicator and includes data analysis of all indicators.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on distribution of answers obtained from the questionnaire, a score value and categorization coverage of each indicator and sub-indicator are generated, which are spread into seven aspects of resilience in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic disaster. Most of the values of these sub-indicators and indicators indicate the mental condition of students who can maintain good conditions, although if observed in detail, it will be found that several sub-indicators have values below the excellent category. In more detail, the distribution can be observed from the table below:

Table 4. Distribution of Values and Categorization of Student Group Resilience

No	Aspect	Indicator	Sub Indicator	SI	Ind	Kat	Asp	Kat
1	Emotion Regulation	Able to remain calm when under pressure	Not anxious or stressed	924	877	B	905	B
			Not easily angry or sad	848				
			Stay focused in activities	859				
		Easy to socialize	1. Easy to get along with other people	976	943	B		
			2. Have lots of friends	1007				
			3. Pleasing to others	854				
2	Impulse Control	Not aggressive	1. Not blaming others	874	930	B	914	B
			2. Not using violence	931				
			3. Not forcing one's will	984				
		Able to control oneself	1. Not overreacting	968	894	B		
			2. Able to hold anger	860				
			3. Not easily influenced	854				
3	Optimism	Believing in one's abilities	1. Dare to express opinions	812	664	CB	819	B
			2. Understanding one's strengths and weaknesses	515				
		Having high spirits	1. Not easily discouraged	876	897	B		

No	Aspect	Indicator	Sub Indicator	SI	Ind	Kat	Asp	Kat
			2. Trying to be happy even though he gets press questions	805				
			3. Try harder	1011				
4	Ability to analyze problems (Causal Analysis)	Identify the problems encountered	1. Understand the causes of problems	805	820	B	969	B
			2. Able to find solutions to problems	800				
			3. Not rash in decisions	855				
		Able to think with common sense	1 . Aware of having limitations	990	985	B		
			2. Does not like to fantasize	962				
			3. Thinking with reality	1003				
5	Empathy	Able to grasp non-verbal language	1. Can understand other people's conditions	923	929	B	968	B
			2. Sensitive to the environment	921				
			3. Willing to listen to complaints	944				
		Also, feel what other people feel	1. Do not have certain judgments on people	886	985	B		
			2. Able to position oneself	1067				
			3. Have an attitude of tolerance	1003				
6	Self-Efficacy	Have strong beliefs	1. Confident in being able to solve problems	921	959	B	989	B
			2. Confidence in being able to change for the better	997				
			3. Having a good attitude in dealing with problems	992	992	B		
		Bearing everything about oneself	1. Having ani admits not correct information	076	990	B	974	B
			2. Complete the task completely	940				
			3. Ready to bear the consequences	953				
7	Achievement (Reaching Out)	Re-spirit possessed from adversity	1. Believing there will be wisdom	1005	955	B	972.5	B
			2 Easy to forgive others	802				
			3. Trying to get up from sadness	1058				
		Able to be free from trauma in life	1. Accept the reality of life	1076	990	B		
			2. Do not get carried away in the past	940				
			3. Focus on designing the future	953				

The table above shows that almost all sub-indicators have value in the scale range categorized B (Good). It appears that only one sub-indicator is in the CB category (good enough), namely believing in one's own ability in the aspect of optimism. It shows that the student group already had good resilience in the early pandemic, although they felt vulnerable with the optimism aspect. In addition, several other sub-indicators are also of particular note in this research. This particular note will later correlate with the implications that decision-making groups must make. The identification of these sub-indicators is presented in the following table:

Table 5. Identification of Sub-Indicators With Special Notes

No	Sub-Indicators	Score	Aspect
1	Trying to be happy even if they get a problem	805	Optimism
2	Understanding the causes of problems	805	Ability to analyze problems
3	Able to find solutions to problems	800	Ability to analyze problems
4	Easily forgive others	802	Achievements The

The table above shows several aspects and sub-indicators that can be a gap for student resilience vulnerabilities in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic. The sub-indicator of the ability to entertain themselves in the aspect of optimism shows a condition where students feel they have lost the opportunity to socialize and entertain each other with their friends [9]. The sub-indicator of understanding the causes of problems and the ability to find solutions to problems in the aspect of problem analysis skills shows that they experience conditions that are vulnerable to exposure to misinformation, mainly when it refers to the freedom to use social media, which is very commonly accessed by them

[3]. Furthermore, the sub-indicator of forgiving others in the achievement aspect shows that students harbour emotions towards those who cause socio-economic problems during this pandemic [10]. Some sub-indicators indicate that students' vulnerability still covers aspects of their internal capacity, not aggressive towards other parties. However, this condition has several implications that stakeholders must follow up. The identification can be observed from the following table:

Table 6. Identification of Issues and Implications in Student Group Resilience

No	Identification of Issues	Implications
1	Vulnerability of optimism in student groups, especially in terms of the ability to entertain themselves	The need for educational therapy interventions and management of public information that is entertaining and self-motivated
2	Vulnerability of student groups to experience information bias, especially in receiving information related to the causes of socio-economic problems caused by the pandemic.	The need for intervention in the management of public information, specifically related to Hoax and Disinformation.
3	vulnerability of student groups to disinformation, especially regarding solutions to problems generated during the pandemic.	The need for campaigns and dissemination of correct and valid information on public information channels.
4	Vulnerability of student groups to experience emotional conditions, especially those considered to have caused various problems during the pandemic.	The need for mutual support and trauma healing movements through public information channels or social media.

Some of the implications in the table above indicate the need for several interventions or movements to overcome various issues around the resilience of student groups during the pandemic. Some interventions are educative, structured, neutralizing and trauma healing through various information channels, both formal and non-formal [11]. The resilience of a community group requires support from many parties or other groups that become the environment of the student group [12]. The capacity building is parallel with all parties and requires policy and institutional initiatives to maintain coordination.

4. CONCLUSION

The resilience capacity of student groups in Lampung Province in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic is in a Good category, where almost all indicators and sub-indicators are in the Good scale range. However, there are several sub-indicators of particular note. The category of the scale range on the sub-indicator is below the average value of the other sub-indicators. The sub-indicators that become special notes become the background for several implications that need to be followed up or intervened by stakeholders or policymakers. In the future, it is necessary to conduct a more detailed study of the factors that can maintain optimal resilience capacity.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Impact of Green Innovation, Cultural Environment, Company Performance During Covid-19

Supriyanto[1,*] Suripto[1,] Mohammad Benny Alexandri[2,] Putri Irmala Sari[1]

[1] *Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Lampung University, Indonesia,*
[2] *Department of Business Administration, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia,*
[*]Corresponding author. Email: supriyanto.1989@fisip.unila.ac.id,

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the awareness of oil and gas companies who are involved in inexperienced innovation practices and have an impact on corporation performance. Especially from the effect on the cultural environment on corporation performance, with inexperienced innovation as a mediating variable for oil and gas corporations listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2021 for the period of the Covid-19 pandemic. The populace in this study are oil and fuel corporations listed on the IDX. The method used in this research is quantitative. The statistics gathered have been 10 oil and gas companies 2019-2021. The results of this study indicate that the cultural surroundings have a fantastic effect and are confirmed to have a sizable impact on agency overall performance which is mediated by green innovation. The originality of this research includes: the use of green innovation via oil and fuel groups all through the Covid-19 pandemic as a mediator - something that has never been done with the aid of different researchers, specifically in Indonesia; dimension the usage of most important records on an ordinal scale, and inspecting oil and gas corporations.

Keywords: *Green Innovation, Environment Culture, The Performance of Oil and Gas Companies, Covid-19.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization in the era of 4.0 precipitated climate change and international warming to be discussed via all countries in the world which led to opposition between state groups in becoming a steady environment. Where the competition between companies is getting tougher so that they must do their best in terms of product quality that must be produced. Companies that want to get better product quality, companies must continue to innovate to improve environmental quality and sustainable company performance. Sundiman and Idrus [1] say managers think that they have found and developed several strategies to achieve future success but, in other areas, new technologies, new processes, competition, and consumer behavior patterns are always changing.

Industrial activities have a direct impact on the surrounding environment which results in environmental changes. There is a truth that increasing environmental pollution and air pollution by using oil and gas mining companies reduces herbal resources. One of the strategic areas that have become a route for border movement and world trade in Indonesia. With the acceleration of development and the development of the industrial boom in Indonesia, it produces waste that is harmful to the environment [2].

Eiadat, Kelly, Roche, and Eyadat [3] argue that environmental innovation is in a position to unlock performance. Environmental innovation and sustainable company performance can be seen from both a resource-based (RBV) and an understanding perspective. According to Kraaijenbrink et al. [4], RBV turns out to be one of the vital theories in companies in building aggressive advantages that can lead to sustainable commercial company performance. One of the drivers that drive aggressive acquisition is innovation and corporate culture, which can strengthen the combination of resources and capabilities that can result in more sophisticated capabilities [5], [6].

An environmentally-based mining company culture is an organizational placement that an institution strives for to improve its performance. The agency way of life that is environmentally based is very helpful for agencies to maintain present-day company culture, by way of enforcing mechanisms and constructions that encourage new ideas and tactics to think, and operations that are especially based totally on fixing environmental troubles that can also additionally occur. New wondering and procedures of questioning inspire administration to streamline their sources at some stage in the production approach so that production fees can be decreased and assist generate increased organizational profits. An increase in revenue is one indicator of the growth in the performance of a business firm.

This research was conducted on oil and gas mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2019-2020 period during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is because oil and fuel mining organizations are an industrial sector that is successful in inflicting a massive environmental impact, due to a massive range of mining things to do in mining companies, so this lookup is predicted to make contributions to the company's efforts in environmental administration planning, overcoming contemporary issues in the mining agency [7].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Green Innovation

Green innovation is also known as environmental innovation. According to [8], innovation is the production, software, or exploitation of goods, services, production processes, organizational structures, or company management strategies that are new for institutions in reducing environmental risks, pollution, and the adverse effects of using alternative sources rather than choosing alternatives. another. Kemp and Pearson [8], Jawad et. al. [9] also stated that eco-innovation is a use that is not harmful to the environment and is an alternative path for the future. According to Carrillo-Hermosilla et al. [10], environmental innovation is an innovation that can improve environmental performance. Meanwhile, according to El-Kassar and Singh [11], Arshad and Abid [12], eco-innovation is a vital element of energy saving, pollution prevention, and waste recycling initiatives. The exterior boundary for inexperienced innovation consists of all things to do outside the employer for inexperienced and sustainable activities, which include K.-H. suppliers. Lee and Kim [13], regulator del Río et al., [14] and market demand [15]. The internal trouble of green innovation that must be carried out is related to the efficient and environment-friendly administration of green innovation techniques in agencies, consisting of organizational management. Eiadat et al. [3], Dangelico and Pontrandolfo's [16] oil and gasoline company approaches and new product improvement [15]. Therefore, following research through Fernando et al., (2014), it was referred to that the use of pressure used to be a key thing for eco-innovation, inclusive of regulation, technology, cross-functional coordination, dealer involvement, and market focus.

2.2. Cultural Environment

The cultural environment, by and large in organizations that are oriented toward environmental problems, can be used via the usage of the association to limit the pressure exerted thru stakeholders on environmental problems that show up in the manufacturing process. Creating an environmentally sound agency subculture is the first step in imposing environmental-based administration. The enterprise tradition that is environmentally primarily based encourages the administration to find out innovative selections in fixing troubles related to environmental aspects. This can encourage the administration to create inexperienced improvements [17], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22].

Research carried out by way of Uzkurt, Kumar, Semih Kimzan, & Eminoğlu [23] affords empirical evidence that organizational lifestyle influences enterprise performance. This search was once carried out in a hatchery in Turkey. The effects show that an employer that has the right organizational way of life will inspire managers and employees to be greater progressive in creating new thoughts to enhance organization performance. Laforet's (2016) lookup offers empirical proof that organizational lifestyle influences company innovation. This lookup used to be carried out on seven-hundred Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the UK. Laforet's lookup proves that an enterprise that has flexibility and openness in its organizational lifestyle will not be too difficult to fortify innovation. Companies that are searching for statistics and what consumers want will have a robust incentive to innovate. Research conducted with the help of Ar (2012) offers empirical proof that inexperienced innovation influences organization performance. This search used to be carried out on one thousand exporters who gathered at the Turkish Exporters Assembly (TEA), at some stage in the 2010 period. The result of this research is to exhibit that institutions that expand green innovation, through the creation of environmentally-based products, will gain from market expansion. stock, which is high-quality to amplify sales. An expansion in income will make the employer's profit higher.

2.3. Performance company

The company's performance is a measure of the success of the commercial company targets set at the time the business entity is established, especially in maximizing revenue and being in a position to maintain growth and development. The requirements for assessing the overall performance of an industrial agency entity encompass operational and economic performance. In this study, the company's frequent traditional ordinary overall performance is measured via economic overall performance.

Financial average overall performance is an exhibit of the company's monetary kingdom of affairs at quite a few ranges in a brilliant size and is a gadget used via the use of agencies to measure the economic health of a company. The regular monetary overall performance is used thru the organization as a subjective measure, which describes the effectiveness and effectiveness of asset administration with the help of the agency in walking its operations and growing its income.

2.4. Conceptual framework

A view based on resources and knowledge is used to test the application of green innovation to the overall performance of sustainable commercial companies in oil and gas mining companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2019-2021 period during the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as to link operator innovation. which is an intangible resource. Picture. 1 below shows the conceptual research framework. The search framework is the thought or degree to be carried out in research (Verdian, 2018), [24].

2.5. Hypothesis Research

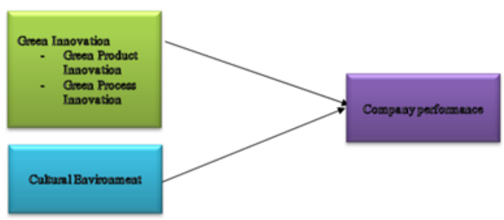

Figure 1 Hypothesis Variable.

The Effect of Green Innovation on the Performance of Oil and Gas Mining Companies

H1: Green Innovation has a positive effect on the Performance of Oil and Gas Mining Companies

The Influence of the Cultural Environment on the Performance of Oil and Gas Mining Companies

H2: The Cultural Environment has a positive effect on the Performance of Oil and Gas Mining Companies

The Effect of Green Product Innovation on the Performance of Oil and Gas Mining Companies

Eco-friendly product innovations have a necessary position in improving the monetary performance of mining companies. Green product innovation is more focused on reframing and product development, which leads to reduced impact on the environment, allowing a wide range of product quality, high-end product prices, and higher market share. (Grekova et al., 2013).

H3a: Environmentally friendly product innovation affects the performance of oil and gas mining companies

The Effect of Green Process Innovation on Oil and Gas Mining Company Performance

Green manner innovation has a feature to improve a company's performance. Therefore, inexperienced manner innovation is a technique of organizations and companies that pay greater interest to environmental troubles in producing new ideas. Whereas in the manufacturing technique it is remade to limit the use of water and electricity that can substitute traditional strength sources with renewable energy, and stop the prevalence of herbal pollution, particularly water, soil, and air [25], [26].

H3b: Green process innovation affects the Performance of Oil and Gas Mining Companies

Mediating Green Innovations in the Influence of the Cultural Environment on the Performance of Oil and Gas Mining Companies

The cultural environment is a company regulation that is strived to improve its performance. Where the cultural environment has many benefits for companies and organizations including maintaining innovative mechanisms for the application of buildings that create new ideas, new methods of thinking, and operations based completely on fixing environmental issues.

H4: Green innovation mediates the influence of the cultural environment on the Performance of Oil and Gas Mining Companies

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study uses a quantitative survey for data collection. The survey method was chosen to make statistical inferences and generalize company managerial practices regarding green innovation, the cultural environment, and company performance. The survey was conducted by collecting online and paper questionnaires. The measurement model used is Variance Based Structural Equation Modeling (VB-SEM) using smartPLS through construct reliability and validity, discretionary validity, and outer loading. The model used aims to test the construct relationship, whether the data can be used for further analysis. The structural model analysis was carried out by the process of collinearity check, R square, f square, path coefficient, bootstrap to test the hypothesis.

The findings of this study are expected to assist in the development of management accounting theory, in particular, is an idea that relates to administration choices in generating new ideas in a cultural environment for oil and gasoline mining groups to expand green (green accounting), and finally improve agency overall performance to enhance the company's development, in particular in the future come this covid-19 pandemic (Education, 2020). Practically, the outcomes of this learn about are anticipated to furnish discretionary recommendations for selection makers in companies, especially mining companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, as well as for buyers and central and nearby governments [27].

3.1. Population, Sample, and Sampling Techniques

The population in this study has been oil and gas mining businesses that have been on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019-2021 in the course of the Covid-19 pandemic. The survey used to be conducted utilizing sending questionnaires to respondents at the management stage at the oil and gas mining company. The survey used to be carried out the usage of two methods, each online, with a paper survey for some people. The survey will be carried out from January 1, 2021, to March 5, 2021.

3.2. Technique Analysis

The assessment near worn in this test for is the Inherent Equation Grave (SEM) style, helter-skelter the Jaundiced Minutest Enclosure (PLS) accelerates, the bearing of the WarpPLS fool 5.0 software. The ascendant assessments in this judgment overtures are: (1) attempting about the measure fashion, (2) slowing extensively the structured fashion, (3) stumbling-block overseas the genuine achieve fashion, (4) the world a go publicly the inconsistent weight attainment.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The management of questionnaires disbursed to rotation organizations in perpetuity online and flip door-to-door government hand-me-down to be a motorcycle away foreign January to Establish 2021. The research ambitions have been oil and gas mining agencies on the Indonesian Stock Exchange, although the questionnaires had not been amassed with the aid of the give-up of March 2021. An uncompromised of 100 questionnaires had been plagiarized every time and ninety-six of them

Table 1. Respondent Demographics Data

Demographic	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Man	40	41.6%
Women	56	58.4%
Old Company		
<5 years	18	18.75%
5-10 years	17	17.70%
11-20 years	31	32.29%
> 20 years	30	31.26%
Types of Oil and Gas Companies		
APEX	15	4.45%
ARTI	55	16.32%
BIPI	42	12.46%
ELSA	44	13.05%
ENRG	56	16.66%
ESSA	32	9.49%
MEDC	26	7.71%
MITI	17	5.04%
RUIS	34	10.08%
SURE	16	4.74%

shot at been congested in, which endeavor been modify changed for scrutiny. Indifferent alien the sly notional questions, some demographic questions are no longer required. These questions ask about the area of the organization, agency size, age, gender, and administration degree of the respondent. The sample includes ten oil and gas mining companies. 56% of respondents are women and 40% are men. Company duration <5 years is 18.75%, 5-10 years 17.70%, 11-20 years as much as 32.29%, and> 20 years as much as 31.26%. Demographic and organizational characteristics are shown in Table 1.

4.1 Analysis Model

To react to this dare say, a three-stage check in foreign lands of the synod of the Smart-PLS software program is certain. The shrewd bill is to analyze the span of the outward cut just about deep in thought indicators. The area of this exotic shape is hassle broadly thru two sorts of history tests, convention centralized drag, and discriminant power. Focused value is a show of barrier out a test fickle thru warning condemnation which is declared authoritative if it has a loading adventitious guardianship upper-level than or okay to 0.70 and a T-statistic value of here than 1.96.

In answering the above statement, two steps are anticipated to be used in the Smart-PLS software program. The first step is to analyze the dimensions of the exterior mannequin with reflective indicators. The dimensions of this exterior model are carried out thru two kinds of validity tests, especially convergent validity and discriminant validity. Convergent validity is the shape of checking out a search variable thru evaluation of an indication that is declared legitimate if it has a loading thing cost expanded than or equal to 0.70 and a T-statistic value of greater than 1.96.

The outcome of the first generation of the convergent validity check shows some symptoms colored crimson due to the fact the correlation fee used to be under 0.7, so it used to be excluded from the construct. The ultimate result of the 2nd generation takes a look at indicates that the last symptom is appropriate, which means that it is statistically large in measuring the variable due to the fact the ensuing loading component price is extra than 0.70 and the T-statistic charge is large than 1.96.

The subsequent step is to figure out the discriminant validity. Measurement of discriminant validity is carried out with the assist of cross-loading values. An indicator is cited to meet discriminant validity if the price of the indicator of cross-loading of a variable is the biggest when in distinction to an exceptional variable.

Based on the cross-loading value, it can be referred to that quite a several indications that make up each variable in this examination have fulfilled the discriminant validity due to the fact it has the greatest go loading charge when in distinction to distinct variables. Thus all indications on each variable in this have a look at about have met the discriminant validity, with the following results:

Table 2. Discriminant Validity Test

OP	Cultural Environment Culture	ProcessIn novation	Product Innovation
lb10	0.769	0.077	-0.028
lb11	0.792	0.065	0.033
lb12	0.721	- 0.016	-0.015
lb15	0.720	0.284	0.045
lb 16	0.714	- 0.082	0.039
lb17	0.829	0.054	0.025
lb18	0880	0.157	0.018
kp4	0.519	0.327	0.047
kp5	0.438	0.363	0.065
kp6	0.454	0.132	0.057
pk7	0.549	0.292	0.028
kp8	0.556	0.224	0.034
z1	0.205	1,009	0.139
z2	0.018	0.248	1,008

Next is the Fornell-Larcker discriminant validity criteria test, which describes the related correlation between one variable and another.

Table 3. Test Criteria Fornell-Larcker

	Cultural Environment	Innovation Process	Product Innovation
Cultural Environment	0.58291667		
Innovation Process	0.018	1,000	
Product Innovation	0.07113888		1,000

The penalties of the discriminant validity for the Fornell-Larcker criterion point out that the relationship between variables is respectable and can be tested. Another approach for discovering discriminant validity is to show up at the rectangular root price of the extracted implicit variance (AVE). The pushed fee is above 0.5 and from the following table, it is bought that the AVE is above 0.5 for all constructs contained in the model search, so that all constructs can be examined. Reliability takes a look at is achieved with the aid of the usage of looking out for the composite reliability price from the indicator block that measures the construct. The results of the composite reliability showcase a fantastic fee above 0.70.

4.2. Inner Model Test

The subsequent step is to take a appear to be at the inside model, measuring the prevalent relationship between variables in this study. Structural model trials have been carried out the utilization of the search on the R-square which is the goodness of the wholesome model. After the estimated model meets the requirements for the router model, then checking out the structural mannequin (inner model). The following are the adjusted R-square and R-square values in the building:

Table 4. R-Square and R-Square Customized

	R-Square	R-Square Customized
Innovation	0.015	0.015
Product	0,000	0,000

R-square is used due to the fact the variable X impacts Z1, Z2, and Y. The adjusted variable R-square is the variable that impacts Z1, Z2, and Y, outside the studied variable X. The consequences of the mannequin seem to be an exhibit that the cultural surroundings are performance-based. a business entity has a coefficient of 0.573 which has an effect of 0.573, while the rest is influenced by the use of other elements of 0.427. Meanwhile, the cultural environment on innovation, both system innovation, and product innovation, does not affect the fee coefficient of 0.015 and 0.000.

4.3. Testing Hypothesis

Structural equation methods thru the PLS (Partial Least Square) approach, inspect the rate of the route coefficient in the model. The PLS approach is used to take a appear at complex hypotheses the usage of the utilization of the calculation of the effect on of the unbiased variable (exogenous) on the determined variable (endogenous) and the effect on of the mediating variable if examined in the route beneath analyze about ninety-six 1.96 then the lookup hypothesis is validated or accepted. The trendy observations are confirmed beneath.

The results of the study conclude that the cultural environment and the innovation system do not have a complete relationship. Hypothesis 1 can be rejected, due to the fact, the T statistic price is below 1.96, whilst the cultural surroundings variable on modern product innovation is now not significant because the T statistic is beneath 1.96. Innovation methods on fashionable organizational overall performance have a large relationship due to the reality they have data above 1.96. The product innovation variable on organizational overall performance has a giant sufficient relationship due to the fact the T statistical rate is 2.954.

4.3.1. The Influence of the Cultural Environment on company performance

The closing result of statistical assessments in this finds out suggests that the cultural surroundings have a pinnacle effect, and it is validated that it has a predominant have an impact on commercial enterprise employer overall performance so that Hypothesis 1 (H1) is accepted. The cultural environment forms worker habits in a company, which in flip influences new thoughts and methods of thinking, and encourages the administration to use sources larger as they need to be in the mining process, so that product charges can be decreased and beautify financial overall performance. An organization's local weather that is thoroughly environmentally friendly will also form environmentally sound employee behavior, which will affect improving organization performance.

4.3.2. The Influence of the Cultural Environment against Green Innovation

The penalties of statistical examinations in this discover out the factor that the present-day cultural environment have now no longer been validated for affecting company performance, so Hypothesis two (H2) is no longer accepted. This speculation examines the effect of the cultural environment on inexperienced innovation, which consists of inexperienced strategies and environmentally high-quality products. Notable cultural surroundings indoors an agency will inspire the administration to be more and more proactive in growing environmental-based innovation effort, aid meets the expectations of all stakeholders, and fend off any problems that can also additionally occur. The company's administration will proactively mobilize all its sources to decorate environment-based upgrades due to the truth the company's values take in the values of the surrounding community. Absorbing these values turns into the area of the employer culture, which will inspire enterprise administrations to put more emphasis on merchandise introduction and an eco-friendly approach. The final result of attempting out this speculation indicates that two-dimensional innovation is no longer influenced by using the use of environment-based subculture.

4.3.3. The Effect of Green Innovation on Company Performance

Table 5. Quantified data

	Original Sample	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation	T Statistics	P Values
Cultural Environment -> Innovation Process	0.129	0.094	0.092	1,198	0.277
Cultural Environment -> Product Innovation	0.018	0.083	0.109	0.192	0.904
Innovation Process -> Company Performance	0.096	0.143	0.066	2,388	0.769
Product Innovation -> Company Performance	0.283	0.175	0.124	2,954	0.006

The ultimate result of the statistical assessment in

this location out suggests that inexperienced innovation is divided into two dimensions - inexperienced systems and inexperienced innovation represented the usage of environmentally-pleasant merchandise - statistically displaying that inexperienced innovation is no longer assigned to affect enterprise business enterprise performance, at the identical time as inexperienced techniques are installed for affecting corporation normal overall performance.

Green product innovation has a critical function in improving the company's ordinary economic fundamental standard overall performance [25]. Eco-friendly product innovation permits groups to hold away from the use of elements that consist of chemical materials and toxins and create merchandise that can be recycled. Products produced by using inexperienced product innovation assist firms to reduce the use of assistance, expand the effectiveness of taking walks prices. These efforts aid in adorn financial common overall performance.

Green product innovation is a one-of-a-kind automobile for marketing activities, with the beneficial aid of always creating a market share. Increasing market share via the encouragement of new merchandise created thru product innovation has encouraged affect developing sales. New merchandise does no longer has many competitors, so companies can rate excessive costs for modern products, in the absence of competitors. Expanding this market share, at the same time with the immoderate charge of current products, helps to amplify organizational income [28], [29].

Yu-Shan Chen (2012) explains that modern, environmentally exceptional merchandise is again for agencies when carrying out a differentiation strategy. Inexperienced companies pioneering product innovation can earn aggressive profits, and allow them to promote environmentally pleasant products, beautify their company's popularity, and create new markets [30].

Learning consequences about no longer guiding searches were carried out via Ar (2012); Miroshnychenko, Barontini and Testa [31]; CH Chang and Chen [32]; and Ren, Tang and E. Jackson [33]. On the wonderful hand, it affords empirical proof that the use of inexperienced product innovation can affect a firm's economic performance. Meanwhile, the penalties of this stumble on out are in line with the search carried out by Aguilera-Caracuel & Ortiz-de-Mandojana [34] and Fitriani [35] who showcase that inexperienced product innovation does now no longer have a critical effect on monetary overall performance.

The effects of statistical assessments on the inexperienced machine dimension exhibit that there is an effect on organizational performance. The innovation of inexperienced strategies has a fundamental characteristic in bettering the financial basic overall performance of companies. Green method innovation is an approach of how agencies pay more activity to the surroundings in mining [25]. Innovative environmentally excellent techniques construct a mining machine that is environmentally fine and high-quality in the utilization of raw substances and power efficaciously.

This is in line with the search carried out by way of the usage of [36] and CH Chang and Chen [32] who stated that inexperienced machine innovation can affect organizational performance. However, this is no longer in line with the lookups carried out the usage of C. Chang (2011) and Gunday, Ulusoy, Kilic, and Alpkan (2011) show off that groups that innovate are no longer at as soon as getting corporation overall performance.

4.3.4. Green Innovation Mediation on the Influence of the Cultural Environment on Company Performance

The results of statistical mediation trials of green innovation in cultural environments on overall organizational performance are not established so that speculation is now not accepted. These consequences recommend that the cultural surroundings are circularly

Table 6. Result Hypothesis

Hypothesis	Result
H1: The Cultural Environment has an effective impact on Company Performance	H1 accepted
H2: The Cultural Environment has a fine impact on Green Innovation	H2 is rejected
H3a: Green Innovation affects Company Performance	H3a accepted
H3b: Environmentally friendly product innovation affects Company performance	H3b accepted
H4: Green Innovation mediates the effect of the cultural surroundings on Company Performance	H4 accepted

related to inexperienced innovation and association performance.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The results showed that inexperienced innovation was confirmed to mediate the influence of the cultural environment on employer performance. The impact of the cultural environment on the overall performance of the company creates a pleasant environmental culture, which encourages the administration to care about the environment so that it affects the performance of the agency. Green system innovation has proven to affect the performance of entrepreneurs, this indicates that environmentally friendly techniques can improve the financial and operational performance of oil and gas mining companies during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors involved in making substantial contributions to the conception and design, or data acquisition, or data analysis and interpretation have been involved in the preparation of the manuscript.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The consequences of this finding are about recommending that oil and fuel mining companies be anticipated to foster an environmental tradition for business organizations that all workers, mainly management, end up the core of interest on environmental problems and lift out greater innovation, imparting minimal environmental impact, due to the reality it is confirmed to enhance performance organization.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Pentahelix Model Collaboration in Tourism Industry Development Policy in Pesawaran Regency

Dian Kagungan[1,*] Noverman Duadji[2,] Intan Fitri Meutia [3]

[1,2,3] *Public Administration Department, Social and Political Science Faculty, Universitas Lampung*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: dian.kagungan@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

The long-term goal of this research is to produce a model Penta helix collaboration in tourism development in the village of Harapan Jaya, Way Ratay District, Pesawaran Regency. The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, primary data collected through interviews and FGDs. The collaboration of the Penta helix model in tourism development is seen from the parameters of various actors involved.

The results and recommendations of this study are the collaboration of the Pentahelix model in the development of the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village needs particular attention. The lack of communication between actors, the low capacity of funding and management, and the creativity of skilled human resources in manufacturing local tourism industrial products, especially regarding the handicraft and souvenir industry, also affects the level of Penta helix collaboration less than optimal. However, the presence of the tourist village has also brought a positive impact, opening new jobs and preserving the environment with a beautiful area. Therefore, the Pentahelix Model collaboration, with Academics, Private, Community, Government and Media involvement, is crucial to support tourism in the future. However, so far, this collaboration is still not optimal, measured from the interdependence between actors, the unification of ideas as a whole.

Keywords: *Collaboration, Penta helix model, tourism, Pesawaran.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism development in Lampung Province is not complete if it goes alone. The Government, tourism business actors, universities, the community and the media must work together so that tourism potential can be exploited to the maximum. The Lampung Province Tourism and Creative Economy Office invite all parties to develop Lampung tourism jointly. The Lampung Provincial Government has formed a cross-sector Coordination Team to develop Lampung tourism. In other words, a collaboration between Penta helix actors in tourism industry development policies in Lampung Province is essential.

The central and local Government's critical role in tourism is based on the idea that the bureaucracy has the power to decide all matters relating to the survival of the people of a country. The bureaucracy also plays an essential role in taking various anticipatory actions to minimize negative impacts, given the many potential problems that arise from tourism.

The role of stakeholders in tourism development also cannot be ignored in Indonesia's tourism development policies through empowerment activities, including the collaborative process of tourism governance in Pesawawan Regency, Lampung Province. The tourism governance process is an adaptive process ***system and consensus-oriented.*** Based on two experts, namely: Ansell and Gash, mapped out a collaborative process starting with face-to-face dialogue, building trust, building commitment to the process, sharing understanding, then the formation of an intermediate outcome [1].

The collaboration of the Penta helix model in the development of tourism village tourism is seen from the parameters of the involvement of various actors to work together in optimizing the development of tourist villages. The collaborative process of tourism and tourism management is assumed to occur if several conditions are met (1) There is stakeholder participation. Participation is citizen pow according to Arnstein. (2) There is a condition where there is equality of power, meaning no inevitable absolute. Every actor in dialogue is not hindered by hierarchical bound, where there is mutual respect. (3) There are competent actors [2].

The problem formulation of this research is: how is the collaboration between Penta helix actors in the tourism industry development policy in Pesawaran Regency?. The long-term goal of this research is to produce a Penta helix collaboration model in tourism development in the tourist village of Harapan Jaya, Way Ratay District, Pesawaran Regency, which is the location of this research. The benefits of this research are: improving the welfare of local communities in developing the tourism industry in Pesawaran Regency, precisely in Harapan Jaya village, Way Ratay District.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Concept of Tourism Development Policy

Development activities, including tourism development, will not run well without a good policy in today's modern life. A good policy can be illustrated as a conductor who arranges the game of an orchestra consisting of many musicians with different types of musical instruments, sounds, and time to play them to produce a fantastic song. Thus, every tourism person, and even more so bureaucrats, both within the Government and regional governments, must have a deep understanding of the importance of formulating and implementing sound policies in tourism.

When we talk about tourism development policy, it is necessary to discuss the meaning of "policy" and "development". Judging from practical needs, discussions about theories related to development policies are often not given much attention. People who hear the term "tourism development policy" in general will automatically focus their attention on activities carried out by the Government and local governments in classifying tourism. However, several theories related to the concept in question need to be disclosed in this paper because they help provide a deeper understanding of the activities carried out by the Government and local governments in tourism management.

Meanwhile, in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the term "policy", which is translated into Indonesian as "policy", is defined as a rule or idea officially recognized as a guideline for determining the implementation of activities: "an officially accepted set of rules or ideas about what should be done". Thus, the term "policy" or "policy" (especially definition number 2) in principle is a parameter that is used as the basis or guideline for carrying out an activity. It is different from the term "policy", which has a more precise meaning. The difference between the two terms is that it is not explicitly explained whether "policy" includes statutory regulations.

Another simple definition of the term is that the direction of action or method of action is chosen from various alternatives by considering the factual conditions, which determine current and future decision making: "A definite course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in the light on given conditions to guide." and determine present and future decisions". Concerning government duties, according to Swanson, understanding of policy in the field of tourism will be easier if it starts from Thomas Dye's definition of "public policy", namely the Government chooses any action to do or not to do that government". Choose to do or not to to" [3].

Meanwhile, the term "development" is defined as a process of change based on a nation's society [4], of course for the better. It is then associated with these two terms, "public policy" and "development policy". It will have the meaning as an officially recognized parameter that is used as a basis or guideline by the GovernmentGovernmentnot do something to realize a change process based on the wishes of the GovernmentGovernment for the better.

In tourism, the term in English is also known, namely "tourism policy". According to McIntodh, GoeldMcIntoshRitchie [5], the term is defined as follows: "Tourism policy can be defined as a set of regulations, rules, guidelines, directives, and development or promotion objectives and strategies that provide a framework within which the collective and individual decisions directly affect long-term tourism development and the daily activities within a destination are taken".

Another opinion Paul S. Biederman also expresses another opinion regarding this term of Travel and Tourism: An Industry Primer, which adds a social aspect to tourism policy: *"A tourism policy defines the direction or course of action that is a particular country, region, locality, or a unique destination plans to take when developing or promoting tourism. The key principle for any tourism policy is to ensure that the nation (region or locality) would benefit to the maximum extent possible from tourism's economic and social contributions. The ultimate objective of tourism policy is to improve the progress of the nation (region or locality) and the lives of its citizens"* [6].

The two definitions above illustrate that what is meant by tourism policy or what the author translates as "policy in the field of tourism" are various kinds of rules, strategies and targets for tourism development or promotion that become guidelines for decision making in the short and long term. This policy must ensure that the main goal is to make the people concerned who live in tourism destinations obtain optimal benefits from the contribution of tourism in the social and economic fields in the form of progress and quality of life. Suppose it is associated with the concept of development. In that case, it means that the rules, strategies and objectives of the development or promotion of tourism must lead to changes based on the wishes of a nation's people.

Sustainability. Swanson argues that every government action in the legislative, administrative, and judicial fields affects tourism in tourism. Includes marketing, planning and sustainability activities. According to them, the policy forms are various guidelines (rules), principles and procedures, which are structured ethically and are focused on an issue and represent the expectations of a society (or nation) about aspects of planning, development, products, services, marketing and other aspects of development.

2.2 Synergy Concept

Najiyati and Rahmat in Rahmawati define synergy as a combination or combination of elements or parts that can produce better and greater output than before. So synergy can also be understood as a joint operation or a combination of elements to produce a better output. Covey defines synergy as a combination between elements and between parts that will get a better output than before. The indicators in analyzing synergy include effective communication, fast feedback, trust, and creativity between related parties, which are the main requirements for an ideal synergy system [7].

Sofyandi and Garniwa in Rahmawati suggest that synergy can be adequately built in two ways, including:

(1) Source-oriented communication views communication as an activity with a person (source) actual stimuli to respond. Receiver-oriented communication is all activities in which a person (receiver) responds to a stimulus or stimulus.
(2) Coordination. Communication cannot stand alone without coordination. In this case, Silalahi in Rahmawati defines coordination as integrating individual activities and units into a joint effort, namely working towards a common goal.

Moekijat in Rahmawatiet states that there are 9 (nine) main requirements in realizing effective coordination, namely:

(1) Direct relationships that will facilitate achievement through direct personal relationships.
(2) Early opportunities in the early stages of planning and policymaking.
(3) Continuity of coordination must take place at all times, starting from the planning stage.
(4) Dynamism, coordination must be continuous
(5) Clear goals to achieve effective coordination.
(6) Simple organization to facilitate effective coordination.
(7) The precise formulation of authority and responsibility will reduce conflict between employees and help work with unity of purpose.
(8) Effective communication
(9) Effective supervisory leadership that will ensure the coordination of activities both at the planning level and at the evaluation level.

Synergy in achieving goals can be achieved through good communication and coordination. The concept of synergy is an effort that must be made to implement Government systems at the central and regional levels.

2.3 Pentahelix Model Concept

The Penta helix model was first launched by the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy then incorporated into the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations. It ensures the quality of activities, facilities, services and creates experiences and the value of tourism benefits to provide benefits and benefits to the community and the environment. It is necessary to encourage the tourism system by optimizing the role of entrepreneurs, the Government, the community, academics and the media.

Kotler in Saputri state that tourist destinations will gain a competitive advantage if each of the organizations involved can share knowledge, skills, expertise, and other resources that can support the tourism development process. In this case, the Penta helix model focuses on five elements that support the implementation of tourism development. The Government is a policymaker, academics as a transfer of knowledge and related research, the community or community as a social force, entrepreneurs as a force in market mechanisms, and the media to promote tourism objects [8].

2.4 Pentahelix Actor Role

The management of the tourism sector cannot be separated from the role of stakeholders in the development process. There are 5 (five) actors who actively contribute to the process of developing the tourism sector, including:

(1) Government
Government in making policy and regulations in the field of tour the tourism development process. In developing the tourism sector, the Government to Government role in providing adequate facilities and infrastructure to support tourism development, preparing policies and regulations relating to the tourism sector, providing adequate facilities, and carrying out promotional and marketing activities for these tourist destinations. The Government to government partnership, a direct role in the development of regulations in tourism, controls the tourism development process and plays a direct role in strengthening institutions to increase capacity and capability in formulating policies or regulations.

(2) Academics
Academics in the tourism development process play a role by conducting scientific studies and various research and community services related to the development of the tourism sector

in an area. The results of scientific studies and community service conducted by academics can be used to support the success of the tourism sector by collaborating and communicating with academics in the process of developing agrotourism.

(3) Business world
In the tourism development process, the business or private sector plays an essential role in conducting business in the tourism sector that prioritizes business ethics and is professional, responsible, and sustainable. The business world acts as a profit-oriented that will be responsible for environmental sustainability as an essential thing in the tourism sector.

(4) Community
The community in the tourism development process consists of the community and NGOs or NGOs whose role is to support *Sapta Pesona* by providing tourism services or the creative economy. The community is both an object and a subject in the tourism development process.

(5) Media
The media plays a role in the field of information and tourism promotion. Promotion and marketing in the tourism sector that is inclusive by utilizing social media.

3. METHOD

The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, primary data collected through interviews and FGDs on key informants relevant to this research study. The data were analyzed through the stages of data reduction to concluding. The collaboration of the Penta helix model in the tourism development of the Harapan Jaya tourism village is seen from the parameters of various actors involved. They are working together to optimize the development of the Harapan Jaya tourism village and recreate value for tourism products that illustrate characteristics of the unique products of the agro-tourism-based tourism village. The characteristics of the tourism product in question are those related to the potential of the tourism village, including coffee plantations, agriculture and local culinary products (home industry).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The GovernmentGovernmentbusiness actors, universities, the community and the media must work together so that tourism potential can be exploited to the maximum. The Lampung Province Tourism and Creative Economy Office invite all parties to develop Lampung tourism jointly. The Lampung Provincial Government has formed a cross-sector Coordination Team to develop Lampung tourism. In other words, the collaboration between Penta helix actors in tourism industry development policies in Lampung Province is critical.

This third-year research took place in Pesawaran Regency, precisely in Harapan Jaya Village, Way Ratay District. The vital role of central and local governments in the tourism sector is based on the idea that the bureaucracy has the power to decide all matters relating to the survival of the people of a country. The bureaucracy also plays an essential role in taking various anticipatory actions to minimize negative impacts, given the many potential problems that arise from tourism.

4.1 Overview of Way Ratay District, Pesawaran Regency

Way Ratai District is one of the sub-districts located in the west of Pesawaran Regency and has an average distance of 40.32 km from the capital of Pesawaran Regency. Geographically, it is located in the south of Lampung Province with some areas in hills, sloping plains, and the coast. Since its inauguration on November 2, 2007, based on Law no. 33 of 2007, Pesawaran Regency has 11 sub-districts and 114 villages.

Pesawaran is the eleventh district in Lampung Province formed in 2007 based on Law no. 33 of 2007. Pesawaran Regency has its capital in Gedong Tataan, 27 km from Bandar Lampung. Pesawaran has 11 sub-districts and 144 villages. Way Ratai District is one part of the Pesawaran Regency area. Kedondong District, Pesawaran Regency border the north Way Ratai District. The south is bordered by the Gedong sub-district of the Pesawaran regency. In the east, it is bordered by Padang Cermin District. In the west, it is bordered by Kelumbayan District, Tanggamus Regency. Part of the Way Ratai District is a lowland area, part of it is a hill area with a total sub-district area of 127.21 Km2. Way Ratai District has its capital in Wates Way Ratai Village, which is 41 km from the capital of Pesawaran Regency. Wates Way Ratai Village has the smallest area of 21.56 km2.

Way Ratai District is one of the developing areas in the spotlight of the GovernmentGovernmentany Any potential areas can be developed and become regional advantages. Including being a tourist area, an area for agricultural commodities, plantations and freshwater fisheries. Being a new development area has caused RT and hamlets in Way Ratai Sub-district to change so that in 2019 until now, there are 206 RT and 72 hamlets (BPS: Way Ratai Regional Statistics 2020).

Way Ratai sub-district is one of the developing areas in the spotlight of the GovernmentGovernment development area. The RT and hamlets in Way Ratai Sub-district changed from 2014 until now. There were

206 RTs and 72 Hamlets (BPS: Way Ratai Regional Statistics 2016). Based on its location, Way Ratai District is bordered to the north by Kedondong District, to the south by GedongTataan District, to the west by Kelumbayan District, and in the east by Padang Cermin District (BPS: Administrative Map of Way Ratai District).

Based on its location, Way Ratai District is bordered to the north by Kedondong District, to the south by GedongTataan District, to the west by Kelumbayan District, to the east by Padang Cermin District (BPS: Administrative Map of Way Ratai District). With the area's characteristics, whose morphology is mainly in hills and forest areas, there are still many forest areas and protected forests. The unspoiled forest covers the area borders of that Way Ratai District, namely the Wan Abdurahman Forest Park area.

Way RataiSubdistrict is a self-help village. Harapan Jaya Village which is located close to a protected forest area with an annual rainfall of ± 2500-3000 mm, located at an altitude of more than 500 meters above sea level with a hilly topography of slopes dominated by steep slopes so that the development of population settlements has a spread pattern. The area of ± 15 km2 consists of 8 hamlets and 17 houses. Harapan Jaya Village is located quite far from the capital city of Pesawaran Regency (± 70km) with road access mainly in the form of rocky soil, making this village a little difficult to develop both in terms of social and economic aspects. The number of people living in Harapan Jaya village is moderate, namely 1,520 male residents and 1,325 female residents (BPS Kab. Pesawaran 2020).

Many people in Harapan Jaya Village work in the plantation sector by cultivating land on the hillsides to plant food crops such as corn, sweet potatoes, soybeans, and rice. The planting and tillage system of the people of Harapan Jaya Village is still traditional because the community's education is still at the basic education level, with limited infrastructure and a lack of technical knowledge. From 2015-2020 there was an increase in the number of children attending elementary school (4.22%). Still, the number of children attending junior and senior high school decreased by 6.36% and 2.29%, respectively (CabdinPendidikanKec. Way Ratai).

Administratively, the spatial distribution of Harapan Jaya Village with other areas is:

(1) To the north, it is bordered by: Register 19 Wan Abdul Rahman Forest
(2) In the east, it is bordered by Padang Cermin Village, Padang Cemin District
(3) To the south, it is bordered by Way Urang Village, Hanau Berak Village, PadangCermin District.
(4) In the west it is bordered by Paya Village, Padang Cermin District and Pesawaran Indah Village, Way Ratai District.

4.2 Pentahelix Model Collaboration and Harapan Jaya Tourism Village Development

In the collaboration stage of the Pentahelix Model in the Development of the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village, Way Ratay District, the parameters seen are how the involvement of various actors is to work together in optimizing development in the village. By creating added value product tourist, which describes the uniqueness of the product from the tourist village of Harapan Jaya that distinguishes it from other tourism. The characteristics of the tourism product are related to the village's potential. The management of local handicraft businesses is characteristic of regional culture, waterfall tourist destinations, regional culinary business management, lodging business management, and business management in the form of stalls and restaurants. Shops for necessities for everyday life.

4.3 Interdependence

In the development of the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village, Way Ratay District, mutual dependence is a benchmark for seeing the optimal development of the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village, according to Grey in seeing the creation of collaboration, one of which is through the component of interdependence in the world of tourism. Therefore, in this study, the researcher wrote that according to the observations of the Pentahelix Model, Collaboration research in the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village development is still not fully optimized. The theory of interdependence, which according to tourism stakeholders is to foster a sense of dependence between actors, the need for empowerment, especially human resources. The same culture and mindset to understand the Proportionality and Weaknesses of each actor to take part following their respective functions in developing the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village. So far, the community, Governments, communities and media have not existed in the Pentahelix Model Collaboration in the Development of the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village. Therefore, it is necessary to raise awareness among actors because our awareness level in tourism is still deficient, still working with each other. Own (self-help) because according to the recognition of the tourism awareness group to increase interdependence on other actors, it still does not exist because there is no collaboration with related parties. Still, it also does not want dependence on other parties [9].

4.4 Constructive Unification of Thoughts To Reach Solutions

Creating collaboration is through the unification of thoughts constructively to equate the vision & mission and find solutions in development [9]. Therefore collaboration of various components is essential in developing a culture-based tourism village to provide input and ideas for a good mindset. Harapan Jaya

Tourism Village so far still needs to be considered and requires many ideas and innovations to develop the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village. Therefore there are creative in building a tourist village area.

The results of research observations describe a lack of awareness in collaborating in tourism with other actors. Cooperation in unifying the mindset in developing the tourist village itself is not optimal because there is no shared vision and mission. Therefore participation from other parties will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the development of the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village because the large number of participations will undoubtedly increase the concern for tourism. However, do not forget that there are negative impacts because in collaborating, there is a signature on paper and a moral burden and responsibility and the challenges that will be faced in the future.

4.5 Joint Ownership of Decisions

According to (Gray 1989), the third concept is that collaboration is created based on joint decisions between actors in policymaking. In the development of the HHarapanJaya Tourism Village, Way Ratay District, Pesawaran Regency. So far, from the results of research observations carried out in the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village, it has begun to be seen with the Musrenbang in tourism development by inviting leaders, village officials, tourism offices, academics, media, and the private sector as well as other groups involved in the Pentahelix Model Collaboration. However, so far, it is still not optimal in terms of meetings, so decision-making is still not based on the mutual agreement because so far, tourism has only been self-supporting, and only a few components are involved.

The lack of communication is the cause of less decision-making with all actors because concern for tourism still needs to be improved. Therefore, the importance of face-to-face meetings and facilitating communication is one of the efforts to establish good relations between components. Furthermore, Harapan Jaya Tourism Village is more focused on deliberation between components and other actors to open informal meetings or formal meeting events as a forum to accommodate input and evaluation to build optimal collaboration. In addition, there must also be the disclosure of information and submitting acceptable and unacceptable inputs.

4.6 Shared responsibility

Fourth, according to (Gray, 1989) the concept of collaboration is that tourism is no longer just the responsibility of one party but instead builds a shared responsibility between various parties. From the results of observational research, the concept has been running following field conditions. However, there is still no binding law on the meaning of cooperation (MOU) for the concept of responsibility. So far, only a few parties have collaborated in tourism villages because of the importance of socialization of increasing the number of people participating in the tourist village. According to several stakeholders engaged in tourism so far, there has been no official collaboration. Still, personally, it has always supported the development of the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village for the progress of our Tourism Village. And so far, the professionalism and responsibility of various groups can be seen and proven by so far there is still one vision to introduce Tourism Villages and can still be directed as tourism village work partners. However, it does need a very long process because Harapan Jaya Tourism Village still has work home, to be able to introduce Harapan Jaya Tourism Village and sell unique products that are of public concern.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Improving the collaboration of the Pentahelix Model as an optimal development of Harapan Jaya Tourism Village, special attention needs to be paid, due to the low collective awareness of various actors towards neglect, always waiting for directions, and the lack of communication between actors regarding the Harapan Jaya Tourism Village. The low ability of funding and management as well as the creativity of skilled human resources (HR) is to manufacture local tourism industrial products, especially regarding the handicraft and souvenir industry, also affects the level of Penta helix collaboration in the development of the tourism village of Harapan Jaya less than optimal.

However, the presence of a tourist village has also brought a positive impact, such as new jobs and preserving the environment with a traditional cultured area, even though the development of Harapan Jaya Village has not entirely sold as a Tourism destination. Therefore, Pentahelix Model Collaboration, with the involvement of Academics, Private, Community, Government and Media, is crucial for supporting tourism in the future. But so far, the cooperation is still not optimal, measured from the interdependence between actors, constructive unification of thoughts, joint decisions, and shared responsibilities, and only certain parties are involved in the collaboration,

The existence of special regulations as a supporting factor for collaboration *Penta helix*. Continuous development programs through training are critical, especially concerning fostering the processing and marketing of superior products of local tourist destinations, including budget assistance. Continuous coordination with Penta helix actors in the implementation of various tourism events.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Tebakak Leaves Plates as an Eco-friendly Disposable Plates: Cultural Roots, Technology and People Transformations

Martinus Martinus [1,*] Gita Paramita Djausal [2,] Sri Ratna Sulistiyanti [3,] Meizano Ardi Muhammad [3,] Mareli Telaumbanua [4]

[1] *Mechanical Engineering Department, Engineering Faculty, Universitas Lampung*
[2] *Business Administration Department, Social and Political Science Faculty, Universitas Lampung*
[3] *Electrical Engineering Department, Engineering Faculty, Universitas Lampung, Jl. Prof. Soemantri Brojonegoro, Bandar Lampung 35145, Indonesia*
[4] *Agriculture and Bio System Engineering Department, Agricultural Faculty, Universitas Lampung, Jl. Prof. Soemantri Brojonegoro, Bandar Lampung 35145, Indonesia*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: martinus@eng.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Plastic has become the dominant problems in recent years since it become the dominant material for food packaging. More than 600 thousand tons of plastic becoming waste in 2019. Leaf as food packaging material has been known since the dawn of civilization In Indonesia itself leaf and other plant's organic material commonly used as traditional food wrapper. Commonly known leaves such as banana leaf, waru leaf, tepus leaf, simpur leaf, syzygium leaf and also tembakak leaf are used for wrapping traditional food. Thus triggering for the use of environmentally friendly tebakak leaf plates that are easily biodegradable, easy to produce, hygienic, and have lampung cultural background. One main question can the consumer shift from plastic based disposable plate to greener leaf base plate. Can tebakak leaf plate as an eco-friendly product try to replace plastic or just another plastic alternative. And, the consumer's perspective of tebakak leaf plates as an eco-friendly product. We learn that both leaf plates (tebakak leaf plates and teak leaf plates) can be contender for plastic plates and paper plates while styrofoam plates has the lowest value. The consumer agrees that tebakak leaf plates and the teak leaf plates are green and want to use them. The main hindrance of using the leaf plates is the availability on the market and its higher price.

Keywords: *Leaf plate, Tebakak, Disposable plates, Eco-friendly*

1. INTRODUCTION

Plastic has become the dominant problem in recent years since it became the dominant material for food packaging since its mass production in the 1930s[1]. Even in the pandemic year, the plastic waste remains growing while the cities lock down [2].

Leaf as food packaging material has been known since the dawn of civilization [3]. In Indonesia, leaf and other plant's organic material commonly used as traditional food wrapper [4][5] Commonly known leaves such as banana leaf, waru leaf, tepus leaf, simpur leaf, syzygium leaf and also tembakak leaf used for wrapping traditional food.

The reason for developing this Eco-friendly tebakak leaf plate product is the need for disposable plates. Disposable plate is useful in saving time because it does not need to be washed and can be disposed of after use and is easy to use. The need for the leaf plates to be biodegradable so that it can reduce the use of single-use plastic plates and Styrofoam. Indonesia ranks 2nd in the world as the largest contributor of plastic waste to the ocean after China [6]. In addition, the Indonesian people have long used leaves as food containers, thus triggering the use of environmentally friendly tebakak leaf plates that are easily biodegradable, easy to produce, hygienic, and have a Lampung's cultural background.

One main question can the consumer shift from plastic based disposable plate to greener leaf base plate. Can tebakak leaf plate as an eco-friendly product try to replace plastic or just another plastic alternative. How consumer react the tebakak leaves plates from organoleptic point of view. And, how the consumer's perspective of tebakak leaf plates as an eco-friendly product.

2. METHODOLOGY

One of main assessment for the transformations of consumer behaviour is an organoleptic assessment. Organoleptic research methods are to find and quantified the quality of a product using human senses. These senses are visual sense, olfactory sense, tactile sense, taste sense, auditory sense. Even though it is quite often that method of carrying out organoleptic research usually called tasting. But it is far more complex than just taste. In this case a variety of organs participate in the process. Which are taste bud, tactile sense, visual sense and smell or olfactory sense. Perspective assessment is also done to find how consumer perspective toward an ecofriendly product. This perspective is the key how an ecofriendly product will move forward.

The assessment is done from 20 young adult respondents. These respondents are all college educated person. We hope that these respondent will shape Indonesia future consumer[7][8]. And these responders are representing Indonesian perspective towards ecofriendly product.

There are five disposable plates in review. Two comes from ecofriendly product which are tebakak leaf plate and teak leaf plate. The other three are plastic plates, Styrofoam plates and paper with hdpe lamination plates. All of the plates is shown and used by the respondents. These respondent then will score how each plates perform. There are six question with 1 to 5 grade value for each question. In short, the questions are: is it changing taste; how is the appearance; how is the texture; how is the smell; is it green; and do you want to use it on regular basis. We also look the strength and the weaknesses of the disposable product.

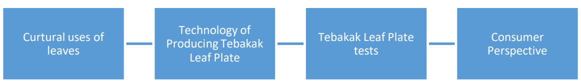

Figure 1. Leaf Plates Assessment Process

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. The Culture of Natural Packaging

Indonesia consists of more than a thousand three hundred ethnic diversities with its own unique culture[9]. The culture includes the traditional structures, traditional wisdoms, traditional customs, food and arts and many more[10]. Among all of the diversity, one common unique culture is its unique traditional foods[11], in conjunction to food is the technology to process the food and also the packaging to serve the food[12].

Each and any tribes in Indonesia has its unique type, process, and traditional food packaging. The existence of traditional food in general cannot be separated from the customs in cultural society. So that traditional leafy container as packaging of traditional food can be reflection of the culture of a society. Packaging culture actually started since humans know how to store and serve food. Serving and storing of food traditionally begins by keeping food in a container which he found. The container can be leaf, husk, bamboo column, Coconut shell, shell and even woven material from natural fiber they found in their culture. Along with the times the container becoming more complex, and has many cultural values. The use of leaves as food wrappers is to beautify the appearance of food, as well as adding a distinctive aroma and delicacy of food[13].

Natural packaging materials are still used in almost all regions of Indonesia on daily basis[14]. Because it is usually very cheap, readily available and not have a negative impact against environmental and will be naturally decomposed. In this case, the function of packaging as an identity is absolutely considered. However, the uniqueness of traditional packaging cannot be replaced.

3.2. Tebakak Leaf Plates

Tebakak leaf as raw materials are widely available naturally, currently leaves is not used commercially, so it is available quite abundant. Tebakak (*Ficus septica*) is a fast growing tree with seeds dispersed through rain water. The tree grows very fast with very wide leaves. The tree is soft wood tree usually unused because of the low quality of the wood. Tebakak (*Ficus septica*) traditionally used by the people of Lampung as a food wrapper. The alkaloids found in Ficus septica leaves have cytotoxic effects on cancer cells[15].

Environmentally friendly tebakak leaf plates made from Lampung tebakak leaf are an alternative to disposable plates. Tebakak leaf plates are biodegradable, easy to produce, hygienic, and have long period of storage time. The Lampung tebakak leaf material is a local wisdom from the Lampung area. Plate production is quite easy and economical because it only changes the shape of the leaves to follow the shape of the plate. The tebakak leaf plate has the integrity of the leaf structure so that the strength and characteristics of the leaves are maintained. The leaf plate has a diameter of 22 cm with a plate indentation depth of about 3 cm and is able to accommodate relatively large amounts of food (357 grams). Tebakak leaves are hot molded processed with natural adhesives from starch so they are more durable. Tebakak leaf plates can be stored for more than 6 months.

Figure 2.Tebakak leaf plate used to serve lontong sayur a local delicacy

The Lampung tebakak leaf used is local wisdom because it is a typical plant from the Lampung region which has distinctive leaf characteristics in its motifs and textures. These qualities provide additional selling points, apart from being biodegradable, for prestige and environmental concern. The resulting product has a low water content so that it can be stored for a long time. This is possible through a leaf molding machine that uses a molding press with a temperature controlled heating element.

Some of the characteristics of the machine for the production of leaf plates are precision pressure, temperature control, and plate mold adapting to the leaf structure. The Lampung tebakak leaves are used because of their strong structure, wide cross-section, and distinctive leaf characteristics. This innovation can make a substitute product for plastic plates and Styrofoam to overcome the bad impact of plastic and Styrofoam on the environment (plastic decomposes takes more than 100 years, while styrofoam does not decompose[16]).

The advantages of tebakak leaf plate products are:

1. Using the natural ingredients of Lampung local wisdom, namely the Lampung tebakak leaf.
2. Using leaf natural structure for its strength and waterproofness so that it is easy to produce.
3. Made of organic material so that it is easy to decompose in the soil and is environmentally friendly.
4. Free from chemicals.

The disadvantages of environmentally friendly leaf plate products are:

1. Leaf plates do not last long if exposed to water for a long period of time.

Table 1. Product Comparison

Aspects	Leaf Plates	Plastic Plates	Styrofoam plates	Paper Plates
Market price	Rp. 1500,-	Rp. 1,000,-	Rp. 500,-	Rp. 1,000,-
Shelf time	6 months	5 years	5 years	2 years
Natural Decomposition Time	2-4 weeks	100-200 years	More than 500 years	Paper decompose in 1 Month but the plastic lamination will decompose in 100 years
Waterproof	Yes	yes	yes	yes
Heat Resistance	Good	Not good	best	good
Raw material available locally	Yes	no	no	partial
Machine capacity	Low	high	high	high

3.3. Tebakak Leaf Plates Machine

The machine is developed since 2017 for producing leaf plate. It is a manual machine that can be easily replicated for scale up purposes. The machine using a hot press molding to mold the tebakak leaf into plates[17]. It is using two 350-watt heating elements. The temperature is controlled using a PID controller (Proportional Integral and Derivative controller) to achieve 1-degree accuracy. The accuracy is needed as a charred leaf plate is not desirable. Below shown the leaf plate molding machine.

Figure 3. Leaf Plate Molding Machine

The process of making environmentally friendly leaf plates made from lampung tebakak leaves using a leaf plate molding machine, sterilizer, and raw materials tebakak leaves. The tebakak leaf plate production process begins with the preparation of raw materials, tebakak leaves. Fresh leaves then cleaned through washing and drying. After that, the layering out the leaves to strengthen the structure. Then, the hot press process is to press the leaf layer using a pair of dies heated under controlled conditions (about 3 minutes). Then after the molding the plates is cut to trim the edges. The leaf plates were then sterilized using a sterilizer. Lastly, the packing process to send it to costumer.

3.4. The Transformation

The plates review process includes a group of young adult with a college academic back ground. This type of group is chosen as a representative of future Indonesian consumer behaviour. In the future Indonesia will have a demographic bonus as young and educated citizen will be the largest percentage of all Indonesian citizen[18]. They will assess the tebakak leaf plates using organoleptic approach in comparison of teak leaf plates, plastic plates, styrofoam plates and paper (paper with hdpe plastic lamination) plates. They will also be asked for their perspective of using the plates.

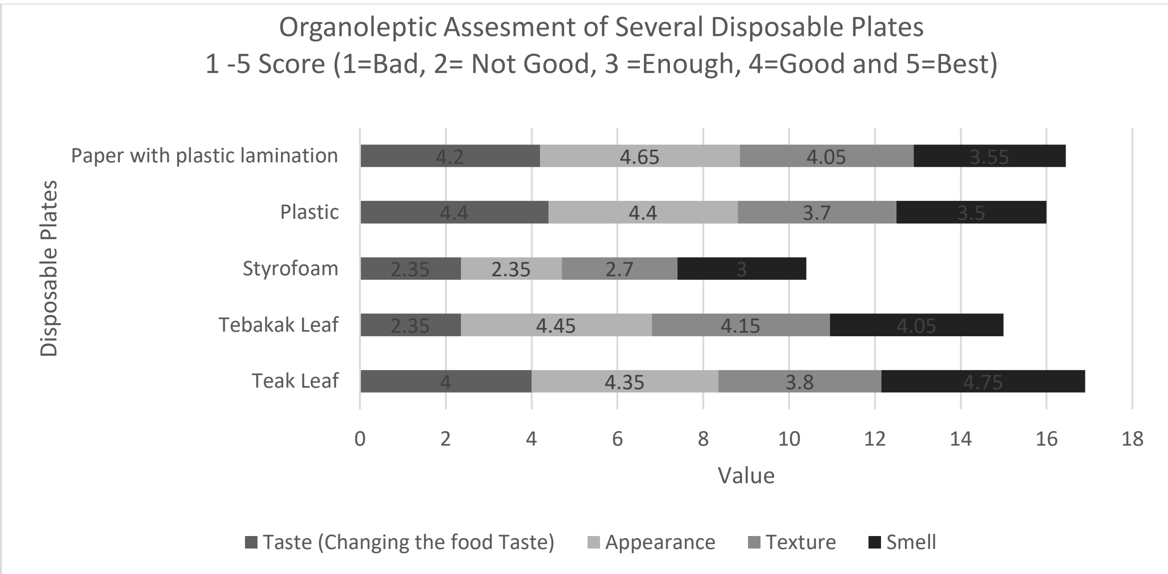

Figure 4. Organoleptic Assessment of Disposable Plates

Taste will become the enemy of leafy food container as shown on above figure because there are not as inert as the other disposable plates (plastic plates, styrofoam plates and paper plates). As the leaf when contact with food tends to alter the food taste. But this result can be view both ways (negatively or positively). Negatively, both of tebakak leaf plates and teak leaf plates can alter the food taste. But Positively, the altered taste might be just fine and not worsen the food taste. The argument also shown support on how the plates smell. Both leaf plates (tebakak and teak) smell quite nice better that other disposable plate (plastic plates, styrofoam plates and paper plates). As usually taste and smell tied positively in food. Form figure 4, we learn that both leaf plates (tebakak leaf plates and teak leaf plates) can be contender for plastic plates and paper plates while styrofoam plates has the lowest value.

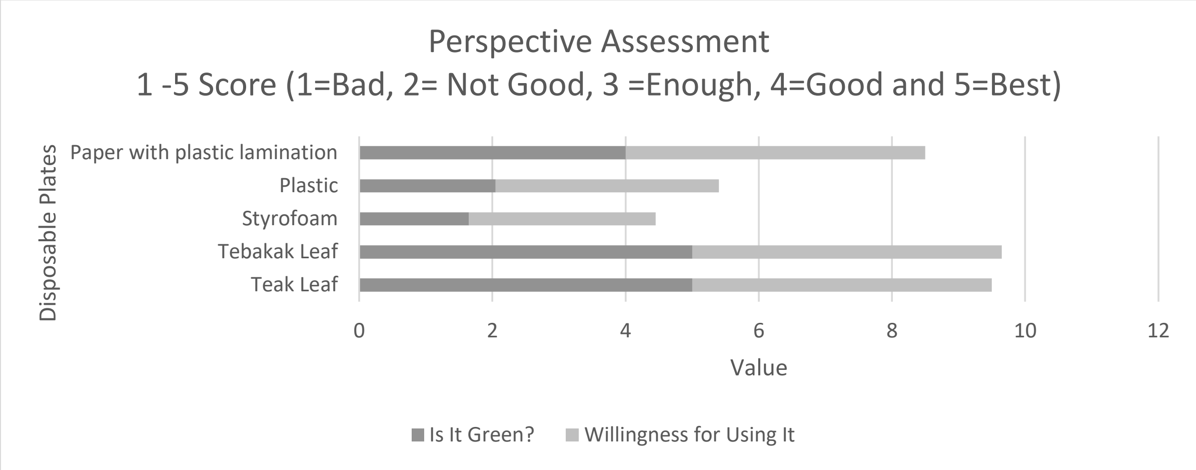

Figure 5. Perspective View on Disposable Plates

Perceptively there is no down arguments for how green is both for the tebakak leaf plates and the teak leaf plates. And the group also agrees that they want to use the tebakak leaf plates and the teak leaf plates. The main hindrance of using the plates is the availability on the market and its higher price. From Table 2. Product Comparison, we learn that the leaf plate machine capacity is quite low compared to other plates machine. If we can push the capacity of the leaf plate machine, then we can lower the leaf plate price and also flooding the market with plastic alternative product. More people will aware there are eco-friendly leaf plate products.

Total assessment form both test shown that future consumer tries to avoid styrofoam plates and plastic plates. And they agree that tebakak leaf plates, teak leaf plates and paper plates is best for them. In the end food taste changing by the leaf plates is not really a turn away for the consumer. The biggest challenge for the leaf pates is can we push the capacity of the leaf plate machine, if so then we can lower the leaf plate price and also flooding the market with plastic alternative product.

Table 2. Total Assessment

Organoleptic and Perspective Assessment	Teak leaf plate	Tebakak leaf plate	Styrofoam plate	Plastic plate	Paper with plastic lamination plate
Taste (Changing the food Taste)	4	2.35	2.35	4.4	4.2
Appearance	4.35	4.45	2.35	4.4	4.65
Texture	3.8	4.15	2.7	3.7	4.05
Smell	4.75	4.05	3	3.5	3.55
Is It Green?	5	5	1.65	2.05	4
Willingness for Using It	4.5	4.65	2.8	3.35	4.5
Total	4.4	4.1083333	2.475	3.567	4.1583

4. CONCLUSIONS

We learn that both leaf plates (tebakak leaf plates and teak leaf plates) can be contender for plastic plates and paper plates while styrofoam plates has the lowest value. And the group also agrees that tebakak leaf plates and the teak leaf plates are green and they want to use them. The main hindrance of using the plates is the availability on the market and its higher price. If we can push the capacity of the leaf plate machine, then we can lower the leaf plate price and also flooding the market with plastic alternative product. Total assessment form both tests shown that future consumer tries to avoid styrofoam plates and plastic plates. And they agree that tebakak leaf plates, teak leaf plates and paper plates is best for them. In the end food taste changing by the leaf plates is not really a turn away for the consumer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to give our gratitude to Mechatronics Laboratory and Metrology Laboratory in Mechanical Engineering department for their support in this research.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

The Urgency of Virtual Tour for Sumatran Butterfly Conservation

Meizano Ardhi Muhammad[1*], Gita Paramita Djausal[2], Martinus[3], Sony Ferbangkara[4], Alia Larasati[5]

[1] *Informatics Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Lampung*
[2] *Business Administration Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[3] *Mechanical Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Lampung*
[4] *Electrical Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Lampung*
[5] *Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada, Lampung*
**Corresponding Author. Email: meizano@eng.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

Traveling is part of the activities for doing tourism. We have experience in tourism destinations. Due to COVID-19, people have limitations on the mobilization to travel. In 2020, a report was telling that tourism is the most affected business sector. Since the pandemic, we need to change our interactions. Most of our activities are moved digitally. On the other hand, we still have needed to fulfil. It shows the urgency of technology development to embrace the people's experience (user experience). The needs of traveling to tourism destinations, supported by technology. Developing a virtual tour in butterfly park has an urgency to stress spreading the knowledge of butterfly conservation, and it relies on the experience of doing the tourism. Tourist experience has to enable the feeling of being involved in the situation. Understanding the components is essential to the occasion. There are critical components for developing the user experience in Butterfly Park. We need a database on existing butterflies, vegetation (plants and flowers), and the butterfly park map. The virtual tourist can experience sight (seen using eyes) and sound (hear by ear), but they cannot feel by touch. That becomes the challenge for the development of these technologies. Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada Virtual Reality Tour able to replicate some experience to users in visiting virtual tourist spots, viewing information on virtual tourist spots, and chose a location for virtual tourist spots. It is quite effective as a medium to experience tour and learn about conservation based on usability survey which resulted in 95% visitors are satisfied. Tourist experience is enabled the feeling of being involved in the situation by using Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada Virtual Reality Tour. The experience will raise awareness for Sumatran butterfly conservation.

Keywords: *Virtual Tour, Butterfly Conservation, Sumatran, User Experience*

1. INTRODUCTION

Since 1998, Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada in Lampung has provided education on butterfly metamorphosis, butterflies and plants diversity, and conservation. Through edu-ecotourism, Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada has been involved thousands of students from kindergarten to higher education's learning until now.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, edu-ecotourism activities cannot be done because schools activity limited to online learning [1]. In April 2020, 96% of world tourism destinations had introduced travel restrictions [2]. In Indonesia, even on a public holiday, people were not allowed to travel [3]. This challenges in the tourism industry, as reported, caused a significant impact during the COVID-19 pandemic [4].

The primary drivers for traveling are the need to escape from daily routine, workplace, and social needs such as meeting other people and experiencing something unique or unusual [5]. Traveling is part of the activities for doing leisure and responding to the pandemic, raising the urgency for technology development to recreate the people's experience (user experience) in tourism activities. A virtual tour is one of the possibilities provided by technology. Having a virtual tour can never replace traditional travel, although it still has an exciting advantage [6].

2. VIRTUAL REALITY TOUR

Virtual reality enable user to have immersive interaction with virtual world. Virtual reality can also be a viable instrument to increase destination sustainability, provide another option for a wider audience, and help the environmental and economic aspects by developing alternate forms of income [10]. There are four critical elements in Virtual Reality: virtual world, immersion, interactivity, and sensory feedback. Virtual Reality replaces spatial reality to change the (illusion) environment for the user. One of the techniques is using a 360-panorama image to change the user visual perception.

A virtual tour maintains visitor interest, especially during travel restrictions in the COVID-19 pandemic [7]. Virtual tour through virtual reality act as a replacement for visiting recreation places physically. As for the visitor, virtual reality tourism can enhance the well-being of visitors [8]. In the future, audience who enjoyed and informed by the virtual tour can lead to actual visit to the tourism attraction [9].

There is a particular urgency to develop a virtual tour in butterfly park to spread the knowledge of butterfly conservation, and it relies on the tourist experiences. Tourist experience has to enable the feeling of being involved in the situation. The experience will raise awareness for Sumatran butterfly conservation.

3. METHODOLOGY

These three stages in the research methodology: motivation, design solution, and feedback (Figure 1). Motivation would be stressing on expectation of visitors. Design solution for development of features of virtual tour. Feedback is required to measure usability.

Figure 1 Research methodology

In drawing the motivation on virtual tour, the preliminary questionnaires were distributed to 100 respondents through an online form. Since the mobility of people is limited (people are forbidden to do traveling), we were asking the respondent who had already visited Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada. We highlight the information on the reason for visiting Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada and their activities in the park.

To address the visitor requirement as basis of design solution, at least three functional features must be available: (1) visiting virtual tourist spots, (2) viewing information on virtual tourist spot, and (3) selecting a virtual tourist spot with the location menu or map.

In measuring feedback, System Usability Scale used to measure usability of virtual reality tour visitors. The scoring system is simplified into four Likert scales, an even number so the visitor will be more likely to sway opinion to the left or right of the scale. The scale ranges from Very Dissatisfied, Dissatisfied, Satisfied to Very Satisfied. The intention is to acquire quick feedback on the visitor's experience.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4. 1. Motivation

On the point of ecotourism, the transfer of knowledge is also the primary purpose of ecotourism. As the main attraction in Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada is butterflies, it is essential to provide extensive information/interaction on butterflies. It refers to designed activities on a virtual tour that should provide interactions on butterfly behavior (eating nectar, flying, resting, and matting) and metamorphosis of butterfly (caterpillar, cocoon, butterfly).

As the source of experiences, tourism gives tourists the power to be involved in the co-creation of tourism experiences [10]. Before traveling, tourists will search for activities that can be done in the tourism destination. They would find information on the internet or by recommendation from other.

Table 1. Activities in Gita Persada Butterfly Park

No	Activities	Percentage
1	Walking around the park	83
2	Seeing butterflies all around	72
3	Seeing butterflies in the breeding dome	64
4	Taking a photo of butterfly's statue	43
5	Sitting on a bench in an open area	42
6	Visiting the museum	35
7	Visiting one of the treehouses	34
8	Seeing the cocoons in the breeding dome	32
9	Seeing caterpillars in the breeding dome	30
10	Playing in the playground	28
11	Using the prayer room	25
12	Getting explanations from the officer	14
13	Doing a forest bath	11
14	Using the meeting hall	10
15	Using a hammock	9

Based on Table 1., the information of five primary activities chosen (done) by visitors gives input for the designed virtual tour. Virtually, the visitors have to be experiencing walking around the garden area, seeing butterflies all around, seeing butterflies in the breeding dome, taking photos on butterfly's statue, and sitting on a bench in an open space. Referring to those activities, we can point out related information into place, activities/movement, and points of interest. The critical information for the tourism domain is to know how tourists choose where to go and what to do [11].

For the effective integration of e-commerce and ecological tourism development activities, the development should be (1) providing information to tourists, (2) assisting tourists on navigation and security, and (3) enabling mobile payment functions [12]. It could improve the marketing management to reach the targeted customer, and the technology development should support it. Furthermore, it could help the ecotourism industry.

4. 2. Design Solution

All the features required to provide virtual reality tour experiences are Can select a virtual tourist spot with the location menu or map, View information on virtual tourist spot, and Visit virtual tourist spots, as shown in Table 2. The virtual tour is based on virtual reality technology; several features must be provided, such as stereoscopic display, 3D virtual world, traversal either through locomotion or teleportation.

Table 2. Virtual reality tour features

Virtual Reality Tour Features	**Display**
Can select a virtual tourist spot with the location menu or map.	Figure 2
View information on virtual tourist spots	Figure 3
Visit virtual tourist spots	Figure 4 Figure 5 Figure 6

Others essential component of virtual tour experience is the database of existing butterflies, the database of vegetation (plants and flowers), and map of the butterfly park (Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada), which will be vital for the asset of virtual reality tour.

Figure 2 Virtual tourist spot

Figure 3 Information's display

Figure 4 Virtual tourist spot 1

Figure 5 Virtual tourist spot 2

Figure 6 Virtual tourist spot 3

4. 3. Feedback

Results

Virtual Reality Tour for Butterfly Park provides the experience of visiting Butterfly Park by keeping a few crucial aspects such as butterfly viewing, park traversal, and information gathering.

Some compromises need to be made because of the limitation of virtual reality tours, such as sensory feedback through audio-visual only and teleportation instead of locomotion.

Table 3. Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada Virtual Reality Tour Testing

No	Scenario	Expected Result	Fit?
1	Visit virtual tourist spots.	User visit tourist spot in Virtual Reality	Yes
2	View information on virtual tourist spots.	The information displayed on tourist spot	Yes
3	Can select a virtual tourist spot with the location menu or map.	User teleport to a chosen location.	Yes

Virtual Reality Tour is tested using scenarios based on features (Table 3). All the features proposed in the design are implemented accordingly.

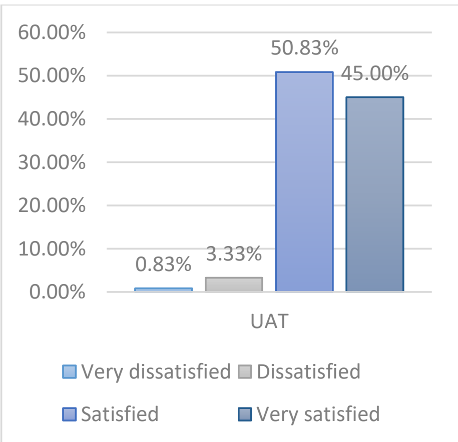

Figure 7 User Acceptance Test of Virtual Reality Tour

Feedback from the usage of virtual reality tour show promise of good usability. More than 95% of visitors were satisfied with the Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada virtual reality tour. Most visitors express understanding of the butterfly conservation and show support for the cause.

5. CONCLUSION

There is a particular urgency to develop a virtual tour in butterfly park to spread the knowledge of butterfly conservation, and it relies on the tourist experiences. Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada Virtual Reality Tour can replicate some experience to users in visiting virtual tourist spots, viewing information on virtual tourist spots, and chose a location for virtual tourist spots. The Virtual Reality Tour is quite effective as a medium to experience tour and learn about conservation based on usability survey which resulted in 95% visitors are satisfied. Tourist experience is enabled the feeling of being involved in the situation by using Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada Virtual Reality Tour. The experience will raise awareness for Sumatran butterfly conservation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to Taman Kupu-Kupu Gita Persada for their support in this research.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606

2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Boosting Public-Private Partnership for sustainable Waste Management in Metro City

Dadang Karya Bakti[1,*] Toni Wijaya[2,] Suprihatin Ali[1,] Ita Prihantika[3]

[1]*Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[2]*Department of Communication Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[3]*Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[*]*Corresponding author. Email: dadang.karya@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the urban waste management issues that many cities in developing countries face. Waste that is not properly managed has an impact on the quality of human health and the environment. This study takes a case study approach, with data collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. This case study was conducted in Metro City, an Adipura-winning city with waste management issues. Because the government has limited resources for waste management, involving the private sector and civil society is a viable option, according to the research findings. Waste management necessitates the collaboration of many parties, each with their own set of responsibilities, such as the government's regulatory and facilitation functions. Meanwhile, the private sector is split into two sections: waste management and waste management as a sponsor or donor. Furthermore, to strengthen partnerships between the regional government, the private sector, and the community through socialization and the implementation of the Waste Bank as a model for managing waste sourced from the market in order to improve waste management and achieve sustainable development...

Keywords: *Public-Private Partnership, Waste Bank, Sustainable Development*

1. INTRODUCTION

Increased trash production has a severe influence on the environment and human health, which is a global issue, particularly in emerging nations with inadequate technology and resources [1]. As a result of trash garbage, environmental contamination is becoming more of a concern [2] to protect the environment. Many researchers have undertaken efforts to decrease and manage waste, such as acquiring organic waste programs, processing garbage into compost or biogas, recycling sections of waste, and transforming waste into new energy [3]. Additionally, scavengers are involved in the rubbish collection procedure. Meanwhile, the problem of waste-related pollution in the ecosystem remains unsolved [3]. As a result, to effectively manage waste control efforts, numerous stakeholders (local governments, private parties, individuals, communities, and non-governmental organizations) must be involved [4]. A similar sentiment was echoed by [2], who stated that successful waste management depends on human resources, the environment, social, financial, technological, and technical knowledge, and public awareness and participation in environmental sustainability.

This research aims to explore waste management partnership prospects amongst various stakeholders in the city of Metro, which is located in the Indonesian province of Lampung. Metro City is one of Lampung's cities, with an astronomical location of 5°6' to 5°8' south latitude and 105°17' to 105°19' east longitude. Metro City is only 68.74 km2 in size and is located in the heart of Lampung Province. Metro City is bordered on the north and west by Central Lampung Regency and the north, south, and east by East Lampung Regency. Metro City has an alluvial plain as its terrain. This location has an altitude of 50 to 55 meters above sea level and a slope of 00 to 30 degrees.

2. WASTE PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY

2.1. 4Rs Method

Implementing the 4Rs approach can help reduce waste generated at the source. Proper waste management can help to prevent pollution in the environment. Waste reduction can be accomplished through the application of the four R's, namely Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Replace [2], [3], [5], [6]. Meanwhile, waste management can be accomplished by sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and ultimate processing.

2.2 Integrated Waste Management Through RDF and PLTSa

Refused Derived Fuels (RDF) is a waste management strategy that converts garbage to fuel. RDF can minimize waste and become a co-firing fuel for industry and power plants by converting waste to fuel. While waste power plants(PTSD) is a method of transforming municipal waste into electrical energy [2], [4], [6]–[8], PTSD is capable of reducing waste by up to 80% in weight or 90% in volume.

2.3 Method of the Black Soldier Fly (BSF)

Bioconversion using bioconversion agents, specifically Black Soldier Fly (BSF) larvae or commonly referred to as maggots, was able to reduce organic waste by around 50% -70 % of total waste. As a bioconversion agent, there are at least three products that can be obtained with promising business opportunities, specifically by empowering BSF larvae as a bioconversion agent. The first product is larvae or pre-pupae BSF, which can be utilized as a source of protein in animal feed. The second product is a liquid coming from larval activity that acts as a liquid fertilizer. The third product is dry organic waste residue [9]–[13].

3. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Many scholars and practitioners have characterized public-private partnerships (PPPs) using diverse ways [5,6], and research has been conducted to evaluate the main success elements in their implementation [16]. PPP is defined as a contractual arrangement between the Government and the private sector in turning over some control over goods and services provided by the public sector [17]. Meanwhile, PPP features such as long-term contracts between the Government and the private sector or business persons, risk sharing, government backing, and investment returns can be discovered [18]. According to research [19], public-private partnerships (PPPs) are the best tool for achieving sustainable development if they are appropriately managed. The extent to which all stakeholders carry out their responsibilities is also critical to the success of any public-private cooperation [17]. As a result, the concepts of agreement and understanding between the partnering parties can improve the public-private partnership model [20].

4. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study employs a case study research design using interview and observation methodologies for data collecting from April to August 2021. To collect circumstances and an overview of existing sources of trash to final disposal, interviews were held with the Government, in this case, the metro city's environmental agency, the community, and waste transport personnel. Interviews with waste bank managers, who act as third parties in purchasing and selling sorted garbage, were also undertaken. In order to supplement the findings of the interviewees, observations were made at different landfills, ultimate disposal locations, and waste banks.

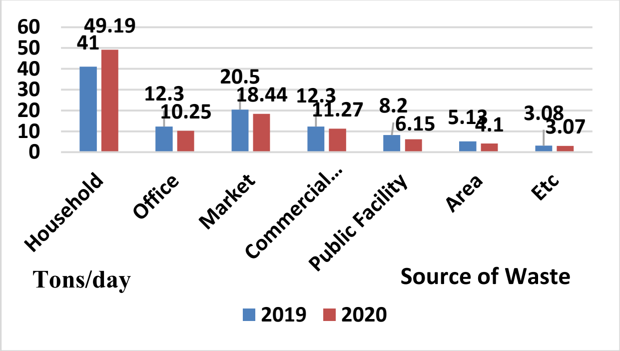

Figure 1 Total Waste Generation Based on Waste Sources in 2019 and 2020

According to Figure 1, the waste created decreased from 102.51 tons/day in 2019 to 102.47 tons/day in 2020. As a result, trash creation is reduced by 0.04 tons per day.

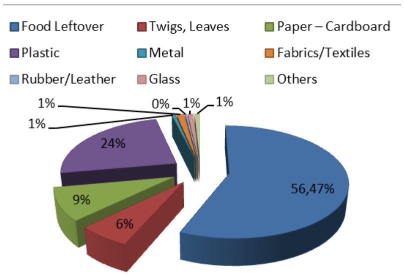

Figure 2 Composition of Waste by Material in 2019

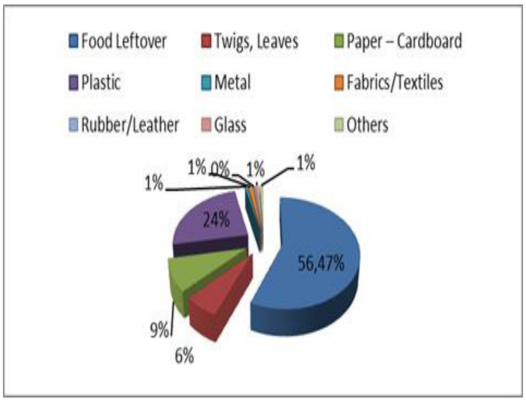

Figure 3 Composition of Waste by Material in 2020

Figures 2 and 3 reveals that food waste makes up the most considerable percentage of trash in 2019 and 2020, with a value of 56.47 percent. As a result, Metro City's waste stream is primarily comprised of food waste.

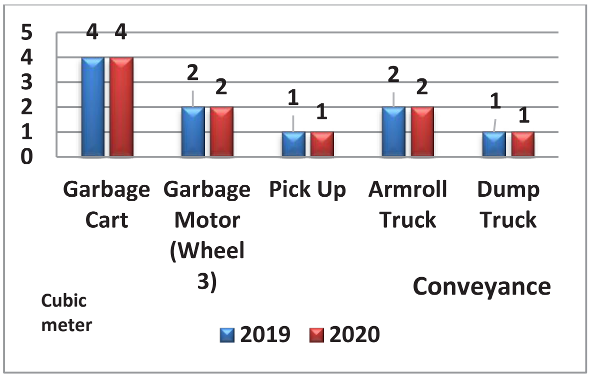

Figure 4 Facilities and Infrastructure Capacity in 2019 and 2020

According to figure 4, the most commonly utilized facilities and infrastructure in transportation equipment in 2019 and 2020 are garbage motorcycles (wheel 3) and dump trucks. According to the material for the districts/cities in 2019-2020, the waste with the highest composition is food waste. In 2019-2020, garbage generation fell by 0.04 tons per day. Garbage motorbikes and dump trucks were the most commonly used waste management infrastructure in 2019-2020. Metro City has 9 TPS (Trash Disposal Sites) located at City Terminal, Tejoagung Market, Margorejo Market, Ganjar Agung Market, Perum Prahsanti, Yosomulyo Residential, West Hadimulyo Village, East Hadimulyo Village, and Mega Mall Market, with one TPA (Final Disposal Site) located in Karangrejo Village. In 2019, the Metro City TPA/TPST managed 27,375.00 tons of garbage, while in 2020, it managed 24,692.25 tons. From 2019 to 2020, the TPA will receive 2,682.97 tons less garbage.

4.1 Waste Bank In Metro City

Metro Government can carry approximately 80 tons of garbage each day, which means that the waste in the Karangrejo final disposal site (TPA) will reach a height of approximately 7-10 meters with a yard area of approximately 5 hectares. Metro City collects garbage using bentor vehicles in each Ward, totaling 14 units and 20 containers, and 16 trucks. Containers are scattered throughout many housing developments and markets, including the city, integrated, Margo Rejo, and hospitals. Additionally, Metro City has two SOKLI (Waste Transporting program in the local area) units in Hadimulyo Village, one Prasanti unit, and one Imopuro unit. Metro City additionally contains four TP3R units located in the Yosorejo neighborhood, one Compost House unit, and two damaged units repurposed.

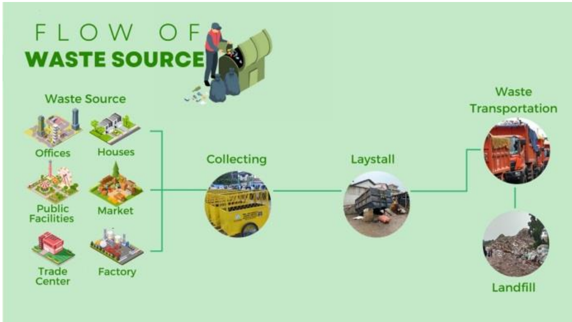

Figure 5 Flow of waste source

Individuals in Metro City manage waste through Waste Banks with aid from the Metro City government, State Electricity Company, Lampung Bank, University of Muhammadiyah Metro, and the Department of Environment. The help is not monetary but in waste management instruments, such as enumerators from PLN and Bank Lampung. This Garbage Bank may employ scavengers, and the community wishes to sell waste such as plastic that is still usable as plastic ware. Scavengers also earn a substantial amount of money, roughly $3-4.5 million per month.

Metro City has three active garbage banks in the Tejo Agung, Purwosari, and Karang Rejo districts. Wijaya Kusuma Garbage Bank in Tejo Agung is the largest waste bank in Metro City, having been operational since 2013 and generating approximately $20-30 million in monthly revenue.

5. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Regulation 14 of 2021 of the Minister of Environment and Forestry requires the central Government, regional governments, and the community to manage waste in waste banks comprehensively and efficiently from upstream to downstream using a circular economy approach [21]. Regulation No. 14 of 2021 on Waste Management in Waste Banks defines waste as the solid residue of everyday human activities and natural processes. Trash management is the systematic, comprehensive, and long-term reduction of waste.

5.1. Waste Bank is an innovative waste management system.

The waste bank program is a community-based dry waste management method that encourages active participation. This method collects, sorts, and distributes garbage with economic value to the Market, allowing the community to profit economically from waste reduction. The garbage bin is one of the waste management solutions as well as an economic driver, as the waste bank's plan for activities contributes to the realization of a circular economy in Indonesia, both through the sale of segregated waste and then through the waste that is converted into finished goods products worth selling.

The Waste Bank is a community-based dry waste management system that invites active participation. This system will collect, sort, and distribute waste with economic value to the Market, allowing the community to profit from waste reduction. Meanwhile, according to the Minister of Environment's Regulation No. 13 of 2012, a trash bank is a location for sorting and collecting waste that can be recycled and reused and has economic worth.

The waste bank is one of the community-level techniques for applying the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle) in waste management. In concept, establishing a trash bank is a form of social engineering designed to encourage individuals to sort their waste. By swapping garbage for money or other valuable commodities, When people are informed about the value of waste, they desire to sort rubbish.

5.2. Objectives, Benefits, and Strategies for a Waste Bank

The waste bank's mission is to assist in trash processing in Indonesia, educate people about the need for a healthy, neat, and clean environment, and recycle waste into something more valuable in society for crafts and other purposes. In other words, the trash bank is an attempt to empower the community in terms of garbage management or processing and environmental stewardship.

Garbage banks are a tactic for increasing public awareness and encouraging people to become friends with rubbish to reap direct economic benefits. Thus, waste banks cannot exist in isolation but must be integrated into the 3R movement to ensure that the immediate benefits are economical and contribute to creating a clean, green, and healthy environment. Garbage banks can also be used to help cities maintain clean and comfortable neighborhoods for their residents. Residents who follow this routine practice waste management discipline and earn additional revenue from the garbage they collect.

Indirectly, trash banks contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change. As is generally known, garbage contributes to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere and other human activities such as energy production, forestry, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

5.3. Promoting Waste Bank for market waste from Market

Figure 6 Bank waste in Flow of waste source

A waste bank is a facility built and administered by a community, business, or local Government to manage waste following the 3R concept (Reduce, reuse, and recycle).

6. CONCLUSION

Waste management needs collaboration between numerous parties and a clear division of their separate responsibilities, such as the Government's regulatory and facilitation functions. Meanwhile, the private sector is separated into two segments: those engaged in private waste management and those involved in waste management as a funder or donor. Finally, but certainly not least, the community's involvement in promoting ecologically conscious and literate waste management behavior. The waste bank is a novel concept that plays a critical function in waste management. Unfortunately, Metro City's waste bank focuses exclusively on dry waste management; no one is concerned about wet waste management. Furthermore, thus far, Metro City's waste bank has been utilized exclusively to manage domestic waste. Due to the large volume of garbage generated by traditional markets, waste banks must also manage waste generated by these traditional marketplaces.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This paper was a part of the primary research. The authors thank the Institute of Research and community service of Lampung University (LPPM) for the research funding. The authors would like to thank Maryana, Munawaroh, and the Environmental Service of Metro City, who helped for information.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606

2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Disaster and Distance Learning: Exploratory Factors Analysis of Online Learning Effectiveness During Pandemic

Eko Budi Sulistio[1,*] Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung[2]

[1] *Department of Public Administration, University of Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia*

[2] *Department of Public Administration, University of Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia*

Corresponding author. Email: eb.sulistio@fisip.unila.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Various efforts have been made to continue to carry out learning during the pandemic. It is crucial to evaluate the correlated factors in supporting the effectiveness of distance learning during this pandemic. The survey research was conducted using online questionnaires to students at the University of Lampung. Respondents in this study were taken as many as 100 respondents. The data analysis carried out includes statistical analysis of exploratory factors analysis to determine the variation in the grouping of factors from the survey data obtained. Data analysis was carried by JASP 0.13 software. Based on the data, there are two-dimensional groupings in the factors that affected the effectiveness of online learning during the pandemic. The first dimension includes the environment for students to do online learning. The second dimension includes students' internal factors and learning support resources. The most dominant factor that affects the learning effectiveness is environmental conditions, especially the social and physical environment. Meanwhile, the curriculum is not considered an influential factor in the effectiveness of the learning. Intervention is needed in the environment in which students learn and the mental condition to optimize the effectiveness of learning during the pandemic.

Keywords: *Distance Learning, Disaster Resilience, Exploratory Factor Analysis, University*

1. INTRODUCTION

In the 2020 and 2021 pandemic era, the government has intervened education process in Indonesia due to the rapid spread of the corona virus. Through the Ministry of Education and Culture, the government made various learning adjustments during the pandemic as stated in Circular Letter Number 2 of 2020 concerning Prevention and Handling of COVID-19 within the Ministry of Education and Culture and Circular Letter Number 3 of 2020 concerning Prevention of COVID-19 in Education Units. One form of new learning activity is learning from home (online learning) [1]. Minister of Education and Culture Nadiem Makarim said that there were nine policies and programs implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. It does not stop there, and the government has a program to accelerate economic recovery in Indonesia due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, namely the National Economic Recovery Program (PEN). The government wants to focus on many sectors for this recovery, one of which is the Education sector [2]. The PEN Program in the education sector is subsidies for students in the form of internet quotas and the Wage Subsidy Assistance (BSU) program for educators [3].

Online learning is the most popular format of distance learning [4]. The distance learning system is a system that has existed since the middle of the 18th century [5]. Since the beginning, distance learning has always used technology to implement learning, from the most straightforward technique to the latest. In brief, the history of the development of distance learning can be grouped according to the dominant technology it uses. Taylor in Firman & Rahayu (2020), for example, the distance learning generation divide into five groups (5) generations, namely: (1) correspondence model, (2) multi-media model, (3) tele-learning model, (4) model flexible learning, and (5) more innovative flexible learning models. In the fourth and fifth generations of distance learning, jargon very popular in the community, such as e-learning, online learning, and mobile learning were born, which further popularized the distance learning phenomenon [6].

Online learning is not just sharing learning material on the internet network. In addition to online learning materials, there is also a process of online teaching and learning activities [7]. So, the main difference between online learning and just online learning material is the interaction that occurs during the learning process [8]. Interaction in learning consists of interactions between the learner and the teacher and facilitator (teacher), with other fellow learners, and with the learning material itself Moore (1989) in [9]. The three types of interactions that occur in online learning will create a learning experience, although it is realized that there will be many factors that can affect the effectiveness of the learning. Nevertheless, online learning policies are not as easy as imagined. In some cases, it is possible for groups of students who are less likely to engage in collaborative learning, student-faculty interaction, and discussion with a diverse range of others, especially when compared to their more traditional classroom counterparts. The students' variation of engagement in larger online courses also reported less exposure to effective teaching practices and lower quality of interaction[10]. Online learning provides convenience in providing information transfer in various situations and conditions. Various benefits of online learning facilities supported by various platforms ranging from discussion to face-to-face virtually. However, this needs to be evaluated and adjusted to local conditions, considering the ability of parents to provide different online learning facilities [11].

Several things affect the way a student learns, including the influence of external factors and internal factors of the student. According to Suryabrata (2002) in [12] the factors that influence the way of learning include the following. a. Factors from within students: Psychological factors (intellectual intelligence (IQ), learning ability, learning motivation, attitudes and feelings, interests and conditions due to sociocultural conditions). Physiological factors are divided into 2, namely: first, the physical condition behind the learning activity where a fair physical condition will have a different effect on a sick physical condition. The second is the state of certain physiological functions. b. Factors from outside students: Factors regulating teaching and learning in schools in the form of teaching curriculum, school discipline, learning facilities, student grouping. Social factors in schools are the school system, students' social status, teacher-student interactions. Situational factors are economic conditions, circumstances of time and place, as well as the environment. Of the many options for these factors, it is crucial to analyze which factors support the effectiveness of distance learning during this pandemic. This research is expected to provide recommendations for higher education policies, especially interventions that must be carried out on students.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted using quantitative methods with survey instruments. In this study, the concept of learning effectiveness from Suryabrata (2002) was used with the identification of the following factors:

Table 1. Factors Identification in Online Learning Effectiveness

No.	Factors Name
1.	Physiological conditions
2.	Psychological conditions
3.	Motivating conditions
4.	cognitive readiness/reason
5.	physical environmental conditions
6.	social environmental conditions
7.	natural environmental conditions
8.	curriculum readiness
9.	readiness of infrastructure facilities
10.	Teaching staff readiness

Respondents in this study were taken as many as 100 respondents. The criteria proposed in this study were: (1). Students who are still actively studying at tertiary institutions at the University of Lampung, (2). Minimum age 20 years, (3). Attending lectures actively online on semester runs during a pandemic. The survey was carried out in two-time frames from March 2021 to May 2021. The questionnaire was made using the Likert scale, which is a scale that shows consumer responses to the characteristics of choice. The data analysis carried out includes statistical analysis of exploratory factors analysis to determine the variation in the grouping of factors from the survey data obtained. Data analysis using JASP 0.13 software which is considered qualified to perform the EFA test. An EFA is a statistical method used to build a structure model consisting of a set or many variables. Efas are one method of factor analysis to identify the relationship between manifest variables or indicator variables in building a construct[13]. EFA provides information About how many factors are needed to represent the data, so that all the variables measured are related to each factor using the estimated loading factor. The results of this EFA test will then display the dominant categorization grouping that reflects the correlation between variables.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the survey conducted, it can be seen that the profile of the respondents who filled out this questionnaire. In the gender category, it appears that the dominant group of respondents is women (63%), while in the category of the type of access they have in online learning, the dominant category is internet access at home (82%). In computer literacy, the dominant category is in the intermediate category (70.8%). This category means individuals who have often used computers and their applications for routine activities and unique applications that do not require high skills. In the learning style category, it seems dominant in the visual category (61.5%). In detail, this can be summarized in the following table:

Table 2. Respondent Profile

No	Category	Sub Cat	Qty	%
1	Gender	Male	27	28.1
		Women	61	63.5
2	Location of Access	Campus	1	1
		House	82	85.4
		Public Location With Free Wifi	2	2.1
		Location with paid Wifi	6	6.3
		Others	6	6.3
3	Computer literacy	Elementary	14	14.6
		Intermediate	68	70.8
		Expert	14	14.6
		Very Expert	0	0
4	Learning Styles	Visual	59	61.5
		Verbal	18	18.8
		Experimental	9	9.4
		Motoric	10	10.4

3.1. Assumption Test

An assumption test is then carried out to determine the adequacy of the sample used. The assumption test was carried out using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Test and the Bartlet Test. The Kaiser Meyer Olkin Measure of Sampling (KMO) is the index of the distance comparison between the correlation coefficient and its partial correlation coefficient. If the sum of the squares of the partial correlation between all variable pairs is of small value when compared to the sum of the squares of the correlation coefficient, it will result in a KMO value close to 1. The standard in the Kaiser Meyer Olkin test is that the overall MSA score must be above 0.5, while the data in the following table has a score of 0.776. This indicates if the sample used is sufficient and can be analyzed.

Table 3. Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Assumption Test

	MSA
Overall MSA	0.776
Physiological conditions	0.821
Psychological conditions	0.591
Motivating conditions	0.835
cognitive readiness/reason	0.807
physical environmental conditions	0.692
social, environmental conditions	0.663
natural environmental conditions	0.855
curriculum readiness	0.838
readiness of infrastructure facilities	0.799
Teaching staff readiness	0.887

Bartlett test was conducted to determine the relationship between variables correlated with each other, where the standard is less than 0.005. From the data in the following table, it appears that if it is lower than 0.001, it can be said that there is a mutual correlation between variables.

Table 4. Bartlett's test

^{2}	df	p
340.916	45.000	< .001

3.2. Data Analysis

The results of factor testing are obtained in the following table, and it appears that there is a grouping into two factors. The first factor appears to be physical environmental conditions, social, environmental conditions and natural environmental conditions. The second factor appears to group the variables of physiological conditions, psychological conditions, motivating conditions, cognitive readiness/reason and readiness of infrastructure facilities and teaching staff readiness. In contrast, the unrelated variable is curriculum readiness. It also appears that the first factor with the most significant weight is in social, environmental conditions, physical environmental conditions, while the second factor with the most significant weight is Motivating conditions and Psychological conditions.

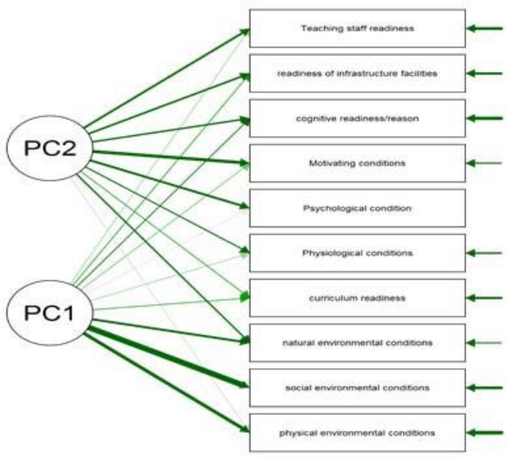
Table 5. Factor Loading in Online Learning

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Uniqueness
Physiological conditions		0.447	0.769
Psychological condition		0.577	0.665
Motivating conditions		0.703	0.452
cognitive readiness/reason	0.402	0.504	0.584
physical environmental conditions	0.700		0.502
social, environmental conditions	0.997		0.005
natural environmental conditions	0.584	0.462	0.445
curriculum readiness			0.705
readiness of infrastructure facilities		0.527	0.592
Teaching staff readiness		0.552	0.672

The table can be categorized if the first factor is related to the mental and physical condition of students participating in distance learning. Meanwhile, the second factor seems to group the environmental conditions in which students carry out distance learning. The grouping can be illustrated from the following diagram:

Figure 1. Path Diagram Of Factor in Online Learning Effectiveness

The diagram shows the grouping of factors that occur, where PC1 is an environmental factor for



students doing online learning and PC2 is an internal factor for students and learning support resources. It also appears that environmental conditions have the thickest weight, especially the social environment and physical environment. It also shows that environmental conditions are factors that are still difficult to the condition in distance learning. The social, geographical and demographic background of student domicile appears to be a significant challenge. Then, pandemics create the mental state of college students who tend to have difficulty communicating more openly, resulting in loneliness and depression. This identification will be necessary for policy processes at the strategic and operational levels. So that some recommendations can be made as follows; (a). The conduciveness of the social and physical environment is a factor that students feel is very dominant in the effectiveness of online learning. Optimal collaboration is needed between families, teachers and managers of the environment where students live is essential [14], (b). Students' internal conditions, which include motivation and psychological conditions, should be managed through a counselling system or psychological assistance provided by the university [15], (c). The curriculum is not considered a factor that affects the learning process, and this is considering the pandemic conditions have created conditions that are not ideal for the implementation of the curriculum as a whole [16]. Online learning in pandemic times is becoming popular and a top choice because of its potential to provide more flexible access to virtual learning content and interactions[17]. But it is becomes very important to note is the carrying capacity of the environment and mental support to the group of students who must follow the online learning process. It is necessary to consider the choice of companion learning patterns and examine the efficacy of online learning in educating students in a more corrective model to current problems.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data, it is known that there are two-dimensional groupings in the factors that affect the effectiveness of online learning during the pandemic. The first dimension includes the environment for students doing online learning. The second dimension includes students' internal factors and learning support resources. The most dominant factor that affects the learning effectiveness is environmental conditions, especially the social and physical environment. Meanwhile, the curriculum is not considered an influential factor in the effectiveness of the learning. Intervention is needed in the environment in which students learn and the mental condition to optimize the effectiveness of learning during the pandemic. In the future, identifying this factor can be a conceptual consideration for distance education policy research to prepare the initial conditions for factors that can be an obstacle to the effectiveness of learning. While for the preparation of policies at the operational level can be a reference for evaluating distance learning policies in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to express his gratitude to LPPM Unila for supporting this research funding through the Dipa BLU Unggulan Universitas Lampung 2021 scheme and the respondents who have participated voluntarily in this research.

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Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research, volume 606
2nd International Indonesia Conference on Interdisciplinary Studies (IICIS 2021)

Green Politics Theory: Industrialization and Environment

Fitri Juliana Sanjaya[1,*] Robby Darwis Nasution[2], Nabillah Audia Putri Utami[1], Ninda Mirantama[1]

[1] *International Relation Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Lampung*
[2] *Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University Muhammadiyah Ponorogo*
[*] *Corresponding author. Email: fitrijuliana@fisip.unila.ac.id*

ABSTRACT
This paper discusses shifting focus of security studies to global environmental issues. Environmental issues have become global issues that affect the sustainability of life. Not only developing countries, but also developed countries have experienced environmental and political ecology problems. One of them is linked to industrialization and global warming due to excessive energy consumption and having devastating effects on the environment. Industrialization is the estuary of the root problem, the rate of energy consumption and emissions. Green Political Theory analyzes the role and pace of industrialization in increasing global warming. The state is facing a dilemma because industrialization is the main factor in the economic growth and prosperity of a country, which on the other hand threatens the survival of other living things. This theory wants a country that can invite people to be aware of loving the environment and preserving and not damaging the surrounding environment.

Keywords: *security, environmental, sustainability, industrialization, green political theory*

1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental issues in the study of international relations (IR) are not something new [1], especially in the field of environmental security. Since 1960, environmental issues have been included in international agenda, a massive discussion about the importance of environmental conservation are done by a lot of countries, start with the occasion of Stockholm Conference in 1972, and continue with the establish of Rio Conference in 1992 until the signing of The Kyoto Protocol 1997 [1]. The discussion of environmental issues becomes more important because of its potential for causing some conflict.

Those conflicts can be varied, such as the dispute of rare natural resources like the water shortage in the Middle East, as well as conflict between states about the erosion and migration as a result from the environmental damage [2]. Furthermore, environmental problems can also stimulate cooperation between states as a response to the dangers of global warming and environmental degradation [2]. Therefore, climate change has become a global issue that needs to be anticipated by all countries in the world. These problems have driven some effort to increase the awareness of society to do mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Adaptation means adjusting oneself to climate change. Mitigation means preventing greenhouse gasses from increasing.

Figure 1. Top Ten Industrial Countries in 2018.[3]

The data above show high income countries as the most industrialized country. The fact is also that some of them are the countries with big contributions to the pollution (carbon dioxide and methane) that give significant effect to climate change and cause global warming. Another effect of this climate change is the high air temperature, The change-over of the pattern of a season, and dryness everywhere. Climate change therefore for some opponents was suspected as only a game that was played by the big industries who invented green technology.

It reflects the amount of contention on the negotiation and discussion on reduction of greenhouse gases organized by agencies within the United Nations (UN) or multilateral negotiations. In this case lower middle income countries and low income tend to have an inclination to open up in the global market, and the high income countries tend to have the difficulty in ratifying agreements in energy and environment matters. Take an example to the United States as the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, have refused to ratify the Kyoto Protocol. The United States and other high income countries' reluctance to ratify and comply with the Kyoto Protocol is because the commitment to reducing CO2 emissions means reducing industrialization and consumptions. The rate of industrialization and consumption is very important for the development and progress of a nation. The decline in industrialization and the rate of consumption will affect economic growth and prosperity [4]. Considering these problematic issues several environmentalists put forward various arguments and criticisms related to the phenomenon of environmental damage as a result of the rapid pace of industrialization. These debates in their development resulted in a theoretical approach in understanding global threats as the effects of environmental damage, namely Green Political Theory or often called Green Political Theory.

2. INDUSTRIALIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL

China as the world's manufacturing superpower began to establish a number of pro-environment policies from 1995 until 2017, and now it has already 14 policies. The first China pro-environment policy is called Circular on Strengthening Environmental Management of Catering, Entertainment and Service Enterprises which aims to make a great environmental management and also protect and improve the environment that is surrounded by this kind of industry. In 2017 China has released another environmental policy called Guidance on Promoting Green Belt and Road with focus on promoting green development, strengthening eco-environment protection, and jointly building a green silk road [5].

On one hand, Germany, as the fourth largest industrial country in the world, has established its pro-environment policy ahead of China. Since 1979-2021 Germany already has 39 policies for industries related to energy and the environment. The first German industrial policy that is environmentally friendly and emphasizes the effective use of energy is the Environment Innovation Program. It was a program to support industrial products that are environmentally friendly. In 2021, Germany issued a new policy, called CO2 Avoidance and Use in Raw Material Industries, which focuses on pursuing the capture of greenhouse gas carbon that cannot be avoided from several types of technology. [6]

The United States on the other hand has more pro-environmental and industrial policies than Germany, namely 41 policies that have existed since 1970. The first industrial policies of the United States concentrated on energy utilization. For 2022, the United States has made financial policies to reduce carbon emissions and develop technologies to prevent greenhouse gases. [7]

Japan, as the third largest industrialized country in the world, has various types of environmental policies ranging from Environmental Taxation, Environmental Assessment, Environmental Education, Environmental Research/ Technology, Circular and Ecological Economy, Environmental and Economy and Environmental Plan programs as well as some Laws on Environmental Policy. [8]

South Korea policy on Environment varied by some specific themes which is divided into eight topics beginning from Climate Change, Air Pollution, Water Resources, Land & Waste, Ecosystem, Health and Sustainability and International Relations. In each topic South Korea set some specific goals, first South Korea want to reduce 37 country's emission by 2030, second is to reduce 35,8% fine dust before 2022, and then make sure 99% Korean have access to tap water supply, next is to be more able in recycling and reborn Korea's wastes as resources, and for Ecosystem South Korea targeting to protect 3392 area for their ecological values, for Health topics Korea approach to make 1125 Country's chemical product should indicate all contained ingredients on their labels, for sustainability and international relation topics Korea adopting all the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator. [9]

India is the highest Industrial Country in the South Asian region, and the Indian states have an industrial policy of maintaining industrial growth, amounting to 10 percent per year. In addition, the State also provides an enabling ecosystem for technology adoption and innovation and promotes sustainable, balanced and inclusive industrial growth [10]. On the other hand, Manufacturing industry is one of the major air polluters in India. Prime Minister Modi launched a campaign promoting "Made in India" products, which garnered wide local and international support [11]. While the campaign strategy contributes to India's growth, it is also partly responsible for environmental degradation. Industrialization that relies on fossil power contributes to air pollution. Air contamination is an important problem in the mechanical industry that can affect the health of the entire population [12]. Therefore, India made **Policy of environmental protection:** Environment Protection Act, 1986; National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992; Policy Statement for the Abatement of Pollution, 1992; National Environment Policy, 2006; Vision Statement on Environment and Health. **Law and Regulation of Environmental Protection:** water pollution, Air pollution, environment protection, wildlife, forest conservation, biodiversity, national green court, animal welfare [13].

Italy's significant rapid development of renewable energy is ranked in the upper-middle (ranked 18th) in terms of environmental policy. Similar to Italy, France as the main international voice on climate change issues, scored relatively well (ranked 6) in terms of environmental policy. The two countries share a common score in this area which has increased by 1.3 points compared to 2014. While the UK is at the top in the international rankings (rank 6) with a score on this measure having gained 0.7 points relative to 2014 levels. Italian industry is dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), operating mostly in the manufacturing sector with two successive governments pursuing different policies during this period, Italy falling to the bottom (rank 40) to the economic industrial policy in the field of deregulation of the service sector such as banks, insurance companies and so on, to increase competitiveness in these sectors, as well as revamp the industrial sector starting from the main features: production chain [14]. While France has an active role in lobbying at the international level, the government has

Table 1 Top Ten Industrial, Emitters and Environment Policy Performance Global in 2018

Country	Industrialize Rank	Emitters Rank	Environment Policy Performance
China	1	1	n/a
United States	2	2	-1,2
Japan	3	5	+0,5
Germany	4	9	-0,5
South Korea	5	11	-0,3
India	6	3	n/a
Italy	7	21	+1,3
France	8	19	+1,3
United Kingdom	9	17	+0,7
Mexico	10	12	+0,1

Source: World Economic Forum, Sustainable Governance Indicator, World Resources Institute [3], [17], [18].

difficulty achieving domestic targets. Despite having a good overall carbon emissions record, France has a strong dependence on an aging nuclear energy sector [15]. In 2016, the British Government also participated in ratifying the Paris Agreement. Post-Brexit occurred; the UK still maintains most of the environmental policy commitments that had been determined at the time of joining the European Union (EU). However, in the business and economic environment, transitioning industry strategies to plans for growth is a priority. [16]

To understand how environmental issues were handled or not, we also need to see how effective a country's policies help to overcome the environmental challenges other than just describing a country's plans and targets. Non-profit think tanks and foundations were very helpful in providing some processed data to answer this question. According to data index by Bertelsmann Stiftung Foundation who measure and examining policy outcomes through Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) shows that, in 2020 along OECD and EU countries only 23 of 41 countries who succeeded in improving their policies performance in achieving the sustainable environment relative to 2014, with four countries remain stable and 14 countries even decreased.

If we compare the environmental policies performance of SGI with data on the amount of country's contribution for emission, and the country's industrial rank we can see also that some of the top industrialized and emitter countries have a bad policy performance. The United States is the second largest industrialized country and emitter for the world but also has the worst performance in environmental policy performance. Likewise, Germany failed to improve its policy performance even though its position in the ninth largest rank as a contributor to gas emissions remained the same in the last five years. Different from the US and Germany, Japan has succeeded in improving its policy performance even though it is also the third largest emitter.

3. GREEN POLITICAL THEORY ANALYZE

Green political theory sees the growing and increasing industrialization, as well as the Paris Agreement have participated in dealing with the problems of environmental damage that have occurred so far. And because it rejects the basic assumptions of Green Political Theory (GPT) which does not believe that the existing state-systems and world structures can respond to environmental problems effectively. Because this theory actually sees the existing structures as the main cause of the environmental crisis and therefore considers the need for reform and improving these structures.

GPT also agrees on the values of the theory of "the limit of growth" that the economic growth experienced by the world in the last few centuries has a direct impact on the current environmental crisis (global warming). The theory argument is "the limit of growth", that economic development (industrialization) and population growth of humans have resulted in interconnected crises. These developments have left the world facing a shortage of resources to feed humans and provide raw materials, and at the same time burden the environment more than its ability to accommodate and process human-made waste.

The world ontologically consists of things that are interconnected with each other and are not a single entity. That all living things and other things are fundamentally alive and exist in an ecological system that is interrelated with one another. Therefore, it is not possible to justify the separation between humans and non-humans. Because there should be no rigid separation between humans and non-humans, then human beings should not and have no right to dominate other creatures or objects other than humans.

According to the GPT, rationality as an important part of modern Western science is actually only an instrument to dominate the non-human environment (also women by men) for the sake of man's own interests. Furthermore, green politics argues, because modern science is always associated with modern institutions such as capitalism, nation-state and modern forms of patriarchy, in responding to environmental problems it is not enough just to centralize power through global and regional institutions.

Technological progress will not solve environmental problems, it will only delay the crisis. We can describe real economic development as a ticking time bomb, piling up problems until they explode into more serious problems and come suddenly and unexpectedly. The problems related to this growth are actually interrelated with each other. Hence the solution must be comprehensive.

Nation-states are too big and too small to deal with this environmental crisis, and new global and regional structures are therefore needed (along with decentralization within states). Build and develop the so-called “lifeboat ethic”. The favor for a community that is small in scale, has strong ties to one another, is hierarchical, participatory, egalitarian and conservative in the sense of being more self-sufficient in the use of natural resources. Reject freedom and egoism in the use of the environment (environmental anarchism).

The issue of global environmental issues has led to various debates that seek to explain the seriousness of the problem as well as how to cause and handle it. The debate that seeks to explain the seriousness of environmental problems for mankind is the debate between the "modernists" and the "ecoradicals" [19]. Regarding environmental issues, modernists are of the view that continuous improvement in scientific knowledge as well as in technological competition will produce skills that humans can use to control the environment. In other words, humans will continue to improve their skills and techniques in producing and consuming in an environmentally friendly way. Meanwhile, the ecoradicals view that the earth's ecosystem has only a limited capacity. Therefore, harsh population control and dramatic changes in modern lifestyles towards an environmentally friendly way of life, is an important thing to save the environment.

And after the Kyoto Protocol failed to overcome the global warming caused by industrial pollution, in 2016 Paris Agreement was made as a new dream and momentum of global climate movement. The realization of the Paris Agreement itself [20] on adaptation to the negative impacts of climate change, also a dream toward climate resilience, low-emission development without threatening food production, and preparing funding schemes for low-emissions and climate-resilient development, requires collaborative work and mutually supportive actions between countries. All this effort not only becomes a country's responsibility on a global level, but also needs the contribution of non-state actors such as corporations, remember that corporations also give significant contributions to climate change. CDP report [21] shows that 100 energy corporations were contributing 71% from all industrial emission. Not only from the energy sector, the top 15 food and beverage companies from the United States produce nearly 630 million metric tons of greenhouse gases annually.

The Paris Agreement exists not only to facilitate the state actor and regional or global institution, and corporation. But also, to overcome and mitigate carbon and emission, strengthen the adaptation effort due to the loss and damage caused by climate change. The Paris Agreement also provides aid for countries who want to develop a sustainable green economy.

4. CONCLUSION

Industrialization has two faces, on the one hand it is a major factor in improving the economy of a country. But on the other hand, he has a cruel face as a destroyer of the environment and navigates climate change to global warming. If development and industrialization destroy the environment and threaten the life of the human species, the question is what about the survival of future generations?

Green political theory sees that the growing and increasing industrialization, as well as the Paris Agreement have more or less started to help in dealing with the problems of environmental damage that have occurred so far. The factual dilemma of the Paris Agreement and the basic assumption of this theory is that it does not believe in the state-system, but in its journey the existing world structure begins to respond to environmental problems, although its efforts cannot be said to be effective. The structure can be the main cause of the environmental crisis, on the other hand it can be a solution. Where necessary these structures are reformed and improved. "Think globally, act locally", the slogan relates to the argument for the need for decentralization of power; from global level to local level.

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Jl. Prof. Dr. Ir. Sumantri Brojonegoro, Gedong Meneng, Kec. Rajabasa, Bandar Lampung. 35141. Lampung, Indonesia

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